ANMONII ORIENTALES ILLUSTRES:

OR,

The Worthies of Devon.

A

WORK,

WHEREIN THE

LIVES and FORTUNES

OF THE

Most famous Divines, Statesmen, Swordsmen, Physicians, Writers, and other eminent Persons, Natives of that most noble Province, from before the **Norman Conquest**, *down to the present Age, are memoriz'd, in an Alphabetical Order, out of the most approved Authors, both in Print and Manuscript.*

IN WHICH

AN ACCOUNT IS GIVEN

NOT ONLY OF

Divers very deserving Persons, (many of which were never hitherto made Publick) but of several Antient and Noble Families; their Seats and Habitations; the Distance they bear, as to the next great Towns; their Coats of Arms fairly Cut; with other Things, no less Profitable, than Pleasant and Delightful.

By *John Prince*, Vicar of *Berry-Pomeroy*, in the same COUNTY.

Nemo [illegible] de variis rebus agens, tam Commode Omnia explicare potuit, quin Severi, Invidi, Malevoli; Lectores, invenerint quod Carperent, & Calumniarentur.

Pet. Bellon. Observat. Lib. 3. P. 104.

EXETER: Printed by *Sam. Farley*, for *Awnsham* and *John Churchill*, at the *Black Swan* in *Paternoster-Row*, *London*; and *Charles Yeo* and *Edward Drewe* in *Exon*. 1701.

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

TO THE

Nobility, Gentry, and Clergie,

Natives of the County of *DEVON*,

Eternal Glory and Renown.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Right Noble, Worthy, and Reverend SIRS,

AS in a Miror, I have here preſented to your view, the memorable Actions of your glorious Anceſtors; to be as well a Patern, as an Encouragement, unto your growing Virtue. Such an illuſtrious Troop of Heroes, as no other County in the Kingdom, no other Kingdom (in ſo ſmall a Tract) in Europe, *in all reſpects, is able to match, much leſs excel.*

Having, therefore, ſo fair a Copy of Glory and Immortality laid before you, and that by your own Country-men and Progenitors too, ſhould you tread ſhort of their ſteps herein, your ſupine Neglect would be without Apology.

*There are they, Gentlemen, who would be thought Conſiderable, meerly upon that Stock of Honour and Reputation which their Anceſtors acquired; and hence neglect thoſe Virtuous Actions, and Noble Atchievements, by which alone they became ſo Famous: But with how juſt a reaſon, that of the Poet * might ſoon convince them, if duely minded;*

* Ovid. Metam. Lib. 13.

Nam Genus & Proavos & quæ non fecimus ipſi
Vix ea noſtra voco----

" Thoſe mighty glorious Things
" Our Anceſtors have done,
" But han't perform'd our ſelves
" We hardly call our own.

Think not then, my noble Country-men, by your Eſtates *or* Pedigrees *only, (though for length and breadth they may vie with moſt others of your Quality in the Kingdom) you will be able to fill the* Trump of Fame: *For theſe being delineated on Parchment-rolls, and confin'd to your Cloſets and the County, come to the Notices of few, but your ſelves and your Heirs.*

Whereas your perſonal Actions which are Great and Brave carry your Honour round the Univerſe; inſcribe your Names into the Regiſter of Eternity; and you thereby raiſe Trophies *to your* Memory, *which ſhall out-laſt the* Mauſolæan Monument.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

If in these my pious Undertakings, for the Glory of GOD *in the first place, (to which all our Actions ought to tend) and the* Honour of our Country *next, I have performed any thing, though not unto Praise (which I do not* deserve) *yet to your favourable Acceptation (which I greatly Ambition) you will thereby highly Honour, and very greatly Oblige, with profound Devotion,*

My Noble and Reverend *Country-men,*

Your most Affectionate,

and Obedient Servant,

From my Study,
Aug. 6. 1697.

John Prince.

AN

AN

Apologetical Epiſtle

TO THE

READER.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Candid Reader,

FOR ſuch only I deſire, and ſuch you will be, if Temper and Wiſdom be prædominant, I muſt confeſs, I have attempted a very weighty Subject; and yet withal, ſuch as may adminiſter Profit and Delight, (if peruſed without Prejudice or Envy) which whoſo truly effects,

Omne tulit punctum -----

He's held to be the braveſt Wight,
That mixes Profit with Delight.

The Argument of the enſuing *Diſcourſe* is chiefly Hiſtorical: And there is not (that I know) a more uſeful or advantageous Study, eſpecially for Gentlemen; and ſuch as would be uſeful to their Country, than that of *Hiſtory*. It has great Advantages of *Philoſophy*, (*a*) for that gives but the Precepts of Virtue, but this the Examples; and the one conſiſteth in abſtruſe Speculation, but the other lays before us the lively Practiſe. *Hiſtory* is what works Wonders; it recalls paſs'd Ages, and makes them preſent to us; and it opens us a way of Converſing with the Dead: Without the danger of being affrighted with *Mormos* or *Spectres*.

Now of all the kinds of *Hiſtory*, there is no Study that is more profitable than that of our own *COUNTRY*; and therein than that of *Lives*. (*b*) In theſe, we find rare and eminent *Examples* of *Learning* and *Valour*, *Virtue* and *Religion*, laid before our eyes, without the Trouble or Fatigue of going out of our Cloſets, or ſtepping beyond our Parlours.

Biography, or the *Deſcription of the Lives* of Famous Perſons, hath been of that Reputation throughout the Learned World, That ſome of the moſt eminent Men in all *Countries*, and among all *Profeſſions*, have eternized their own Fame, and Memories, by Recording thoſe of others; as did *Diogenes Laertius*, *Plutarch*, *Philoſtratus*, and *Eunapius*, among the *Greeks*; *Cornelius Nepos*, *Æmilius Probus*, *Spartianus*, and *Lampridius*, among the *Latines*; St. *Hierom*, among the *Fathers*; *Uſuardus Monachus*, *Anaſtatius Bibliothecarius*, *Baptiſta Platina*, and *Onuphrius*, among the *Papiſts*; *Johannes Baleus*, *Georgius Major*, *Theodorus Beza*, and *Melchior Adams*, among the *Reform'd*. All which, with divers others I might mention, have beſtowed abundant Pains and Labour this way; and that with no ſmall Honour to *themſelves*, and no mean Advantage to the Common-Wealth of Learning.

But then when they are the *Lives* of our *Country-men*, and of the ſame *Province* with our ſelves, eſpecially if they are of our *Kindred* and *Families*; of our particular *Friends* and *Acquaintance*, they will be apter to attract a more ready peruſal; and the Examples, which ſuch ſhall lay before us, will prove more than ordinarily Influential and impreſſive.

Now behold here, Gentlemen, a way of Converſing with your deceaſed Anceſtors, without diſturbing their Aſhes: And of becoming acquainted with the Worthies of your own Families, though long ſince laid to ſleep in their Beds of Duſt. An innocent way of Raiſing the Dead without going down to *Endor*, or applying your ſelves to *Necromantick Spells*.

(*a*) Philoſophi, præcepta virtutis *tantum* præſcribunt Hiſtoria autem, quid cum virtute ſit actum depingit, &c. Præfat. in vitar. *Plutar.* Epit.

(*b*) In hoc vitarum opere, Plutarchus plus docet, quam Hiſtorici reliqui; & ſtimulos relinquit in animis Lectorum, quam reliqui Philoſophi acriores, &c. Id. ibid.

Famous Examples to this purpoſe we have, of this laſt kind, in Authors Sacred and Profane; only one whereof I ſhall crave pardon here to mention for your Diverſion. (*a*)

(*a*) Haywood *of Propheſies*, pag. 100.

" When the Emperor *Maximilian* (as a certain Author tells us) was deſirous, if poſſi-
" ble, to ſee *Hector* and *Achilles* in their true Effigies, (having juſt before heard a ſet Ora-
" tion in their commendation) a certain Magician then about the Court, for Pardon and a
" piece of Money, undertook the matter.

" The Emperor and Attendance all ſate, and a few confus'd Words mumbled out by him
" in his Circle, *Hector* beats at the door, and in he comes, Arm'd Cap-a-pee, in a Hel-
" met plumed, his Target upon his Arm, and in his right hand a long Spear, headed with
Braſs.

" At another door, by-and-by, knocks and enters *Achilles* in the like Mageſtick manner,
" ſhaking his Spear againſt *Hector*. Theſe having done Honour unto *Cæſar*, go three times
" about the Stage, and Vaniſh.

We here have us'd no ſuch *Magick Arts*; we have found another way to raiſe our *Worthy Progenitors*, and to converſe with them without Sin, and without Danger too, that they will reſume their former Inheritance: Who, although *Dead*, yet are not *Silent*; but do loudly proclaim this Advice to their Poſterity, *That, if they would arrive at the Palace of Honour, as themſelves have done, they muſt go through the Temple of* Virtue, *as they did.*

And yet how Uſeful or Beneficial ſoever things of this nature are, or may be, to the World, the Authors of them muſt not expect to avoid the Snarls or Cenſures of ſome *Carping Momus* or other. That I may not, therefore, leave this Work too naked and expoſed, I ſhall, as I go along, endeavour to obviate and divert ſuch *Cavils* as, I ſuppoſe, may be made againſt it.

Some, perhaps, will be ready to charge me with *Oſcitancy* and *Negligence*, That I have confin'd the *Worthies* of our County to ſo ſcant a number. I muſt confeſs, that many more might be added hereunto; peradventure no leſs Meritorious than the moſt of theſe. I my ſelf can produce the Names of many famous Lawyers, as *Wood*, *Kirton*, *Sydenham*, and *Baſſet*, in K. *Edw.* 3. days; *Woodroff* in the Reign of K. *Ric.* 2. Lord Chief Juſtice *Moyl*, *Newton*, *Cokey*, *Aſhton*, and *Martin*, in K. *Hen.* 6. days; *Grenfield*, *Pawlet*, *Baſſet*, (*b*) in the time of K. *Hen.* 7. and divers others; and ſo I might the Names of many more, renowned Souldiers, as *Maundevil*, *Soleignio*, *Ruel*, *Fitzmatthew*, *Monthermer*, *Rake*, *Vere*, (*c*) and a multitude more.

(*b*) *All which are thus reckoned among thoſe of this County by Mr.* John Hook. *Chorograph. Deſcript. of* Devon *among the Lawyers. MS.*

(*c*) *Sir* Will. Pole's *MS. of* Dev. *under the head Souldiers.*

But I muſt ingenuouſly acknowledge, That I can trace few or none of them back to the particular places of their Nativity; and that I find Recorded of them, very little more than their Names and Qualities.

If ſome ſuppoſe, I have done Injury to any by omitting many Eminent and Famous Men now alive; I muſt anſwer once for all, that I induſtriouſly decline the mentioning of thoſe who are ſtill among the Living; the Copy of their Virtues may be beſt tranſcribed from the Original of their viſible Exemplar.

But as for any other, let none think that I have maliciouſly paſs'd them by; or any part of that juſt *Encomium*, which is due unto their Merit. Whatever I have found Memorable or Praiſe worthy of them, I have faithfully inſerted.

Yes, may ſome ſay, *that you have, and this too not without a ſpice of Adulation; magnifying the Virtues of ſome, without the leaſt perſtringing of their Vices.*

(*d*) Suet. in vita Jul. Cæſar.

Why, truly it muſt be acknowledged very certain what one long ſince obſerv'd: (*d*) *Magnæ virtutes, nec minora vitia*, may be the Poſie of the beſt Natures. None are perfect here below; I never ſaid, nor muſt Men expect it.

But then I plainly own, That this is a Law to me, *De mortuis, nil niſi bene; De vivis, nil niſi vere.* And, I profeſs, I delight not in that ſtinking imployment of Weeding Mens Lives, and throwing the nauſeous Traſh upon their Tombs. And I hate to treat the Dead in that naſty Scavenger-like manner, as to be raking up their Ordure, and to throw it in their Faces.

There are none but have ſome Defect or other to be found about them, if Critically examined; which yet they would not care ſhould be expos'd to the view of all the World. And it neither becomes a Gentleman or a Chriſtian to expoſe that which Charity and Civility require to be conceal'd.

Nor indeed have I any juſt occaſion to expoſe the Infirmities of my Country-men, be they what they are; which Charity bids us hope God Almighty hath pardon'd. For that would not well agree with my deſign, which is to lay before the World a Copy of Heroick Virtue, fit for its Example and Imitation. Which I am ſure their Imperfections, could no way contribute to.

But then I expect to meet it in my way, That ſome of *Heterodox Faith*, others of *Sciſmatical Practiſe*, and a third ſort of *Antimonarchichal* Principles, in reſpect of Government, are brought into the Catalogue of our *Worthies*.

As for this, ſhould I have undertaken to give an Account of thoſe only who, in every punctuality of Doctrin, Diſcipline, and Modes of Government, and VVorſhip, had come up to the conſtitution of any one particular Church or State, with the Excluſion of all others, the number of our *virtuoſi*, I fear, would be cramb'd into a leſſer compaſs than ever *Homer*'s Illiads were, and would hardly fill a Nut-ſhell.

A

As for thoſe I mention and repreſent as Eminent, it is only for that *in* them, which is, in the opinion of VViſe and Good Men, juſtly deſerving Praiſe and Reputation. For, however, ſome, perhaps, may not be memorable for the Orthodoxy of their Faith, yet 'tis poſſible they may be ſo for their Skill in the *Arts*, or *Languages*, and other uſeful Learning. Or if *Learning* has not been their Talent, their Piety, their Zeal, their Valour, or their Conduct; or ſome other eminent Qualification, may give them a juſt *Title* to a Place herein. So that I ſhall only ſay, with *Fuller*, (*a*) *That, tho' neither Ethically, nor Theologically, yet Hiſtorically, they may be remarkable; affording ſomething for our Information, tho' not for our Imitation.*

(*a*) *Worthies of* Engl. *in* Suſſex, *page* 103.

Nor care I to be thought of that envious ſtraight-lac'd Humor, as to admit none to Applauſe or Honour who do not in all things jump up to my Opinion. VVere this reaſonable, or Prudent, how ſhould I look if the adverſe Party ſhould turn the Tables upon me, and ſcorn me as much for my Diſſenting from him, as I may do him, for differing from me?

I could heartily wiſh, (what I can never hope to ſee) that all Chriſtians were of one and the ſame mind, eſpecially in the beſt things; and that all would agree as they have abundant reaſon, to ſerve GOD, who is One, in Unity and Uniformity. But the truth is, while there is Pride, Ambition, and Avarice in the VVorld, we may as well expect, that all the People upon Earth ſhould be Born exactly of the ſame Features and Complexion of Body, as be of the ſame ſentiments and apprehenſions of Mind. Notwithſtanding which, we are not wont to hate or malice one another, becauſe we differ in outward Lineaments; and why ſhould we do ſo then, if we do not coaleſs and meet in our inward Sentiments? Let us be content, therefore, that others, though they differ from us, may, however, find the Reputation due to their other Accompliſhments.

Ay, but you bring into the Liſt of your Worthies *mean and obſcure Perſons, memorable for little elſe but the Scribling of a Book, or ſo.*

For reply to this Charge: I own I have inſerted ſome chiefly upon the Score of Writing, for the Honour of Arts and Learning: Which are not ſo contemptible but will ſtand upon even Ground at leaſt, in any Civiliz'd Nation, if not take place of Arms and Tacticks.

Cedent Arma Togæ, conceſſa eſt gloria Linguæ.

" Arms yields to Arts; the Sword unto the Tongue;
" Theſe give the Glory to the Learned Throng.

Nor are we deſtitute of Divine Authority herein; being aſſur'd, That Wiſdom is better than Weapons of War. (*b*)

(*b*) Eccleſ. 9. 18.

I muſt acknowledge, therefore, that I have induſtriouſly taken notice of ſuch who have memoriz'd themſelves by the Preſs, and left behind them the Surviving Iſſues of their Brain.

Nor, had I deſign'd the Honour of my *Country* only this way, ſhould I have been without Example among the Learned. *Trithemius*, a worthy Author, wrote a juſt Volume in *Quarto*, *De illuſtribus Eccleſiæ Scriptoribus*. The Famous *Leland* wrote The Lives and Characters of the moſt eminent Writers of *England*, in 354 pages, in *Folio*. (*c*) *Johannes Baleus*, an Engliſh Man and a Biſhop, wrote *De Scriptoribus Magnæ Brittaniæ*, in a large *Folio*. *Johannes Pitſeus*, or *Pitts*, (an Engliſh Man alſo) has written a thick Book, in *Quarto*, *De illuſtribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*. The Famous Mr. *Anthony Wood*, with indefatigable Pains and Induſtry, hath written Two large Volumes in *Folio*, and a Third ready for the Preſs, a great part whereof contains only the Lives of our *Oxford* and other Writers. So great Value theſe excellent Men had of VVriters, that they thought them worthy, upon that ſole inducement, to have their Names handed down to Poſterity. And I am ſure there are none who are either Learned themſelves, or do love Learning in others, that will envy ſuch a place among our *Worthies*. Hence I have made it my Buſineſs to inſert our VVriters into this Catalogue; carefully giving an Account, ſo far as I could acquire them, of the Titles of thoſe particular VVorks which have been Publiſhed by them. VVhich is no unuſeful Undertaking, for the Curious, who would willingly know what the Performances of our Country-Men, in this kind, have been.

(*c*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. pag. 69.

But poſſibly it may be urg'd, as a great Offence, for to ſuch as have a mind to Cavil, a ſmall matter ſhall ſerve for an occaſion, (*d*) that I have made bold to concern my ſelf in the *Arms* and *Pedgrees* of ſome *Families*, and prætermitted others of eminent *Quality* and *Reputation*.

(*d*) Facile eſt invenire baculum.

In anſwer to the former part of the Charge, I have ſaid nothing but what I had Authority for; even that of the moſt reputable Antiquaries of our County; whom I generall quote in the Margin. And it may be plainly ſeen, that what is ſpoken by me, is all along intended to the Honour, and not the Diſparagement of any Perſon or Family that I Treat of. And it is not improbable but that I may have given Light to ſeveral Gentlemen, to diſcover more

of their own Families than they knew before. However, if in any thing I have been led into Miſtake; I only entreat that my Guide, and not my ſelf, may bare the blame.

As to that part of the Charge, That I have omitted others; I deſire all to obſerve That I have inſiſted upon none, but where I have been led thereunto by the particular Perſonal VVorth or Exploit of ſome eminent Perſon of the Family. And for this reaſon only I have paſſed by, in ſilence, many very reputable Houſes; For that the Perſon, I would have ſpoken with, was not to be found at Home. I could, indeed, have enlarged on ſome Pedigrees much more than I have done; and have given the ſeveral Names of the Deſcendents; but partly to avoid Tedioufneſs, and partly for that the Glory of the Anceſtor is conſpicuous in the Name and Worth of the ſurviving Iſſue, I have deſignedly declined it.

Though it may be there are thoſe, who now may make a Figure, whoſe Pedigrees were not to be found in the Herald's Office, in my Author's time: And a ſight thereof ſince, I could not be ſo hapy as to obtain.

Farther; I expect to hear it Objected to me as a Crime, That I have only Tranſcribed Authors; and that generally in their own words, without the leaſt Diſguiſe or Variation.

If I have, it is never without due Acknowledgment and Deference to the VVorthy Perſons whom I quoted. So that I have only borrow'd, not ſtol'n, what I have made uſe of: And in the mean time, every one may know where to find his own again; and, as GOD ſhall enable me, I may repay him again with Uſury.

Moreover, what I have done in this matter is open and avow'd; for I never deſign'd, at this diſtane, to invent Lives for thoſe who died many Centuries of Years back; but, in relation to ſuch, only to Collect what I could find Recorded to their Honour in ſingle or various Authors; and ſo ſomething Paraphraſtically to deliver them to your view in one intire Body.

Moreover, to quote the ſame VVords. why ſhould that be a greater Crime in me, than it is reputed to be in moſt other Authors, as well Antient as Modern? Did not *Balæus* borrow moſt of what he wrote from *Leland?* And *Pitſæus* from *Balæus?* And that in the ſame words, however he Reviles him? Have not our late Authors, who have written on the ſame Subject with me, derived what they have ſaid from other Books, and made uſe of their Author's Language? I know they have almoſt *verbatim*, without the Civility, ſome of them, of owning whence they had it. (*a*) *Sure I am,* ſays a certain Author, *Sir* Francis Bacon, *and Mr.* Cambden, *our moſt elegant Hiſtorians, though they mention not the Name of* Stow, *make uſe of his Endeavours: And throwing away the Basket, have taken the Fruit, not mentioning his Name.*

(*a*) *Dr.* Fuller, *Worthies of* Eng. *in* London, *pag.* 220.

And as for uſing the Author's Language, I muſt farther own: Where it is full and expreſſive, I account it no greater Treſpaſs to borrow his Words, than it is to borrow his Matter: Holding it much more honeſt, and ingenuous, to convey his Senſe down in his Expreſſions, than to put them into worſe of my own. For if the bare variation of the Phraſe, or a new turn of the Period, into as bad, or a worſe Dreſs be all, I can't ſee why any ſhould put himſelf to that pains, to ſo little purpoſe.

To conclude this: If any ſhall charge me with the Sin of *Plagiariſm*, in the trueſt and worſt Senſe of the word, The Stealing into our Catalogue of the *Worthies* of *Devonſhire*, ſuch as were never Born therein, but owe their Nativity to ſome other County.

All I have to ſay in Anſwer is only this: That in me it is no voluntary Tranſgreſſion; but I have been induced hereunto either by Authority, or a ſtrong Preſumption. And farther, if any of them ſhould be Alarm'd by ſome other Shires, we muſt not tamely quit them, unleſs they bring a better Authority for it than their own bare word.

However, if they make out a juſter and fairer Title to them than here is done, ſhewing the true Mark of them, let them take them again. For this *Province* is not ſo Beggarly in this kind, as to need deck her ſelf, with the Jay in the Fable, *with the borrowed Plumes of other Birds:* She can drop ſeveral of her Feathers, and yet her Native Train, like that of *Junos* Bird, will remain matchleſs and unparalell'd. For, when all is ended, it will be found: That there are many more of her *Worthies* omitted, though not voluntarily ſo, than can be pretended to be brought in here, which really belong to any other County. However, I here profeſs, with Dr. *Fuller* on a like occaſion, (*b*) *That I ſtand ready with a Pencil in one hand, and a Spunge in the other, To add, alter, inſert, expunge, enlarge, and delete, according to better Information.*

(*b*) *Worthies of* Eng. *pag.* 78.

Having thus, I hope, to the ſatisfaction of all ſober and ingenuous Readers, fully anſwer'd the Cavils of the Idle and the Envious, it may be expected, and with Juſtice too, That I ſhould give ſome Account of the Authority, which in this Undertaking I have gone upon. This, I muſt acknowledge is but a juſt Expectation.

The

The Authority, therefore, I have made uſe of herein, is of Two ſorts; partly Printed, and partly Manuſcript.

The Printed Authors, for the moſt part, are *Balæus, De Scriptoribus Magnæ Brittaniæ. Trithemius, De Scriptoribus Eccleſ.* Biſhop *Godwin, De Præſulibus Angliæ. Fuller*'s Worthies of *England. David Lloyd*'s Memoirs. *Dugdal*'s Baronage of *England*: His *Origines Juridicales* and *Chronica Series. Wharton*'s *Anglia Sacra.* And, above all other, the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Univerſity of *Oxford,* with the Two Volumes of the *Athenæ Oxon*: To the Learned Author whereof, his Communicative Diſpoſition, I muſt here own my ſelf much obliged. All which, with ſome others quoted in the Margent, are of age, and will vouch for me and themſelves.

As for the Manuſcripts, from whence I have Collected many things, in this my Performance, they all own eminent and ingenuous Parents; Gentlemen excellently Skill'd in the *Antiquities* of our *County*; and for this kind of Study, at leaſt, Men Famous in their Generations. Such was Mr. *John Hooker*, alias *Vowel*, ſometime Chamberlain of the City of *Exeter*; of whom Mr. *Cambden* himſelf, Bp. *Godwin*, and others, do in their Labours give an Honourable Teſtimony.

Another is Mr. *Joſeph Holland*, a Gentleman, ſometime of the *Inner Temple*, a Laborious *Antiquary*; and excellently Skill'd in *Armory*, eſpecially the Coats belonging to the Gentry of this County.

A Third is Sir *William Pole*, Kt. a Gentleman, who (however perhaps leſs known) is no leſs deſerving *Honour* and *Applauſe* for his Skill and good Succeſs therein, ſo far as it may relate unto theſe parts, than the Beſt, who have yet Travell'd in this kind of Study s.

A Fourth is Mr. *Riſdon*, a Gentleman of approved Credit, and great Fame and Commendation for his Labour and Skill in the *Antiquities* of this our County.

Nor, in the laſt place, is Mr. *Weſtcot* without a due Praiſe. For however, in many things, he makes bold to borrow from, yet he improves upon what others have done before him; and hath added divers Things of his own that are of good Remark.

What is added more, in this Work, than may be found in theſe, and ſuch like Authors, uſually ſpecified by name therein, is done upon mine own knowledge; or upon the knowledge of ſuch whoſe Integrity and Veracity I could confide in.

Thus, good *READER*, I have given you an Honeſt, and, I truſt, a Satisfactory Account of my preſent *Undertaking*. What Acceptation it ſhall meet with in a Senſorious, Critical, Hipocritical Age, I may, without the Spirit of Prophecy, eaſily Divine: But ſhan't much concern my ſelf about it, whatever it be. I well know how true that of the Poet is:

Pro Captu Lectoris, habent ſua fata Libelli.

Books have their Doom, to Live or Die,
As Readers have Capacity.

Every one, I well know, will be aſſuming to themſelves a Liberty of Judging, their Tongues are their own, who can controul them? and their Sentence ſhall be as the Humour leads them; and they undoubtedly will be the moſt Captious, who hug themſelves in their beloved Sloth, and wont touch ſuch a Burden with one of their Fingers. So that ſhould it fall into the hands of thoſe *Who ſit in the Chair of the Scorner*, or ſhall come to the reading of this Work, prepoſſeſſed with Prejudice and Ill-will, (which ſpeaks good of no one) I expect no mercy: Nor ſo much as fair Dealing from them. Let them, if they ſo pleaſe, gnaw on, and by their Malice, turn themſelves into Blats and Moths. Although they may do well to remember that of the Poet:

Rode Caper vites; tamen hic cum ſtabis ad Aras,
In tua quod fundi Cornua, poſſit Erit.

Goat! gnaw the Vine! Yet when
Thou here art Offer'd up,
There will not want ſome Wine
To fill thy Horn, the Cup.

To the Reader.

VVhat I have here undertaken is from a true Zeal for my Country's Honour and Renown, the glorious Mother of ſo many illuſtrious Sons, and the Encouragement of Virtue, in this degenerate Age, in all the inſtances thereof, from a great Variety of Excellent Examples. If herein I have approved my ſelf to the good liking of any Candid, Sober, and Judicious Reader, I ſhall not Repent me of my Pains. In the mean time I take my leave of you in the Poet's words, which I ſhall here add with great Sincerity.

Et veniam pro laude peto; laudatus abunde,
Non faſtidiras ſi tibi, Lector, ero.

Your Pardon for my Praiſe is all I ask:
I'm Prais'd enough, ſhan't you diſdain my Task.

I am, Friendly *Reader*,

Your very Humble

and Affectionate Servant,

John Prince.

To the REVEREND

Mr. PRINCE,

ON HIS

Country Worthies.

YOu've done the Work, *Sir*; *but you can't be Pay'd,*
Until among thoſe Worthies *you are laid:*
Then future Ages will unjuſtly do,
To Write of Worthies, *and to leave out you.*

The Dead are ghaſtly: Hence 'twas Abraham *ſaid,*
Let my dear *Sarah* from my ſight be lay'd.
Mary *and* Martha *thought 'twould be too late,*
To raiſe the Dead from Death, of four Daies date.

Here th' Dead wont 'fright: And what more ſtrange appears!
You've Rais'd the Dead back Centuries of Years.
Your Book's a wondrous Jewel then, beſet
With Orient Pearls within an Alphabet.

William Pearſe, *Vicar of* Dean Prior.

In laudem Authoris.

NON opus eſt Hederis, ſi guſtu arridet *Iacchus*,
Marte valet proprio: Sic ſatis iſte Liber.
Pyramidum prius in præceps Capita alta ruent quam
Ætas tam Solidum, longa vorabit opus.
Namq; tui Heroes tantæ ſunt Molis, ut abſit
Structuræ metuas, quod, Reverende, tuæ.
Improbe quid dentes acuiſti, *Mome*; Siniſtra
Improbe, quid torques Lumina? Pulſus abi.

Edmund Pearſe, *Vicar of* Staverton.

TO THE

AUTHOR

OF

The Devonshire Worthies.

TO draw the Circle of a Dead Man's Face,
And make the Picture ſhine with every grace
The Living had, is a great Maſter's Skill,
Depending more on Judgment than on Quill.
A common Painter may, with eaſe of hand,
The Features of a living Wight command.
But to form Aſhes, and delineate Duſt,
To add freſh Charms and Beauties to a Ghoſt,
Requires more than what Apelles *knew,*
When he Adonis *and his* Venus *drew.*

Your Pencil, Reverend Sir, doth Time recal,
And from Oblivion Worthies *diſenthral.*
It makes the Dead to ſpeak; to iſſue forth
Array'd in all the Pomp of Parts and Worth:
It ſhews the Steps by which they did advance
From a ſmall Point, to a large Circumference.
How thoſe, to Honour born, did beautifie
Their Orb with Vertues, as the Stars do th' Sky.
How every one his Country's Fame did raiſe,
And whil'ſt he ſought her Honour got him Praiſe.

Benjamin Spurway, *LL. B.*

In opus egregium Reverendi Johannes Prince, *De viris* DANMONII *illuſtribus*. Carmen gratulatorium.

GRæcia non Mendax, Quamvis de *Cecrope* Natos,
Nec, Proavos jactet, *Roma* ſuperba ſuos.
Scilicet Heroum recidivus naſcitur Ordo :
Qui ſub *Hyperboreo* ſedem habuere Polo.
Immortalis Honos manet uſq; atq; uſq; manebit,
(Majores *Gratiæ Romulidiſq*; putas :)
Inter quos, vel ipſa fatebitur *Albion* ipſa
Danmonium egregios progenuiſſe viros.
(Seu *Martem* Spectes) *Hector*, vel cedat *Achilles* :
(Seu *Muſas*) Ubinam Major *Apollo* fuit ?
Quis celebrare queat, quot Nomina, quantaq; noſtro
Climate qui Bello, vel Meruere Toga ?
Rauleium inſignem Doctrina, Armiſq; *Dracumq*;
Ora ſatis centum non reſonare valent.
Adjice *Ridgweios*, *Courtneios* Sanguine longo
Deductos, Clarum Nobilitate Genus.
Non te *Pierides* ſileant *Seymoure* (Senatu
Præſtiteras toties, qui *Ciceronis* opus)
Conſulat hunc Librum, qui qua ſis ſtirpe Creatus
Sciret : & *Angliacam* Conſulat Hiſtoriam.
Ingenij *Clifforde* tui, quis neſcit Acumen ?
(O ! ſi Religio, Congrueretq; Fides !)
Omnia nam vel quæ virtus Animiq; Venuſtas
Dicitur ; aut Morum Candor, Honoſq; tenes ;
Inter & Heroas noſtros Celebrabere, (& ipſa
Hoc Plebs, hoc Livor non negat ipſe tibi)
Monkius illuſtris merito ſuper Aſtra Locetur,
Dum *Carolo* & Templis reddidit Ille Diem.
Finitimas Hi Conſilio & Virtute per Oras
Terror erant Patriæ Præſidiumq; ſuæ.
Rainoldum, *Hookerum*, Lucubrantemq; *Juellum*,
Ut cantet *Clio* cælitus Orta, de-eſt.
Horum ſi recites operoſa volumina, Credas
Non Hominum, vere Dicta, ſed eſſe Deum.
Ite *Genevenſes*, pudefactiq; ite *Papiſtæ*,
Coram Arca, veſter ſternitur, Ecce ! *Dagon*.
Impietas omnis pertunditur, Hæreſis Omnis,
Et plus quam *Herculea* Cæditur *Hydra* manu.
Quid plures referam, Hos cum Fama loquendo fatiſcit,
Et queritur vocem deficere Ipſa Suam ?
Sæpius at veluti vaſto ſit in Agmine ; Solos
Hiſtorici poſſunt enumerare Duces ;
Sic ſi laudaret Dignos laudarier Omnes
Author ; plus nimio Creſceret uſq; Liber.
Hæc igitur ſi forte quis ortus ſtemmate honeſto
Perleget, & Nomen non leget Ille ſuum :
Non indignetur, ſed gaudeat, Arbore Magna
ſe Gentis Ramum cum videt eſſe Suæ
Scriptores Comitatum, Aliorum Facta renarrant ;
Nemo parem faciat, *vir Reverende* tuo.
Nam quis cui tanto ſurrexit Gloria Curru ?
Quem priſci Reges tam petiere, quis eſt ?

His *Brutus*, (*Totnes* teſtabitur) appulit Oris
His victis mox ſe Cætera Turba dedit.
Major at huc Bruto fælix *Gulielmus* adivit
Rem labefactatam qui bene Reſtituit,
Serius in cælum redeas, *Fortiſſime Princeps*,
Influxu careat nec Regio Iſta tuo,
Tu primum Amplexu Cepiſti Molliter Illam,
Illaq; Te : Semper Mutuus inſit Amor.
Poſt quam noſtra Tuis Ceſſit *Torbaia* Carinis
Mox licuit toto ponere Jura Mari.
De *Jove* dum Sceptrum Sortiris, dumq; Tridentem
Neptuno, Frameam *Marte*, Superſtes Eris :
Tartarei pateant licet Oſtia nigra Tyranni ;
Eumenidumq; fremant Agmina, Solpes eris.

Jacobus Salter,

Vicarius Sanctæ Mariæ.

TO

TO THE

REVEREND,

Mr. PRINCE,

ON HIS

Country Worthies.

HOW highly were the antient Hero's rais'd,
When learned Prieſts, their mighty Proweſs prais'd:
Plutarch, (who ſerv'd at great *Apollo*'s Shrine,
Plutarch, at once Hiſtorian and Divine)
When he the Cheifs of *Greece* and *Rome* diſplay'd,
How glorious were their Names and Triumphs made?

So, Reverend Friend, you give Renown to Men,
Not by a human, but inſpired Pen.
You raiſe the Dead, making them Silence break,
And Grand Inſtructions to the Living ſpeak.
You lead the Reader into Paradiſe,
Through flow'ry Walks, and perfum'd Beds of Spice.
You give a Proſpect of the Elizian Grove,
Where pompous Shades, and auguſt Spirits rove.

What a vaſt Scene, what a ſtupendous Show
Of Deeds they practis'd, bravely, here below?
(Deeds ſo Heroick, that the Actors ſeem,
As if they Gods, and not had Mortals been).
Such were the *Spectrums* which *Æneas* view'd,
When old *Anchyſes (a)* his bright Off-ſpring ſhew'd:
If ſo Majeſtick then, thoſe did appear,
Before their airy Shapes embodied were;
How much more theſe, who on Life's publick Stage
Acted their Parts, (the Wonders of their Age)?
When rais'd, and repreſented once again
To the World's Eye, Clad in the pompous Train
Of Virtues, with what ſtill, their Houſes ſhine?

(a) *Virg.* Lib. 6.

With what a Grace each Hero ſeems to tread,
In a white Robe, a Lawrel on his Head?
And as he walks along, the *Galaxy*,
Cherubs, and *Seraphims*, before him flie,
And ſing loud Eulogies, with Trumpets ſound;
The jocund Orbs dance in a Chorus round:
Whilſt leſſer Spirits, and Stars together throng,
Forſake their *Sphæres*, and liſten to the Song.
The lower Regions joy at the New-birth,
And Eccho's anſwer from the ſtartled Earth.

Ye, who from this Cœleſtial Race deſcend,
Your Eyes with awful Reverence upwards bend:
See what your Fathers were, how good, how Great?
May their Example the like Fruits beget;
That, when you to their lofty Manſions go,
From thoſe rich ones, they left you here below,
Another *Herald*, ſuch as writes *Memoirs*
of them, may juſtly alſo, blazon Yours.

Ita Vovet,

Jac. Salter,

St. M. C.

TO

AUTHOR

OF

The Worthies of Devon.

BOLD is the Man, who in ſuch Times as theſe,
Ventures to Write, with any hopes to pleaſe:
When to write well, leſs pardonable is,
Than not to Write at all, or Write amiſs.
For Criticks now, are ſo Cenſorious grown,
That they'll Vote nothing Good, but what's their Own.

But you're ſo happy, there's no Cauſe to fear
The meeting any ſnch Pretender here:
Not one, that will ſo much as ſeem to grin,
And wiſely done, for fear of being ſeen.
Who offers that, makes a ſure Sign that he
Deſpairs to keep your *WORTHY*'s company.

No, whoſo walks like you, among theſe dead,
May with the greateſt Eaſe and Safety tread:
No noiſom Vapours from their Duſt aſcend,
Which may th' Obſervers curious Senſe offend.
That's only fear'd, when Men, like *Tony Wood*,
Do rake th' unwholſome Aſhes with the good.
But, grateful ſtill's, the *Work*, which only does,
Their uſeful Virtues to the *World* expoſe.

This is your Province, Sir, while kindly you,
An act of Juſtice to their *Memory* ſhew.
Long while devouring Time, and Death laid wait
To make their Ruines, like their Actions, great.
But, fruitleſs the Attempt, while thus you ſave,
No leſs their Tombs, than Actions from the Grave.

Ages to come, when this your *Work* they ſee,
And therein read your Care and Induſtry,
Will, doubtleſs, in Requital ſomething do,
Which may repay the Kindneſs done by you.
But vain theſe Hopes, unleſs they alſo find
Men like your ſelf, to Publick-good inclin'd:
Who being led, to imitate your Pen,
May the ſame way, oblige the World again;
Recount the doings of the Sons of Fame,
And 'mongſt, the foremoſt place, your worthy Name.

John Legaſſick,
Rector of *Little-Hempſton.*

In Authorem.

Filius Alcmenæ, Terrarum sede relicta
Infernas, fertur, victor adire Domos.
Author & invisit nostri penetralia Mortis:
Si quæris Cujus Gloria major erit?
Ipsa Trophæa *docent: Hic* Lethes *eripit Undis*
ILLUSTRES: *rabidum surripit ille Canem.*

Tho. Lye,

Archidid. Totton.

TRANSLATED.

A *Lcmena*'s Son, who here on Earth did dwell,
Is said to go a Conqueror to Hell.
Our Author too, insults the Shades below:
Would you know whom we greatest Glory owe?
Their Trophies soon decide it; this hath *Men*
From *Lethe* brought: he but a Dog again.

THE

THE

PROEMIUM.

BEFORE I proceed to my propoſed Enterprize, it may not be improper (by way of *Introduction*) to offer to your view, a brief Account of that *COUNTY*, which has been the hapy Parent of ſuch a Noble Off-ſpring.

Devonſhire is a fair Province, ſituate in the moſt *Weſtern* Parts of *England*; having *Cornwall* only (her dear Neighbour, and ſometime one with herſelf) interpoſed between her and the *Belerium*, or the *Lands-End*.

In Form: It is well near the Figure which Geometricians call a Parallelogramma, being, to a few Miles, ſo Broad as Long. For (according to *Speed* (*a*)) it is Fifty Five Miles one way, and Fifty Four the other. But ſince our Waies have been reduced to a Poſt rate, the Dimenſions hereof were found much larger. And from *Thorncombe* in the *Eaſt*, to *Stone-houſe* in the *South-Weſt*, or *Hartland Point* in the *North-Weſt*, are no leſs than Seventy Miles: And from *Salcomb* in the *South*, to *Lymmouth* in the *North*, would be found upon due menſuration, very few leſs or more.

(*a*) Maps of *Engl.* in *Devonſh.*

For the Confines hereof: This Province is Bounded on the *North* with the *Severn Sea*, commonly called St. *George*'s Channel; on the *South* it is embraced by the *Britiſh Ocean*, or (as 'tis alſo ſtiled) the *Narrow Seas*. On the *Eaſt*, it abutts upon our Friendly Neighbours the *Durotriges* and *Belgians*, as they are antiently called, now the Counties of *Dorſet* and *Somerſet*. The firſt Pariſh towards the South-Eaſt of this Shire that way is *Axminſter*, where, at the Abby of *Newenham*, the Author of this Diſcourſe, through Divine Mercy, breathed his firſt Air. On the *Weſt*, it is limitted by the Navigable River *Tamer*; which well nigh cuts it from Sea to Sea, and is a Meer or Bound, ſome few Hamlets excepted on the other ſide, which belong unto this County, between *Devon* and *Cornwall*. Both which Shires ſhe amorouſly ſmiles upon as ſhe glides along to her deſired Ocean; into whoſe Embraces ſhe falls at *Plymouth*. Of which the Poet thus ſung,

Hinc Anglos, illic cernit Tamara Britannos.

Which I find thus Engliſhed to my hands. (*b*)

(*b*) *Riſd.* MS. of *Dev.* in *Tamar.*

On this ſide Tamer *th'* Engliſh *ſees*;
And thence the Brittains *eke it eyes.*

The occaſion of which Diſtinction of *Engliſh* and *Brittains*, the matter ſo nearly relating to our County, it may not be unſeaſonable here to explain.

Devon and *Cornwal*, (*c*) until the days of K. *Athelſtan*, (who reigned over *England*, *A.* 930.) did from the beginning continue one Province, under the common Name of *Danmonia*. After this the *Saxons*, (when they obtain'd,) and the *Brittains*, in this Country lived promiſcuouſly together. But the *Brittains*, repining to live under the Government of Strangers, and to have a Foreign Yoak clapped upon their Necks, though the Nation had now endured it ſeveral Hundreds of Years, began at firſt to Murmer; from thence proceed to Mutiny; and at laſt, to break out into open Wars.

(*c*) Mr. *Hook.* Chorog. Deſcript. of *Dev.* pag. 1.

K. *Athelſtan*, perceiving that no Lenity, which he had long try'd, would at all reclaim them, reſolves to get by Force, what he could not obtain by Favor. And ſo coming with a mighty Army into this Country, after ſundry Conflicts, at length drives the *Brittains* over the *Tamer* into *Cornwal*; and appoints that River for the Bounds or Marches to both Counties, which ſo remains, a (little excepted belonging unto *Devon*, lying on the *Corniſh* ſide,) unto this day. Upon which Settlement, the Inhabitants of theſe two Provinces, at firſt, obtained the Diſtinction [*a*] of the *Eaſtern* and *Weſtern Danmonii*. And this has given occaſion to the Title of the preſent Work *Danmonii Orientales*.

[*a*] Idem ib. pag. 3.

Having thus fix'd the Bounds, let us next proceed to a conſideration of the Condition and Conſtitution of our County: Of which, to ſpeak only in general, it muſt be granted, that heretofore, more than now, it was, *Aſpera & Nemoroſa*, Rough and Woody, Hilly and Mountainous, Wild and Rocky. Its Plains were covered with Heath and Coppice; its Valleys overgrown with Woods and Brakes. But now, by the matchleſs Labour and Induſtry of its Inhabitants, it is become, almoſt every where, ſo cultivated and improv'd, as that it yields a great abundance of all things, which the Air, Earth, or Water can afford, for the uſe of Man. And that not only as to Neceſſaries, but Delicacies alſo; and what might be deſired by an *Heliogabalus*, or an *Apicius* himſelf, may here be found.

Inſomuch, (without envy be it ſpoken) what has been avouched of *England* in general, may be applicable to this County in particular, [*b*] That *She can live better of her ſelf, without being bebolden to the reſt of the Kingdom, than that can ſubſiſt without being obliged to her.*

[*b*] Mr. *Hook.* Mſ. of *Dev.* quo prius.

I would not be thought to ſpeak ſo bold a Truth of my Country, out of Vanity or Oſtentation: But let it be to the Glory and Praiſe of the great GOD, who has ſo ſignally Bleſſed us, and laid the ſo much greater Obligation upon us to Gratitude and Obedience; there being a ſerious Truth in that of our bleſſed Saviour, [*c*] which ought to be conſidered, *That to whom much is given, much will be required.*

[*c*] St. *Luke*, c. 12. v. 48.

Now, how Hilly or Mountainous ſoever this Country be, (an Argument of a ſerene and wholeſome Air) yet its Mountains themſelves, Barren as they ſeem, are not without their peculiar Advantages; their very Bowels being far Richer than thoſe Countries which may be able to ſhew much more painted Faces. For whatever *Tully* ſaid to the contrary, [*d*] That *Brittany* did not afford, *ne micam quidem Auri vel Argenti*, ſo much as a Dram of Silver or Gold, yet 'tis known, that our Hills are impregnated with rich Mines, of Lead, Tin, Iron, Copper, Silver; and with ſome mixtures of Gold; and Diamonds.

[*d*] Britannici Belli exitus exſpectatur —— illud jam cognitum eſt, neq; argenti ſcruptulum eſſe ullum in illa Inſula, neq; ullam Spem prædæ niſi ex mancipiis—— Tul. ad Attic. Lib. 4. Epiſt. 15. Pag. 171. Vol. 2.

For her Mines of Silver, (at preſent to pretermit the inſiſting upon any of the reſt) we have a Pariſh in this County, *Combe-Martin* by name, which lyes upon the *North-Sea*, near *Ilfarcombe*, that hath been famous for them: Which heretofore, in the Days of K. *Edw.* 3. [*e*] were of conſiderable emolument to that Prince, toward his carrying on his Wars againſt the French.

[*e*] *Fuller's* Worthies of *Dev.* p. 245.

Theſe Mines, notwithſtanding their profitableneſs, after this, lay long neglected; whether upon occaſion of the Barons Wars, or whatever elſe, I ſhan't determine, unto the days of that moſt famous Princeſs of Bleſſed Memory Q. *Elizabeth*: When a new Load was found out; and firſt begun to be wrought by *Adrian Gilbert*, Eſq;: After that, by a more famous Artiſt, Sir *Beavis Bulmer*, Kt. by whoſe excellent Skill in Minerals, a great Quantity of Silver was here gotten up, and Refined. Out of part of which, he cauſed Two Rich Cups to be made; whereof, the One was preſented to that Noble Count, *William Bourchier*, Earl of *Bath*, having this Inſcription engraven on it: [*f*]

[*f*] *Weſtc.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Combe-Martin*, Mſ.

In

In Martin's-Combe *long lay I hid*
Obſcure, depreſs'd with groſſeſt ſoyl,
Debaſed much with mixed Lead,
Till Bulmer *came, whoſe Skill and Toyl*
Refined me ſo pure and clean,
As Richer, no where elſe is ſeen.

And, adding yet a further grace,
By Faſhion he did enable
Me worthy for to take a place
To ſerve at any Prince's Table:
Combe-Martin *gave the Ore alone;*
Bulmer *Fining, and Faſhion.*

Anno { *Noſtræ Redemptionis,* 1593.
{ *Reginæ Virginis,*——35.

Viro Nobiliſſimo Willihelmo Comiti
Bathon. Locum-tenenti, Devoniæ & Exon.

The other Cup, with a Cover, was preſented to the Honourable Sir *Richard Martin*, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of *London*; to continue to the ſaid City for ever: It weighed 137 Ounces, fine, better than Sterling; on which theſe Verſes were to be ſeen:

When Water-Works in Broken-Wharff
At firſt erected were;
And Beavis Bulmer, *by his Art,*
The Waters 'gan to rear;

Diſperſed I in Earth did lye,
ſince all beginning old,
In place call'd Combe, *where* Martin *long*
Had hid me in his Mold.

I did no ſervice on the Earth;
Nor no Man ſate me free;
Till Bulmer, *by his skill and charge,*
Did frame me, This to be.

Anno { *Redemptionis noſtræ,* 1593.
{ *Reginæ Virginis,*——35.

Richardo Martino Militi, iterum Majori
Sive vice ſecunda, Civitatis *London.*

Our Country then, being ſomewhat Mountainous and Rocky, ſome perhaps may take occaſion hence to cenſure, or condemn the Natives, as leſs docil and diſpoſed unto virtuous Atchievements. Monſieur *Bodin*, a learned *French* Author, takes occaſion, as we find, (*a*) to condemn all Mountainous People as Blockiſh and Barbarous. I need not fetch in, as Mr. *Carpenter*, that famous Country-man of ours does, *Helvetia*, *Suevia*, *Sileſia*, *Ægypt*, *Scythia*, or *Cyrene*, for the confutation of ſo groſs a Calumny. You may find that clearly done beyond denial, by conſulting the noble Accompliſhments, in all Arts and Faculties of theſe our famous *Worthies*.

(*a*) *Carpenter*'s Geog. Lib. 2. pag. 258.

Let it not therefore be ſtiled our Reproach, but Glory, (to borrow here the forequoted Anthor's words) (*b*) *to draw our Off-ſpring from ſuch an Air, which produceth Wits as eminent as the Mountains; approaching far nearer to Heaven in Excellency, than the other in height do tranſcend the Valleys.*

(*b*) Idem ibid. p. 261.

If we look back to our Aborigines, we ſhall find, in antient days, (*c*) the Natives of this County were repreſented Bold, Martial, Haughty of Heart, Prodigal of Life, Conſtant in Affection, Courteous to Strangers, and greedy of Glory and Honour. Such was the Character that *Diodorus Siculus* long ſince gave of them, (*d*) That the *Danmonii were a civil and courteous People in thoſe barbarous Times; a Stout and Puiſſant alſo; taking heart of the Soyl, as if ſelf emboldened by the Inlets of the Sea, and the roughneſs of the Country.* Inſomuch, they were not wholly ſubdued by the powerful *Saxons* until 465 Years, after their firſt Landing in *Brittain*.

(*c*) *Hook*, alias *Vowel*, Chor. Deſc. Dev. in princip.

(*d*) Mr. *Riſd.* Mſ. of *Dev.* in the begin. mihi pag. 5.

If we draw nearer Home unto our Grandſire and great Grandſires days, we ſhall find our Anceſtors were Bold, Hardy, and Brave, to the laſt degree. Our Gentry were Generous and Noble, as well in their Hoſpitality at Home, as in their Equipage when they went abroad. Perſons of Quality uſually keeping their Stables of brave Horſes, and would always have one or two Horſes of State led by, when they Travelled from Home,

Their Houſes were open to all Comers; where they might meet civil Reception, and a frank Entertainment. And their Families were Academies of Virtue, and Schools of Education. And the inferior Gentry were wont, inſtead of ſending their Children to *London*, *Hackney*, *Saliſbury*, &c. to ſend them thither to learn Breeding and Accompliſhments. But this Mode, and way of Living, ſince Coaching and *London* came ſo much in Vogue, muſt be acknowledged to be greatly alter'd from former Days.

Though this I am bold to aſſert, That our Gentry now, in this very degenerate Age, do not degenerate more than (perhaps not ſo much as) moſt others of their Quality do in *England*: They ſtill maintain their Poſt of Honour and Reputation in the World; and proceed to improve in Arts and all ingenious Literature, now, as well as in that Age, when a learned Perſon, (*e*) though none of our Country, was yet pleaſed to give this high Character of it: Devonia ſiquæ tamen ſint apud eruditos Locorum privilegia, is profecto Locus, reliquis longe prælucet omnibus, qui votis Academiæ, feliciſſimo illuſtrium ingeorum proventu reſponderit. *If there be any Priviledges of places among the Learned*, Devon *is that Place, which excels all others, in anſwering beſt the wiſhes of the Univerſity, in an happy production of moſt illuſtrious Wits. Let others, therefore*, (as he goes on) (*f*) *praiſe their ſmiling Meadows, their fertile Fields, and their lofty Woods, while ſhe, above all others, can boaſt ſuch a fruitfulneſs of Learning, as renders her more eternally happy.*

(*e*) Mr. *Hales* in his funeral Orat. on Sir *Tho. Bodley*. apud Bateſ. vitas ſelect. p. 423.

(*f*) Laudabunt ergo alii terras, amæna Pratorum, Læta Segetum, denſa Sylvarum: hanc vero reliquis omnibus Literata fertilitas, æternum reddet Beatiorem. Id. ibid.

What excellent Men hath ſhe (and ſtill doth) (*g*) furniſh'd the Epiſcopal Chair withal? And the Judicial Bench (*b*) and Bar? The Field? And the Sea? Perſons ſo every way Great in all Profeſſions, that it may not be eaſie for any other County of the Kingdom to produce their Superiors.

(*g*) Dr. *Sp.* Bp. of *Rocheſt.*

(*b*) Sir *Geo. Treby*, Ld. Chief Juſtice of Com. Pl. in *Eng.* Sir *Rich. Reynel*, in *Irel.* Sir *Hen. Hatſell*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, &c.

And

And whereas Dr. *Fuller*, [*a*] ſpeaking of the Worthies of *England*, in general, bids us to obſerve, " How each County is innated with a particular Genius, " inclining the Natives thereof to be Dextrous, ſome in one Profeſſion, ſome in " another; one carrying away the Credit for Souldiers, another for Seamen, a- " nother for Lawyers, another for Divines: How might I bid you take notice, and without Vanity too, That, ſuch is the Genius of *Devon*, it ſeems equally propenſe and inclinable unto all?

[*a*] Worthies of *Eng.* Intrroduct. pag. 53.

All which will be, more than ſufficiently, made to appear in the enſuing Diſcourſe; where you may find Examples of all kinds of Virtue, and that in the utmoſt meaſure and degree poor Mortals are capable to produce them.

I ſpeak not this to upbraid or diſparage any other County in *England*; there is none, among them all, but, more or leſs, can deſervedly Boaſt their ſeveral Worthies. I would not be thought, in magnifying our own, (which I truſt it will be found I have not done above deſert) in the leaſt, to Vilifie or Diſrepute any other: But rather, to raiſe in all, not an Envious but a Virtuous Emulation; and a commendable Strife, who ſhall moſt excel, in all Honourable and Brave Atchievements.

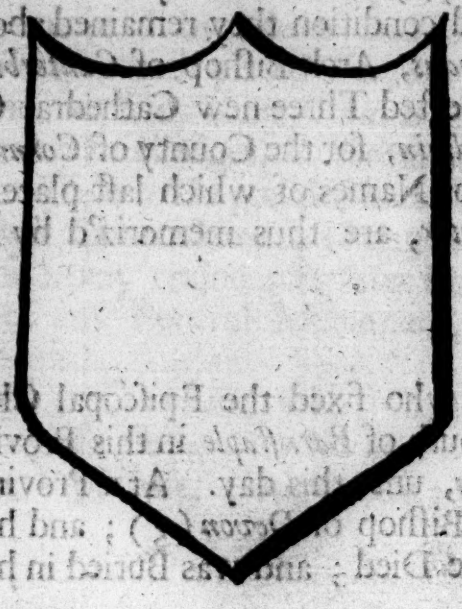
But, that I be no farther tedious in detaining you in the Porch, I ſhall open you the Door that leads into the Work, with only this earneſt Obteſtation to all my generous Country-men, That they would labour to Tranſcribe into their Practiſes, as they are ſeverally Capacitated, theſe Noble Examples of their Anceſtors, here laid before them. And, in their Stations earneſtly endeavour by Piety, Learning, Valour, and all other praiſe-worthy Actions, not only to continue, but encreaſe, the Renown and Glory of our Country.

DANMONII ORIENTALES ILLUSTRES:

OR,

The Worthies of Devon.

A.



Arms —

ALPHRED

BISHOP of *Crediton*, in this County, is rank'd, by that learned Antiquary of ours Mr. *Hooker*, alias *Vowel*, among the Natives of *Devon*; (*a*) and upon that encouragement, I shall here, as such, insert him.

The Name, I observe, is differently written among the Learned; which yet signifies the same Person, as *Alphred*, *Alfric*, *Ælfric*, *Elvric*; and that there were no less than Three eminent Persons so called, who lived at the same time in *England*; as *Ælfric*, Abbot of St. *Albans*, (who was afterward Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*) *Ælfric*, Abbot of *Abendon*, and *Ælfric*, or *Alphred*, of whom we are discoursing.

They whose Curiosity inclines them to enquire farther into this matter, may consult Mr. *Wharton*'s *Anglia Sacra*, (*b*) where they will find enough, *ad Saturitatem usque*. Tho' unto me, it seemeth strange, that those Persons should be so much confounded among Writers, whose Names are so differently recorded by them; as are *Alphredus Monachus*, *Alfricus Grammaticus*, and *Ælfricus Cantuariensis*. But dismissing this fruitless Argument, at present, let us go on with the History of our *Alphred*.

What Relation he might have, or whether he had any at all, unto our *West-Saxon* King, of his Name, (who first divided *England* into Shires, (*c*) *A. D.* 888.) we are not able to determin. Although it is not improbable but that he had a very near one; it being usual in those days, for Persons of the first Rank, to take upon them the Habit of the Clergy, and the Preferments of the Church.

Omitting, therefore, his Family, in respect to which we are in the clouds, let us proceed to his Education; and we find that he was bred among the Monks, most probably, in the famous Abby of *Glastenbury*, in the County of *Somerset*; which at that time was one of the most Illustrious Nursery's of Learning, as well as Religion, in *England*. For here, we may well suppose, it was, that he contracted that very familiar Friendship, (*d*) we find, he had with St. *Dunstan*, the learned Abbot of that most Noble Monastery, valued at the Dissolution, upward of 3,500 *l. per an.* (*e*) From the Advantages of such excellent Society, our *Alphred* became so eminent, for his great Piety and Learning, that he was deservedly advanced from thence to be the Abbot of *Malmesbury*, in the County of *Wilts*; an Abby which, at the Suppression of those Houses, in the days of K. *Hen.* 8. was valued at 803 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.* ob. q. *per an.* (*f*)

Flor. A. D. 980.
R. R. Ethel.

(*a*) Synopsi. Chorogr. of *Devon*, under the Head Students. Mf.

(*b*) Vol. 2. pag. 125, 126.

(*c*) Izac. Mem. of *Exeter*, p. 17.

(*d*) Dunstano familiarissimus & ille Abbas ejus Glaston. Bal. cent. 2. pag. 140.

(*e*) *Speed*, Hist. of Gr. Brit. in K. *H.* 8.

(*f*) Dugd. Angl. v.

This is greatly probable, if there be any certainty in the Observation of the fore-quoted Author Mr. *Wharton*, (*a*) that, *ab initio Edgari ad annum Circiter* 1000. *singuli fere Angliæ Episcopi & Abbates, ex Monasteriis Abbendoniensi, Glastoriensi, & Wintoniensi delecti sunt*, from the time of K. *Edgar* to the Year of our Lord One Thousand, almost all the Bishops and Abbots of *England*, were wont to be chosen out of *Abendon*, *Glastenbury*, and *Winchester*. In this Station, high and honourable next to a Bishop, and by the favour of Popes and Princes in some respects his equal, continued *Alphred* for many Years. But then at length, being grown very Aged, (*b*) he was made Bishop of *Crediton*, in this County.

(*a*) Ang. Sac. vol. 1. p. 126.

(*b*) Cum jam Grandævus esset in Episcopum Cridiensem altatus. W. Malmesb. apud Wbart. quo Supra, pag. 129.

Now, for that all Persons, even of our own Country, may not be well instructed in the History of this Affair, it will not be altogether Useless, or Impertinent, in this place, to give a brief Account *how* and *when*, the Episcopal Chair of *Devon* came to be first fixed at *Crediton*, where it flourished upward of an Hundred Years, together with the Names of those Bishops, who sate therein unto the hapy Translation thereof, to *Exeter*. When the Christian Religion was first Professed in these Western parts, *Devon* and *Cornwal*, were placed under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Dorchester*, not far from *Oxford*. (*c*) But that Episcopal Seat, being removed from thence to *Winchester* about the Year of our Lord 660. these Western Provinces were Subjected to the Authority of that New See: And so they continued until the time that the Monastery of *Shireburn*, in *Dorsetshire*, was converted into a Cathedral Church, *A. D.* 705. and then they came to be included in the compass of that Dioceses. In this state and condition they remained about 200 Years; to wit, unto the Year 905. And then *Plegmundus*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, at the Command of King *Edward*, sirnamed the *Elder*, erected Three new Cathedral Churches; one at *Wells*, for the County of *Somerset*; one at *Bodmin*, for the County of *Cornwal*; and one at *Tawton*, for the County of *Devon*. The Bishops Names of which last place, as also of *Crediton*, until the See came to be removed to *Exeter*, are thus memoriz'd by *Hooker*, (*d*) *Godwin*, (*e*) and others, (*f*)

(*c*) *Godw.* de Præsul. Angl. de Epis. *Exon.* p. 450.

(*d*) Synops. of *Dev.* in the Bishops Ms.

(*e*) De Præsul. *Exon.*

(*f*) *Heylin*, &c.

I. *Werstanus.* I. *Werstanus* was the First, who fixed the Episcopal Chair at *Tawton*, a small Village about a Mile and half to the South of *Barnstaple* in this Province; which from thence retaineth the Name of *Bishops-Tawton*, unto this day. At a Provincial Synod, holden in *West-Sex*, *Anno* 905. he was consecrated Bishop of *Devon* (*g*); and had his See at *Tawton*, aforesaid, where, having sate one Year, he Died; and was Buried in his own Church there.

(*g*) *Hook.* Print. Catal. of the Bishops of *Exeter.*

II. *Putta.* II. His Successor was *Putta*, who also resided at *Tawton*: But as he was in his Journey, owards *Crediton*, to pay his Obeysance to the King; or, as others say, to visit *Offa*, the King's Lieutenant there, he was, by some of *Offa*'s Servants, barbarously Slain in his way thither. This prov'd the occasion of removing the Episcopal Chair from thence unto *Crediton*.

III. *Eadulphus.* III. The Third in order, but the First of this Place, was *Eadulphus*, who was consecrated Bishop of *Devon*, but Installed at *Crediton*, *Anno* 910. where he continued upward of Twenty Years; as I trust more largely to declare hereafter.

IV. *Ethelgarus.* IV. The Fourth was *Ethelgarus*, who was consecrated Bishop of this Province, *Anno.* 932. In his time King *Athelstan* subdued the *Cornish*; re-edified the City of *Exeter*; and encompassed the same with a Stone Wall. Who, having sate there Ten Years, Died, and was Interr'd in his own Church at *Crediton*.

V. *Algarus.* V. The Fifth was *Algarus*, whose Consecration was in the Year 942. He having, likewise, presided in this Church for the space of Ten Years, exchang'd this Life for a better; and was also Buried in his own Cathedral there.

VI. *Alfwoldus.* VI. The Sixth was *Alfwoldus*, who, by St. *Dunstan*'s endeavour and advise, was consecrated Bishop here, in the Year of our Redemption by Christ, 952. In his time King *Edgar* called Home all the Monks of St. *Peter*, in *Exon*, that were there dispersed, and made *Sidemannus* their Abbot. But near about Seventeen Years, according to *Hooker*, Twenty according to Bp. *Godwin*, after his Consecration, he departed this Life, and was Buried by his Predecessors.

VII. *Alwolfus.* VI. The Seventh was *Alwolfus*, who, as *Dicetus* affirmeth, saith Mr. *Hooker*, was consecrated Bishop of the Church at *Crediton*, *Anno.* 969. but according to *Godwin* it was *Anno* 972. After Nine Years Prelacy in this Place he died, and was also here Interr'd.

VIII. *Sidemannus.* VIII. The Eighth was *Sidemannus*, Abbot of the Monastery of St. *Peter*, in *Exeter*. In his time the *Danes* made a fearful Irruption into the Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, and cruelly wasted those Countries. In particular they fell upon *Bodmin*, in the County of *Cornwal*, burnt down the Cathedral of St. *Petrock* there, and destroyed the Bishop's Palace. Which prov'd the occasion of translating that Seat to St. *Germans*, where it continued until,

at

at laſt, both the Dioceſſes of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, came to be Incorporated and made One at *Exeter*. This Biſhop, in the 12*th* Year after his Conſecration, Died, and was Buried at *Crediton*, in his own Church, *A.* 990.

IX. *Alphredus*, whom *Dicetus* calleth *Alfricus*, was the Ninth Biſhop of *Crediton*, and is the Perſon of whom we are about to ſpeak more largely, here by-and-by. IX. *Alphredus.*

X. *Alwolfus*, as *Hooker* calls him; *Alfwoldus*, as *Godwin*; was the Tenth Biſhop of this Place. In whoſe time it fell out, that *Sweno*, or *Swain*, King of *Denmark*, by the Intiſement of one *Hew*, then Earl of *Devon*, came with a great Hoſt, and beſieged *Exeter*, took and burn'd it; and with great Cruelty uſed the People; until, in the end, *Almarus*, then Earl of *Devon*, and the Gentlemen, ſubmitted themſelves, and ſo obtained Peace. About Fifteen Years after his Inſtalment, this Biſhop died, *A.* 1014, and was alſo buried in his own Church. *Dugdal* tells us, (*a*) That he died at *Glaſtenbury*, on the Ides of *February*; tho' what Year is not mentioned. X. *Alfwoldus.*

(*a*) Monaſt. Angl. vol. 1. p. 9.

XI. *Eadnothus*, as *Godwin* tells us out of *Malmesbury* and *Florentius Wigorn*, (*b*) was the next Biſhop of this Place, wholly omitted by *Hooker* and others: Though, in his room, *Hooker*, from *Archidiaconus Londinenſis*, hath placed *Alnoldus* at *Crediton*, in the Epiſcopal Chair there. In this Biſhop's time, 'tis ſaid, King *Canutus* gave to *Athelwode*, Abbot of St. *Peter*, *Exon*, great Gifts, and ſundry Priviledges, in recompence of the various Injuries his Father had done the Monks in that Place. He preſided here the ſpace of Fifteen Years, and died; and lieth Interr'd in his own Church here. Though this is ſomewhat remarkable, that notwithſtanding there were ſo many eminent Prelates buried in this Church, I could not obſerve the leaſt Remains of any Funeral Monument, they ever had therein. XI. *Eadnothus*, alias *Winc. Godw.*

(*b*) Quo Supra.

XII. The Twelfth was *Levigus*, or *Levingus*; who from being Abbot of *Taviſtock* in this County, was preferr'd to be Biſhop of *Crediton*, in the Year of our Lord 1032. Of whom I ſhall ſpeak the leſs here, in that I purpoſe, God willing, to Treat more largely hereafter. XII. *Levingus.*

Thus I have given you (with a pardonable Digreſſion, as I hope) a brief Catalogue of *Alphredus* his Predeceſſors and Succeſſors, in the See of *Crediton*, before it came to be tranſlated (where it is now, and hath for about 650 Years been fix'd) to *Exeter*; At which place God grant it to remain throughout all future Generations.

Where, ere I proceed further on, it may not be unacceptable, at leaſt to Strangers, to give a brief account of this Place. *Crediton*, now vulgarly *Kirton*, is a large and populous Town in this County, lying Seven Miles to the North-Weſt of the City of *Exeter*: Where the beautiful ſpacious Church, of about Two Hundred Foot in length, retains to this day the Form and Majeſty (for thoſe times) of a ſtately Cathedral.

Here, Home unto the laſt Age, the Biſhop of this Dioceſs had a fair Pallace to dwell in; a pleaſant Park to ſport in; and a goodly Demeſne to thrive in; the whole Signiory and Mannor of the ſame, being lodg'd in him; computed at no leſs than a Thouſand Marks *per Annum*, (*c*) a vaſt Revenue for thoſe days: but ſince *Proh Dolor*! irrecoverably Alienated from the Church.

(*c*) *Hook.* Synopſ. of *Dev.* in *Kirton*, Mſ.

Nor may it be leſs uſeful to know, that when the Biſhop's See was removed from hence to *Exeter*, here yet remained a collegiate Church, dedicated to the *Holy Croſs*, conſiſting of a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, till the general Diſſolution: Several of whoſe Houſes, large and fair, are yet ſtanding. It was at that time endowed with 140 *l.* 14 *s.* 5 *d. per Annum.* (*d*)

(*d*) Mr. *Tanner's* Notitiá Monaſt. pag. 42.

Of this rich Church did *Alphredus* come to be the Biſhop, about the Year of Chriſt his Incarnation 990, as our *Hooker*, and from him, Biſhop *Godwin*, obſerve, (*e*) But the moſt learned Biſhop *Uſher* hath placed him here long before, (*f*) to wit, in the Year 978. although afterwards his Grace is pleaſed to tell us, That *Alphredus* was Biſhop here between the Years of Ninety and Ninety five: Which indeed is moſt conſentaneous with the former reckoning, and ſeems to be ſo likewiſe with the truth.

(*e*) Loc. Sup. Citat.

(*f*) Apud *Whart.* in Angl. Sac. vol. 1. p. 129.

It is not well agreed on, I find, among the Hiſtorians of thoſe Times, how long this venerable Perſon preſided here; only Four Years, ſcarcely that, if we may believe *William* of *Malmesbury*; (*g*) Nine, if greater Credit may be given to *Hooker* and *Godwin*. (*h*)

(*g*) Vix quatuor Annis Superfuit. Id. ibid.

(*h*) Quo antea.

In this Biſhop's time King *Etheldred* endowed the Biſhoprick of St. *Germans* in *Cornwal*, with Lands, Liberties and Priviledges. And in his time, alſo, the barbarous *Danes* afreſh Invaded this whole Country; Burn'd and Spoil'd the Town and Abby of *Taveſtock*; and laid Siege to the City of *Exeter*. But being manfully reſiſted by the Inhabitants thereof, they removed to *Pinho*, about Three Miles off, where the Neighbouring Countries, meeting in a good body, gave the Enemy Battel, and a total Overthrow. (*i*)

(*i*) *Hook.* Cat. of the Biſhops of *Exon*, in Alph. Print.

During which time, to his Honour be it recorded, this good Biſhop is ſaid to have continued the exerciſe of his Function in that City. A moſt material and neceſſary part whereof, eſpecially at that time, did conſiſt in Prayer and Devotion: Which, how far it might then contribute towards the removal of that dreadful Siege, we cannot ſay: Although this we know, *That the effectual fervent Prayer of a righteous man availeth much.* (*a*)

(*a*) S. Jam. 5. 16.

And this may lead us to a conſideration, in the firſt place, of his Piety and Religion: and then next of his Learning and Abilities.

As to his Piety. He, who is never over-forward in his Commendation of thoſe, who were zealous Obſervers of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *Rome*, I mean *Bale*, (*b*) is yet ſo faithful as to acknowledge, that this Perſon is very highly applauded among the Monaſtick Writers for his Zeal in Religion: But then, as his wont is, he daſhes all with this Reflection on the good Man, That his Religion did chiefly conſiſt in Monkiſh Superſtitions, and a ſtrict obſervation of the Ceremonies of thoſe Times, whereof he was a great Defender. As if the Perſon that is neat and curious about his Dreſs and Ornaments, could not alſo be truly tender of the Body unto which they do belong.

(*b*) A Literis & a Religione, apud antiquos Monaſterialium rerum Scriptores opiparè Laudatur Cent. 2da. pag. 140.

Nor was this Prelate leſs eminent for his great Skill and Abilities in Learning. He was a good Diſputant, and a ſubtle Sophiſter, according to the laſt quoted Author. (*c*) But the moſt Reverend Primate *Uſher*, the moſt credible Witneſs in this matter, informs us, That he was held to be a learned Man, in thoſe days wherein he lived. (*d*) As a confirmation hereof, he produceth the Titles of Two Books, whereof this *Alphredus* was the Author; which are alſo recorded by *Baleus* in the place laſt mentioned; whoſe Titles are theſe:

(*c*) Id. ibid.

(*d*) Et virum doctum habitum fuiſſe, Uſſ. Bib. Theol. Mſ. apud Cl. Cave de Scriptor. Eccl. p. 588, 589.

De Naturis rerum. Lib. 1.

De rebus ſui Cœnobii. Lib. 1.

Some other Things, alſo, he is ſaid to have written; which what they were I do not find: Only this is added of him, that in his *Opuſcula*, (ſeveral little pieces of his put together) He delivered many things of one *Aldhelmus*, a moſt learned Man.

He flouriſhed in the Year of our Lord 990, under *Ethelred*, King of *England*; ſo *Baleus*. But others, it may be, with leſs reaſon, affirm that he died many Years before, *viz. A. D.* 981. (*e*) He, alſo, was buried in his own Church at *Crediton*, aforeſaid.

(*e*) A. 981. Defunctus eſt. *Whart.* Angl. Sac. vol. 1. p. 129.

A.

Arms

Argent two Chevrons Sab.

Flor. A. D. 1200. *R. R. Joh.*

A Church-Man of this House, saith Mr. *Holland*, (a) *adds a Catharine Wheel* Or; *Which is the Coat of*

(a) Collection of Arms, Mſ.

ASH

SIMON, commonly called, among the Learned, *Simon Fraxinus*, (which ſignifieth in *Latin*, an *Aſh-Tree*) was Born in this County. He deſcended from a very Antient and Gentile Stock of the Name *Aſh*, otherwiſe *Eſſe*; which was ſo denominated, ſaith Mr. *Hooker*, (*b*) from the River *Eſſe*, a more antient Compellation thereof than *Ex*, by which it is now called. As if this Family was more Antient in this Shire than the preſent Name of that River, from which one famous City, and ſeveral Hamlets, do fetch their Pedigree, as *Exeter*, *Exminſter*, *Exmouth*, &c.

(*b*) Synopſ. of *Devon.* in *Sowton.* Mſ.

There were, many Ages back, divers eminent Knights, and Perſons of Quality, of this Name and Lineage in this County, whoſe antient Seat was at *Aſh-Raph*, or *Eſſe-Raph*, (*c*) now corruptly *Roſe-Aſh*, in the North Parts of this Province, near *South-Molton*: Which was ſo call'd from the old Lord thereof, Sir *Raph de Eſſe*, or *Aſh*, who had his Habitation there, and at *Thewborow*, another Seat of this Family near *Holdſworthy*, in the Days of K. *Hen.* 3. in whoſe Reign, the ſaid Sir *Raph* was High-Sheriff of *Devon*, for Seven Years together. (*d*)

(*c*) Sir *Will. Pol.* Deſcrip. of *Dev.* in *Roſe-Aſh.* Mſ.

(*d*) So *Fuller*, *Izac*, and others.

This Sir *Raph* deſcended from *Wagerus de Eſſe*, who had this Inheritance, in the beginning of K. *Hen.* 2. Days, (*e*) whoſe Anceſtors flouriſhed well in thoſe parts, from the firſt coming into *England* of *William* the Conqueror, (how long before that we are uncertain) as his Poſterity did, down to the time of K. *Edw.* 3. or, as the laſt Author tells us, to that of his Grandſon K. *Rich.* 2. which is upward of Three hundred Years. And then *Ingaret*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of Sir *Alan de Eſſe*, Kt. brought *Thewborow*, and ſeveral other Lands, unto her Husband, one of the Antient and Honourable Progeny of the *Giffards*.

(*e*) *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Roſe-Aſh.* Mſ.

A younger Branch of this Name and Family is yet living, in Gentile Degree, at *Sowton*, formerly called *Cliſt-Fomiſon*, from the antient Owners of it, the *Fomiſons*, about three Miles to the Eaſt of the City of *Exeter*, near the Road to *London*; although much ſhort of the Splendor of his Anceſtors. However, what is not a little remarkable, out of this Houſe at *Sowton*, hath iſſued ſeveral eminent Families, of great Reputation in the Eaſtern parts of *England*. Sir *Joſeph Aſh*, of *Tittenham*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Baronet, (*f*) ſo created by K. *Ch.* 2. *Sept.* 19. 1660. deſcended from *James Aſh*, third Son of *Nicholas Aſh*, or *Eſſe*, of *Sowton* aforeſaid; by *Joan* his Wife, the Daughter of *Anthony Pollard*, of *Horwood*, Eſq; lying in the North parts of this County. By which, we ſee that theſe *Aſhes*, like Trees planted by Rivers of Water, flouriſh and ſpread well where they like the Soyl.

(*f*) Sphear of Honour by *Sylvan. Morg.* lib. 2. p. 51. lib. 4. p. 106.

Of this Family, ſays Mr. *Weſtcot*, (*g*) beſides many worthy Knights and famous Men, there was in the days of K. *Joh.* a very learned Man, named *Simon Fraxinus*, who very probably received his firſt breath at *Aſh-Raph*, or *Thewborow* aforeſaid, about the Year of our Lord 1175. He was carefully Educated in the Principles of Vertue and Religion; but where, or in what Seminary, it appears not. However, he followed his Studies with ſuch aſſiduous Induſtry, that he became eminent and famous for his Piety and Learning: Inſomuch he was

(*g*) Surv. of *Devon.* in *Sowt.* Mſ.

choſen *Canon* of the Ghurch of *Hereford*; a famous City, verging upon *South-Wales*, being part of the antient *Silures*: (*a*) who were known at firſt to the *Romans*, for their excellent Valour under their noble Captain *Caracticus*, (*b*) unto whom they prov'd a Nine Years Scourge; putting the Legion of *Marius Valens* to flight; and that with ſuch havock of his Aſſociates, that *Aſterius*, the Lieutenant of *Brittain*, for very grief gave up the Ghoſt.

(*a*) Herefordiæ inter Canonicos—non infimum tenuit locum, Doctrinæ beneficio. Bal. Cent. 3. p. 239.

(*b*) *Speed*'s Maps in *Herefordſh*. C. 24.

This our *Simon*, from the advantage of his Education, grew into great Acquaintance and Familiarity, even from his tender Years, with the famous *Sylveſter Giraldus Cambrenſis*, an excellent Scholar, and a great Improver of Learning: A Welſh man, by Nation; for Stature Tall; for Perſon Comely; and for Learning Famous (*c*). Who having Travell'd over *Europe* in ſearch after Knowledge, came at length to *Paris*; where he was choſen Governour of the Engliſh Colledge: And having continued there Three Years, he returned into *England*, and was had in great Honour of K. *Hen.* 2. who made him Secretary, and of Council to his Son *John*, then in *Ireland*

(*c*) Bal. quo ſupra.

Between theſe two Learned Perſons, partly from a Sympathy of Affection, and partly from an Agreableneſs in their Studies, (their Genius diſpoſing them alike to Vertue and Letters) was ſo great a Dearneſs contracted, that when aſunder, they were wont to hold a Correſpondency by Epiſtles one with the other; which very often they did in *Hexamiter* Verſe: Until at length *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, having publiſhed a certain excellent Piece, under the Title of

Speculum Eccleſiæ.

(In which he ſeverely taxed the manifeſt Abuſes of thoſe Times, not ſparing the *Ciſtertians* themſelves) did thereby ſo highly provoke ſome of them, that *Adamus Dorenſis*, or *Adam* the Abbot of *Dore*, a Monaſtery not far from the City of *Hereford*, confident in the Opinion of his own Learning and Piety, ſharply aſſaulted him with Contumelious Verſes.

Our *Simon*, not brooking that his Friend ſhould be thus expoſed, took up the Cudgels in his Defence, in a little Tract, which he call'd,

Apologia Rythmica, ſive Conqueſtio & Compaſſio pro Amico læſo.

The beginning whereof, as a Specimen of the Wit and Fancy of our Country-man, and thoſe times I ſhall here lay before you; as I find it Recorded by Mr. *Wharton* in his *Anglia Sacra*. (*d*)

(*d*) Vol. 2. p. 642.

" *Magiſtrorum Omnium flos Archilevita,*
" *Cui nullus hominum par eſt in hac vita,*
" *Qui famoſo Carmine, te dan pnavit ita,*
" *Precor ut letifera bibat aconita.*

" *Te perſtrinxit Monachus oculo Liventi;*
" *Nec ob hoc ſis anxius: perflant alta venti.*
" *Illi precor accedat turpia Scribenti,*
" *Parvo quod juraverat ruſtica deflenti——*

" *Pungitivam Monachus ſecum gerens acum,*
" *A quo nunquam exeat, incidat in Lacum;*
" *Exul inops fugiat apud Eboracum,*
" *Ubi nunquam videat Cererem vel Bacchum,* &c.

And that you may ſee his Tallent, in another ſort of Poetry likewiſe, I ſhall here ſubjoyn a few of his Verſes on the ſame occaſion, (from the laſt quoted Author (*e*)) called *Hexameter* and *Pentameter*.

(*e*) Idem ibid.

" *Eſt furor, eſt facinus, eſt fraus, eſt virus iniquum,*
" *Non æquum reprobum, te reprobare virum.*
" *Neſcio quis Monachus furtivo ladere Morſu,*
" *Et te Mordaci Carpere dente ſtudet.*
" *Hoſtis honeſtatis, ſceleris fons, Criminis auctor*

Non poterit laudes, obtenebrare tuas.
" *Nulla poteſt Labes, ſolem privare nitore;*
" *Invida nec poterit lingua nocere tibi.*

Vir

" *Vix referam Monachi Mores, eſt Ambitioſus,*
" *Eſt & Avarus, & eſt fictus & abſq; fide*------

Where we may obſerve, That by a Witty Man, any kind of Poetry may be manag'd to a ſtrain *Satyrical* enough.

But theſe were not the only things our *Simon* wrote: *Balæus* hath given us this more particular Catalogue of his Works; (*a*) which I ſhall here together preſent unto your view.

(*a*) Quo ſupra.

Apologia Rhythmica.	lib. 1.
Super Innocentiâ ejuſdem.	lib. 1.
Ad Magiſtrum Giraldum.	lib. 1.
Epiſtolæ ad Diverſos.	lib. 1.
Carmina quoque.	lib. 1.

Many other things, our Author tells us, he wrote both in Verſe and Proſe; the Titles whereof, did not, as I know, deſcend to Poſterity.

He flouriſhed in the Year of Grace 1200. and was very eminent in the Reign of K. *John*, for his Learning; as at that time were divers others; no leſs than Three and Thirty being memorized upon that account, by Sir *Richard Baker* (*b*). One whereof, I muſt not pretermit, *Simon Thurvy* by name; a Corniſh Man by Nation, and a Prieſt by Profeſſion (*c*). An admirable Scholar, and skill'd in all Arts and Sciences; whoſe Auditors were his Admirers; who growing Proud of his Learning, and preferring *Ariſtotle* to the Humility of the Goſpel, throwing out his Blaſphemies againſt *Moſes* and againſt Chriſt, became at laſt ſo utterly Ignorant, that hardly he could Read a Letter in the Book. A ſad Warning to all proud *Gnoſticks*.

(*b*) Chron. in K. *Joh.*

(*c*) Bal. cent. 3. N. 47. p. 243.

When, or where, this our *Simon Fraxinus* Died, we are uncertain: Though it is probable enough, it was in, or near, *Hereford* aforeſaid; and that ſomewhere thereabout, his Remains found a decent Repoſitory.

As to the Arms of this Antient Family, having Blazon'd them before, I have but little more to add; only the Teſtimony of Mr. *Weſtcot*, (*d*) in relation to them, That the well known Enſigns of Generoſity belonging to it, are Quarter'd by ſo many Families of this County and elſewhere, as none more. And they are found, not only in divers antient Houſes, but in the Windows of ſeveral Churches, as *Crediton*, St. *Mary-Ottery*, (*e*) *Berry-Pomeroy*, and elſe-where. For, ſays he, it was a very fruitful Stirpe, and tranſplanted it ſelf into ſeveral Places, where it flouriſhed in great State.

(*d*) Quo antea.

(*e*) *Holl.* Catal. of Arms in *Eſſe.*

A.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1350. *R.R.E.* 3

Gules a Frette Or.

AUDLEY.

JAMES Lord *Audley*, is reckoned by *Fuller*, (*) among the Natives of this County; but whether he was Born at *Dartington*, near the South, or at *Barnſtaple*, near the North Sea, which were both the Manſion Seats of his Father here in *Devonſhire*, we cannot poſitively determine.

(*) *Worthies* in *Devon*, p. 258.

Nor ſhall it ſuffice us to take this upon Truth, or the meer Authority of Dr. *Fuller*, (*a*) who tells us, That his Author, well vers'd in the Antiquities of this Shire, clearly adjudgeth his Birth thereunto; and that the Caſtle of *Barnſtaple*, was the place of his principal Manſion

(*a*) Ibidem.

and Inhabitance: Nor, what is much greater, on that of Sir *William Pole*, who Ranges him among the famous Soldiers of this County. (*b*) But ſince we are told, that ſeveral Counties challenge him for theirs, *viz. Staffordſhire*, *Herefordſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, &c. as ſeveral Cities did *Homer* heretofore; it may not be improper in this place, to clear up our Right to this Noble Perſon, from ſome probable Circumſtances relating to him (the beſt Evidence herein, we can get at this diſtance) before we proceed to thoſe Heroic Actions of his, which have rendred him ſo Renown'd in Hiſtory.

(*b*) In his Deſcr. of *Dev.* Mſ.

William, Lord *Martin*, Baron of *Dartington* and *Barnſtaple*, both in *Devon*, and of *Camois* in *Wales*, left Iſſue at his Death, one Son and two Daughters. *William* Lord *Martin*, his Son, dies without Iſſue, and leaves his Siſters, *Elenor* and *Joan*, his Heirs. *Elenor* Marries, firſt into the Noble Family of *Haſtings*, next with *Philip* Lord *Columbers*, or *De Columbariis*, and dies without Iſſue. *Joan* was firſt Married to *Nicholas* Lord *Aldithley*, or *Audley*, of *Heiley*, in the County of *Stafford*, ſo our Antiquaries (*c*) teſtifie; tho' *Dugdal* tells us otherwiſe, (*d*) *That ſhe was the Widow of* Henry Lacy, *Earl of* Lincoln. But let that be as it is; by *Joan* his Wife, Siſter, and Co-heir of *William* Lord *Martin*, he had Iſſue, *James* Lord *Audley*, of whom we are now diſcourſing. And this Noble Lord, the Father, having ſo vaſt a Fortune with this young Lady, and two very ſtately Manſions, all in this County; the matter ſeems more than probable, that the Son was born here. Unto which we may farther add, that the Inquiſition into his Heirſhip unto the Lord *Martin*'s Lands, was taken at *Exeter*, in this Province; as appears by the Record, bearing Date *May* 26. *Anno Regni R. Edw. fil. Edw.* 19. whoſe Words are theſe. (*e*)

(*c*) Sir *William Pole*, Mr. *Weſtcot.*
(*d*) Baronage of *England*, vol. 1. p.

(*e*) Apud *Weſtc.* Mſ. in *Comb-Mart.*

——*Et dicunt quod Ælienora de Haſtings, ſoror dicti Willielmi Martini ante nata* (after Married to *De Columbariis*) *& Jacobus Dominus Audley, filius Joannæ alterius ſororis dicti Willielmi, ſunt propinquiores Hæredes dicti Willielmi Martini.*

From all which Circumſtances, with the concurrent Teſtimonies of the fore-quoted Authors, I think, we may juſtifie our Title to this Noble Perſon, againſt all Pretenders.

Let us therefore now proceed to a conſideration of the Heroic Acts of this Right Noble Lord; which, however Time has devour'd the Memorial of the greateſt part of them, yet it hath left enough to tranſmit his Memory fragrant to Poſterity.

He was left very young and tender, by his Father, ſcarcely three Years of Age, at the time of his Death (*f*). Being at length come out of his Minority, he grows into great Favour with that warlike Prince, K. *Edw.* 3. who in the ſixteenth Year of his Reign, obſerving his blooming Valour, made him Governour of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, being then but three and twenty Years of Age. After this, the King puts him upon ſeveral Military Expeditions into *France:* which having diſcharged with Honour and Succeſs, he was Elected into that Illuſtrious Society of Knights, of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, then firſt founded.

(*f*) Dugd. Baron. vol. 1. p. 748.

But omitting theſe things, let us proceed to that immortal Action of his, at *Poictiers* in *France*, which of it ſelf, is ſufficient to Eternize his Memory. And indeed 'twas one of the moſt glorious Actions was ever performed by the Engliſh, or by any other Nation; for the French had the advantage (*g*) of ſix to one in Number; inſomuch, the Engliſh were willing to have made an honourable Compoſition; and the Prince, commonly known by the Name of the *Black Prince*, was content to have done what he could towards it, without prejudice to his Honour, wherein he ſtood accountable, he ſaid, to his Father, and to his Country. But the French King ſuppoſing he had his Enemy in his Mercy, would accept of no other Conditions, but that the Prince, as Vanquiſh'd and Overcome, ſhould ſurrender himſelf and his Army to his Diſcretion. Now behold here, the Vanity of the greateſt Self-confidence; for the whole French Army, by this unlikely Force, was utterly Defeated and Rounted, the K. of *France* (*h*) himſelf was taken Priſoner, and afterward brought into *England*; one of his Sons was taken with him, abundance of his Nobles, and common Soldiers innumerable.

(*g*) Sir *Ric. Bak.* Chron. in *Edw.* 3.

(*h*) K. *John.*

How Inſtrumental towards the obtaining this reſplendant Victory, this Noble Lord *Audley* was, is fully Recorded in Hiſtory: when he ſaw the Enemy, (*i*) would needs Fight, he goes to the Prince, and acquaints him with the Vow he had made, to be the firſt in the Battel; and craves his Licence that he may accompliſh it. The Prince accorded to his Deſire, and ſaid, *Sir* James, *God give you this Day, that Grace, to be the beſt Knight of all others* (*k*). Then the Knight departed, and with his Four Eſquires, went to the foremoſt Front of all the Battel, and there did Marvels in Arms; and with great Proweſs, Fought with Sir *Arnold Dandraker*, who was there ſore handled by him; he always Fought in the chief of the Battel, and tho' ſore hurt in the Body, and in the Viſage, as long as his Breath ſerved him, he Fought. And *Walſingham* (*l*) adds this farther of him, That *Potenti virtute confregit, & perforavit aciem Gallicorum*; By his extraordinary Valour, he brake through the French Army, and cauſed much Slaughter that Day to the Enemy.

(*i*) Dugd. Baron. vol. 1. p. 748.

(*k*) Quoted by *Dugd.* out of *Froiſard.*

(*l*) apud Dugd. Loco quo ſupra.

This his noble Conduct and Valour, ſo infinitely pleaſed the brave Prince, that, as a Teſtimony thereof, he ſettled Five Hundred Marks in Land upon him in *England*, of *Annual Revenue*; a conſiderable Eſtate in thoſe Days; which yet this noble Lord did not keep to his own private Uſe, but preſently, and as frankly, ſettled it all upon his four Eſquires. The Notice whereof, being ſoon brought to the Prince's Ears, he demanded of him, *Whether he liked not his Bounty, or thought the Gift beneath his Acceptance?* To whom the Lord modeſtly Replied, *Theſe Gentlemen*, ſays he, *have deſerved the ſame as well as my ſelf; without whoſe Aſ-*

ſiſtance,

ſtance, I, a ſingle Man, could have done but little. Moreover, they have more need too; I having a fair Eſtate, derived unto me from my Anceſtors, am enabled to ſerve your Highneſs freely: only I crave your Pardon for giving away your Preſent, without firſt obtaining your Licence.

The generous Prince, highly pleaſed hereat, prais'd his Bounty as much as his Valour; and ſo doubled his former Penſion to him, into a Thouſand Marks a Year. *A rare example* (as the Hiſtorian (*m*) well remarks) *where Deſert in the Subject, and Reward in the Prince, do ſtrive, which ſhall be the greater.* (*m*) *Baker* ibid.

This Heroic Action, happen'd about the 37th Year of his Age; after which, this Noble Lord ſurvived many Years, was in many gallant Exploits, and deſervedly enjoyed ſeveral great Honours and Preferments. About three Years after this, *viz.* 33 *Edw.* 3. (*n*) he attended the King, the Prince, and three others of his Sons, into *France* again; where he joyned with Sir *John Chandos*, and the Lord *Mucident*, in taking the ſtrong Caſtle of *Dormoys*, by Aſſault. And the next Year, Peace being concluded between the two Crowns of *England* and *France*, he was one of thoſe, who, on King *Edward*'s part, ſwore to the Obſervance of the Articles. After this, he was made Conſtable of the Caſtle at *Gloceſter* for Life; then engages again in the Wars of *France*, is made Governour of *Aquitain*; after that, *Seneſchal* of *Poictou*; when raiſing a powerful Army, he marched to *Berry*, and waſted the Country. After that, he took the Town of *Breuſe* by Storm; and having ſet it on Fire, returned to *Poictiers*. He was with Sir *John Chandos* alſo, at the Siege of *Dome*, and the taking of the ſtrong Caſtle of *Roche ſur Ion* in *Anjoy*. (*n*) Dugd. Baron ubi prius.

This Noble Lord was twice Married, but left Iſſue Male only by his firſt Wife *Joan*, the Daughter of *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*; and tho' he had ſeveral Sons by her, none ſurvived him, but his Son *Nicholas*, who ſucceeded him in his Honours; but he dying without Iſſue Male, the Lordſhips of *Dartington* and *Barnſtaple*, Eſcheated to the Crown; and were given by K. *Rich.* 2. unto *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, and Duke of *Exeter*, his Half-Brother.

Being now arrived at a very great Age, he made his Teſtament at *Helegh* Caſtle, (*o*) *An.* 9 K. *Ri.* 2 by which he bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Choir of his Abby of *Hilton*, in caſe he ſhould depart this Life in the Marches; but if in *Devon* or *Somerſetſhire*, then in the Choir of the Friers Preachers in *Exeter*, before the High Altar there; and appointed, that there ſhould be about his Corps, five great Tapers, and five Mortars of Wax, burning on the Day of his Funeral; as alſo 40 *l.* Sterling, then diſtributed to poor People, to pray for his Soul. To *Nicholas* his Son, he gave an Hundred Pounds in Money, and one Doſen of Silver Veſſels, with all the Armour for his own Body. And to *Margaret Hilary* his Daughter, Ten Pounds in Money; and to the Monks of *Hilton* Abby, Ten Pounds, to pray for his Soul. (*o*) Dugd. Baron. vol. 1. p. 750.

He departed this Life the firſt of *April*, *Anno* 9 K. *Rich.* 2. and of his Age, near 70, in the Year of our Lord, 1386. Where this Noble Perſon lies Interred we are not certain; moſt probably, in the Choir of *Hilton* Abby aforeſaid.

A.

Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1508. *R. R. Eliz.*

Argent a Chev. Sab. a Pile in Point Counterchang'd. (*a*) (*a*) *Pole's* Catal. of *Devonſh.* Arms.

ATWELL

HUGH, both a Divine and a Phyſitian, was a Native of this County, and Born, either in the Pariſh of *Kenton*, or in the City of *Exon*; in both which places, the Name and Family hath flouriſhed for divers Deſcents (*b*); but moſt antiently at *Exeter*; for *Roger Atwell* was Head Steward of that Honourable City, *Anno* 25 K. *Edw.* 3. 1351. (*c*) which is now near 350 Years agone: and ſeveral others of this Name, we find, ſuſtained very reputable Offices therein, for divers Generations following. *John Atwill* was Mayor thereof 53. (*b*) Mr. *Weſtc.* Pedig. Mſ. (*c*) Mr. *Iſaac.* Mem. of *Exeter*, p.

(d) *Viz. An.* 1476, 1479, 1483, 1492, 1496.

Five ſeveral times (*d*); and, what is more, in the Reigns of Four ſucceſſive Kings of this Realm, namely, in that of *Edw.* 4. *Edw.* 5. *Rich.* 3. and *Hen.* 7. On which unuſual Occurrence, a Native of that City (*e*), thus Poetizeth;

(e) Dr. *Vilvain*, in his Eſſays.

Tempore quinque ſuo Regnantes ordine vidit:
Horum Eirenarcha ad quatuor Ille fuit.

He ſaw Five Monarchs on the Engliſh Throne;
And Juſtice was of th' Peace, to all but One.

Whether this Gentleman was the Father, or Grandfather, of this *Hugh Atwell*, we cannot certainly ſay; it is likely enough, that they were thus nearly related.

(f) Dr. *Ful.* Worthies in *Cornwall*, p. 202.

(g) Surveigh of *Cornwal*, p. 60.

Dr. *Fuller* indeed (*f*), led into the miſtake, from a Propenſity to believe, more than his Author aſſerted, reckons this Mr. *Atwell* among the Natives of *Cornwall*, barely from his living therein. I grant, that Mr. *Carew* (*g*) numbers him among the Phyſicians (if they may be deſerving of that Name) of that County: For, having, as he acknowledges, a great ſcarcity of Learned Men in that Faculty, he taketh up with the mention, beſides this Gentleman only, of one *John Williams*, and *Rawe Clyes*, a Black-Smith, who, as he ſays, could better vouch Practice for their Warrant, than Warrant for their Practice. But with far higher Commendation, doth he mention Mr. *Atwell*; whom he alſo acknowledgeth, to have come out of *Devonſhire* into that County: he being then but barely mentioned among the Corniſh Men, 'tis no more Evidence, that he was Born there, than, that *Walter* of *Exon* was ſo too; becauſe he is placed, by the ſame Author, among the Learned Men of that Country. (*h*)

(h) Ibid. Lib. 1. p. 59.

To proceed therefore to the Hiſtory of Mr. *Atwell:* The firſt Account that I find of him is, that he was, in the beginning of his time, Parſon of *Calverly*, formerly *Calwoodlegh*, that gave Name to a Knightly Family (*i*), ſometime Inhabiting therein, near *Tiverton* in this County; which we are told (*k*), was much frequented by many, who reſorted thither upon his account. For even in thoſe Days, he was a Perſon of great Fame, both for his Learning and Piety; inſomuch, my Author, long ſince, gave this high Character of him, *That beſides his Parts and Learning, which were very eminent; he was ſo Religious, ſo converſant in Goodneſs, ſo bountifully Charitable, that he hath ſcarce left his fellow.* And he farther adds, *That his Integrity and Name deſerve to be perpetuated.*

(i) *Patricius de Kawoodley*, held it in K. *H.* 2. time; whom ſucceſſively followed *Milo*, *Patrick*, Sir *Milo Kawoodley*, &c. *Pole* in *Calver.* Mſ.

(k) Mr. *Riſd.* Sur. of *Dev.* in *Calv.* Mſ.

From hence he removed into *Cornwall*, and was ſettled in the very good Benefice of St. *Ewe*, in that County; where he continued the remainder of his Days, which were many Years, in mighty Reputation. Inſomuch, that learned and ingenuous Gentleman, *Richard Carew*, Eſq; hath raiſed in his Survey of *Cornwall*, ſuch a Monument of him, as ſhall laſt as long as the Book it ſelf; which I ſhall here Inſert, moſtly in his own Words (*l*).

(l) Surv. of *Cornw.* Lib. 1. p. 60. *a. b.*

Beſides other parts of Learning, ſaith he, *with which Mr.* Atwell *had been ſeaſoned, he was not unſeen in the Theoricks of Phyſick; and could out of them, readily and probably Diſcourſe, touching the nature and accidents of all Diſeaſes.*

'Beſides, his Practice was ſomewhat ſtrange, and varying from all others; for, though 'now and then, he uſed Blood-letting, and did ordinarily adminiſter *Manus Chriſti*, and 'ſuch like Cordials of his own compounding; yet moſtly, for all Diſeaſes, he preſcribed 'Milk, and very often Milk and Apples; a Courſe deeply ſubject to the Exception of the 'beſt learned Practitioners: yet thereby, whether by the Virtue of the Medicine, or the 'Fortune of the Phyſician, or the Credulity of the Patient, he recovered ſundry out of deſperate and forlorn Extremities.

'This his Reputation was of many Years ſtanding, and maintained it ſelf unimpaired; 'but his Fame ſoard to an higher pitch, by the help of another Wing, and that was his Liberality; on the Poor, he beſtowed his Pains and Charges *gratis*; of the Rich, he took 'moderately; and would leave the One Half behind, in Gifts, among the Houſhold, if 'called abroad to viſit any. The reſt, together with the Profits of his Benefice (rather charitably accepted, than ſtrictly exacted, from his Pariſhioners) he poured out with both 'Hands, *in pios uſus*; and would hardly ſuffer a Penny to ſleep, but never to dwell with 'him.

'Few Towns there were in *Cornwall*, or any other Shire, between that and *London*, 'which had not in ſome large Meaſure, taſted of his Bounty: none came in kindneſs to ſee 'him, but departed Gratified with ſomewhat, if his Modeſty would accept it. Briefly, 'his ſound Affection in Religion, was ſo waited on by Honeſty of Life, and Pleaſantneſs 'of Converſation, that in *Fabritius*'s voluntary Poverty, he was an equal Partner of his 'Honour, and poſſeſſed a large Intereſt in the Love of his Neighbours. Thus the aforeſaid Author, who there profeſſes, That 'twas his Love to Virtue, and no particular Obligation, which made him to expreſs this Teſtimony of him.

There are, as I have been informed, in the Pariſh where Mr. *Atwell* ſpent his laſt Years, *viz.* St. *Ewe* aforeſaid, ſome Traditionary Stories yet remaining, of wonderful ſtrange things which he did; attributed by ſome, to Magick, and the Aſſiſtance of Evil Spirits. But taking theſe things for granted, Charity and Juſtice forbid us to ſuppoſe, a Perſon of

ſuch

ſuch extraordinary Piety and Goodneſs, ſhould be guilty of any ſuch evil and abominable Arts. If he did at any time, any thing above the ordinary Operation of meer Nature (which is no more than what many pious Perſons have done) why may we not rather aſcribe it to the Aſſiſtance of ſome holy Angel or good Spirits, whom we know, are appointed to *Miniſter to thoſe who ſhall be the Heirs of Salvation?*

Beſides, I have met, in a late Author, (*m*) an exact Parallel with this Mr. *Atwell*; a Divine and Phyſician, as he was; and one likewiſe of ſingular Piety, and Virtue, and Charity, like himſelf; who did practice Phyſick, and gave moſt to the Poor, that he got by it; and that is Dr. *Richard Nepier*, Rector of *Lynford*, in *Bucks*, nearly related, if not Brother, to the Lord *Nepier*, Baron of *M*.... in *Scotland*; a Perſon, ſaid to be of great Abſtinence, Innocence, and Piety, who ſpent every Day, two Hours in Family Prayer; when a Patient or Querent came to him, he preſently went to his Cloſet to pray; and would tell to Admiration, the Death or Recovery of the Patient, and anſwer wonderfully to many ſtrange Queſtions propoſed to him. Which is ſaid to be done by the help of the Angel *Raphael*: For it appears by his Papers, which came to the Hands of *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; now repoſited in the Library of the *Muſæum* in *Oxford*, that he did converſe with that Angel; and that he gave him the Reſponſes: for before the Reſponſes in his Papers, ſtands this Mark, *viz. R. Ris.* which Mr. *Aſhmole* ſaid, was *Reſponſum* Raphaelis; which is very likely.

(*m*) Miſcel. by *John Auberry*, Eſq; Chap. 16. p. 133, 134, 135.

In theſe Papers are many excellent Medicines or Receipts, for ſeveral Diſeaſes that his Patients had; and before ſome of them is the aforeſaid Mark: and the Angel told him if the Patient were Curable or Incurable.

There are alſo ſeveral other Queries to the Angel, as to Religion, Tranſubſtantiation, *&c.* which my Author ſays, he had forgotten; only this he remembered to this Queſtion, *Whether the good Spirits, or the bad, be moſt in Number? R. Ris*, The Good. It is to be found there, that he told *John Prideaux*, D. D. *An.* 1621, that twenty Years hence [1641] he would be a Biſhop; and he was ſo, *ſc.* Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

R. Ris, did reſolve him, that Mr. *Booth* of —— in *Cheſhire*, ſhould have a Son that ſhould Inherit three Years hence, and he had ſo, Sir *George Booth*, the firſt Lord *Delamere*, Born *Decem.* 18th, *An.* 1622. It is impoſſible, ſays my Author, this Birth ſhould be predicted any other way, but by Angelical Revelation. And 'tis certain, he foretold his own Death to a Day and Hour; he Died praying upon his Knees (which were become Horny, by a frequent Uſe of that Duty) *April* 1ſt. 1634. being then of a very great Age. Thus far my Author, which I have here Inſerted, to take off all evil Surmiſes, which may ariſe in the minds of any, upon Report of any ſtrange thing, Mr. *Atwell* might be ſaid to have done; For we cannot tell, but that Holy Spirits may be pleaſed to converſe with Men of great Piety, Humility, and Charity.

Mr. *Atwell* alſo lived to a very great Age; for (as one tells us) (*n*) he heard the Lord *Robarts*, the late Earl of *Radnor*'s Father, ſay, he knew him, and this much remembered of him, That he was a very Old Man in his time, and lived to a hundred Years; and that his Maid-Servant that attended him, lived to an Hundred and Twenty compleat.

(*n*) Mr. *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* Mſ.

How that may be, I know not; but a gentile and ingenuous Hand of the ſame Pariſh in *Cornwall*, (*o*) where Mr. *Atwell* lived, hath informed me, That after he had attained to the Age of Ninety One Years, he Died, and was Buried the 4th of *May* 1617. under a plain Moorſtone, in the Church Yard of St. *Ewe*, aforeſaid, without any Inſcription; and 'tis a received Tradition there, that his Body was Inhumed Naked; and that his Shroud, which contained Thirty Ells of Linen, was diſtributed by his particular Directions, among the Poor at his Grave: as if he could not be content to be Charitable to them while he lived, unleſs he did them ſome Good, even after he was Dead.

(*o*) *J. T.* Eſq;

A.

Flor. A D. 1603 *R.R.Ja.*1

Arms—

Checkee Arg. and Sab. a Feſs Gules.

ACKLAND

SIR *John*, Knight, was Born, moſt likely, at *Ackland*-Houſe, ſtanding in the Pariſh of *Lanky*, near adjoyning to the pleaſant Town of *Barnſtaple*, in the North Parts of this County; a Family, that derives its Name from its Seat, (*a*) *Aukeland*, or *Ackland* aforeſaid: a Denomination taken, as is ſuppoſed, from an Oaken Grove, near which it is ſituate, againſt the South, on the ſide of a Hill? Thus *Saron* in *Greece* is ſaid to have done the ſame, *Sinus Saronicus olim, Querno nemore redimitus unde ei nomen.* (*b*) And as a confirmation hereof, I find in antient Times, *viz.* ſo far back as K. *Rich.* 2. Days, (*c*) this Family did bear on their Seal, *Three Oak-leaves on a Bend, between Two Lions Rampant.*

(*a*) *Mr. Weſtc.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Acland.*

(*b*) *Car. Steph.* Dict. Poet. Hiſtor.

(*c*) Sir *William Pole*'s Cat. of Arms.

This is a very antient and gentile Progeny, which hath flouriſhed in this place, by palpable Evidence, from the Days of K. *Hen.* 2. (whoſe Reign commenced, *A. D.* 1154.) how long before that, I cannot ſay, even down unto this Day. And God grant it ſtill long to flouriſh; of which this Deed may be a confirmation. (*d*)

(*d*) Sir *William Pole*'s great Fol. *Mſ.* of Deeds and Char. p. 82.

Sciant, &c. *quod Ego Willielmus de Sai. conceſ. Hugoni de Accaleia unâ Virgâ terre in Hetcumba*, &c. *Dat. tempore Hen.* 2.

The Chriſtian Name of this Family, antiently, was (for the moſt part) *Baldwin*; (*e*) the Six firſt thereof, one excepted, were all ſo called. They have matched into divers Honourable Houſes, as *Crews*, *Monk*, *Prideaux*, *Malet*, *Ratcliff*, &c. and with ſeveral conſiderable Daughters and Heirs, who produced many very eminent Perſons. Such was that *John Ackland*, of *Ackland*, (*f*) who ſerved in the Wars of *France*, *A.* 9 K. *Rich.* 2. 1385. as appeareth by his Deed (a Copy whereof I have) made unto *Thomas Affeton*, *John Staiford*, and *John Colyn*, his Feoffees, dated the ſame Year; in which is Expreſſed, a Condition for the Raiſing of Moneys towards his Redemption (if it happened that he was taken Priſoner) without ſelling his Lands; (*g*) at which time he was in Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate in *Akelane*, *Reveton*, *Gratton*, *Barnſtaple*, *Hawkeridge*, *Little-Bray*, *South-Moulton*, and other places.

(*e*) *Mr. Riſd.* Sur. of *Dev.* in *Lankey.*

(*f*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſcr. of *Dev.* in famous Sould.

(*g*) Pro ſuâ deliberatione Ordinentur ſine venditione. So the Deed.

Having given this Account of this antient Family, I now proceed to the Gentleman before us.

Sir *John Ackland*, Knight, was ſecond Son of *John Ackland*, of *Ackland*, Eſq; by *Margaret his Wife*, Daughter, and Co-heir, of *Hugh Ratcliff*, of *Stepny*, near *London*; (*h*) he was the Darling of his Mother, who made him her Heir; though ſhe had many more Children by her ſecond Husband, ... *Brett*, of *Whitſtanton*; and ſettled upon him, her Lands in and about *London*: which, joyned to excellent Parts and Accompliſhments, proved the Ground of his future Greatneſs; there being an undoubted Truth in that of the Poet. (*i*)

(*h*) Sir *William* P. quo prius in *Ackland.* Mſ.

(*i*) Juven. Sat. 8. p. 40.

Haud facile Emergunt Quorum virtutibus obſtat
Res anguſta Domi——

They ſeldom come to high Degrèe,
Whoſe Virtue's check'd by Poverty.

He

He had in his younger Years, all the Education requiſite, to render him an accompliſh'd and uſeful Gentleman. Which having acquired abroad, retired home into his Native Country; where he met with a younger Brothers Inheritance, a rich Widow, *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *George Rolle*, of *Stephenſton* in this County, Eſq; and the Relict of *Robert Mallet*, of *Woolley*, near *Great Torrington*, Eſq; whom he Married; and on her Joynture at *Woolley*, he ſettled himſelf, during her Life.

After her Deceaſe, he married a ſecond Wife, *viz.* *Margery*, a Daughter of the honourable Family of *Portman*, of *Orchard-Portman*, in the County of *Somerſet*, but the Widow of ... *Hawley*; who was left vaſtly Rich. By all which, he became enabled to do ſuch great things, as hereafter we ſhall find he did. Before I proceed to which, it may not be improper, to mention briefly the Offices and Honours he ſuſtained.

He long ſerv'd his King and Country, in the Capacity of a Juſtice of Peace; a very uſeful and honourable Office, well diſcharged; and was one of the Knights of the Shire for this County, in Parliament. He had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him in the *Tower* of *London*, (*k*) on th 15th of *March*, 1603. by K. *James* 1. of bleſſed Memory, in the Firſt Year of his Reign. After which, about the ſpace of Five Years, he was prick'd by the ſame gracious Prince, to ſerve him in the high Station of Sheriff, of the County of *Devon*, for the Year 1608. whereby it appears, what honourable Eſteem Sir *John Ackland* lived in, as well with the Court as Country.

(*k*) Sir *William* P. Deſcr. of *Dev.* in the Fam. Men of our Count. Mſ.

Yet I muſt crave leave to ſay, That he was not more Eminent for his Greatneſs, than he was for his Goodneſs. And indeed, 'tis Goodneſs that adds a Luſtre to Greatneſs; Good, is the much more honourable Character, than Great: as appears from a Teſtimony beyond Exception, that of K. *Charles* the Martyr; who told his Son, the Prince (our late very gracious Soveraign) *That he had rather he ſhould be* Charles le Bon, *than* Charles le Grand. (*l*)

(*l*) Εικὼν Βασ. c. 27.

Now this Gentleman was Eminent for Goodneſs, in St. *Paul*'s Senſe and Notion of it; when he ſaid, *For a good Man, one would even dare to die* (*m*); *i. e.* for one eminent for Acts of Kindneſs, Friendlineſs, and Charity. Which, though we do not pretend they merit in the Senſe of the Church of *Rome*, yet we know they have ὀσμὴν εὐωδίας, *An Odor of a ſweet ſmell in the Noſtrils of God.* (*n*) Which I ſhall the rather Inſtance in, as a Confutation of that unjuſt Aſperſion, caſt, by ſome of the Church of *Rome*, upon the Reformation here in *England*, *That our* Solifidian *Doctrine hath deſtroyed all our good Works.*

(*m*) Rom. 5. 7.

(*n*) Phil. 4. 4. 18.

I ſhall begin therefore, with this Gentleman's Charity to the Poor. Beſides his Perſonal Acts of that kind, whereof there is now left no Memorial (I mean, as to what he Hand-delivered) by his Deed, Dated..... He ſettled on the Mayor and Chamber of the City of *Exeter*, in Truſt for ever, the Rectory and Sheaf of *Church-Stow* and *Kingsbridge*, contiguous Pariſhes, in the *South-Hams* of this County, now Set for Eighty five Pounds *per An.* for them to diſpoſe of the Profits thereof, as he had therein appointed. The greateſt part whereof, is to be Diſtributed, in Bread, Weekly, to the Poor of divers Pariſhes in *Exeter* and *Devon*, as followeth;

In the City of *Exeter*, thus;

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
To	St. *Sidwel*'s St. *Mary the More* *Holy Trinity*	Each *per* Week,	00	01	00.
To	*All-Hallow*'s on the Walls *All-Hallow*'s, *Goldſmith-ſtreet*	Each *per* Week,	00	00	06.

In the County of *Devon* thus;

To	St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle *Barnſtaple* *Silferton* *Bradnidge* *South-Moulton* *Torrington* *Callompton* *Lankey* *Churchſtow*	Each *per* Week,	00	01	00.

To *Broad Cliſe*, in which his Dwelling-houſe ſtood, *per* Week, 00 02 00.

To *Pilton*, near *Barnſtaple*, *per* Week, 00 00 6.

If after all this, any Overplus ſhould remain, it is ordered to be Divided (except what is ſettled upon the Miniſter that ſerves the Cures) among theſe Towns and Pariſhes in this County alſo. *Plymouth*, *Totnes*, *Aſhberton*, *Buckfaſtlegh*, *Chudlegh*, *Crediton*, *Honiton*, *Tiverton*, *Halberton*, *Bampton*, *Tedburn*, *Kingsbridge*, *Dodbrooke*.

So much, as to the noble Charity of this Gentleman.

Next, Let us consider his Piety towards the Church; and herein he was also considerable. For, whereas before was reserved to the Minister that is to Officiate in both the Parish Churches of *Churchstow* (the Mother) and *Kingsbridge* (the Daughter) but Twenty Nobles a Year, he was pleased to settle upon him Twenty Pounds. Which being duly and entirely paid by the Chamber of the City of *Exeter*, is much better than a greater Sum, to be received only out of the small Tythes, as they become due.

Nor, let any say, that this Gentleman should have done Works of Justice First, in Restoring to the Church, the things of the Church; and then Works of Mercy next: the Laws of our Country having made them entirely his own, (tho' by what Equity, I know not) How might he have silenced all Cavils with these Words of our Saviour, *May I not do what I will with mine own?* Especially, seeing the Poor also, according to the primitive Practice of the Church, had an Interest in the Tythes thereof.

To this may we farther add; That having Erected a very fair Chappel in his Mansion-House at *Cullome-John*, for the better discharge of the weighty Duties of Religion there, by his own Family, to all Futurity; he generously Endowed it with Five and twenty Pounds a Year, for ever, for the Encouragement of a Chaplain, to preach and read Prayers in it every Lord's-Day. A good Argument, that he who was so piously disposed to promote the Decent Service of God, and the Religion of others, was very Holy and Devout in his own Person.

From this, Let us proceed to a consideration of the noble Encouragements which he gave to Learning. How Learned he was himself, I cannot say; but that he was a Lover thereof, may in part be inferred from his *Effigies* in *Broad-Clist* Church: which, though it represents his Body clad with Armour, it shews his Hand holding a Book. His Benefactions this way, did consist partly in Buildings, and partly in Endowments, bestowed upon *Exeter* College in *Oxford*.

First, for his Buildings. The Refectory or Common Hall of that College, with the large Cellars underneath, owe themselves, almost, intirely to this Gentleman's Munificence; for he bestow'd no less than Eight hundred Pounds towards them, the Fellows thereof advancing about Two hundred Pounds more; as we have it from the Testimony of one (*o*), here Quoted in the Margent, in this matter, beyond Exception: a Work of that Beauty and Magnificence, that it will remain a lasting Monument of his great Worth and Merit, so long as that Structure stands: which God grant it may, to all future Generations. Of which noble Work of Sir *John Ackland*, with some additional Buildings, made by another Gentleman of this Country, Sir *John Peream*, of *Exeter*, Kt. Dr. *Prideaux*, the then Rector, (*p*) gave this Testimony; *That* Exeter *College, by their Bounty, got a New Hall, and Lodgings of more Charge and Worth than all the former Buildings.*

Secondly, As to the Endowments which he made He was pleas'd to settle an Annual Stipend of ..... Pounds Value, towards the *M*aintenance of Two Scholars in that House for ever.

Having thus considered how good this Gentleman was to the Poor and to the Publick; Let us go on, and we shall find how good he was also to his own Family. For, though he left no Children of his own, he left a considerable Estate to the Issue of his Elder Brother, who now enjoys it. He it was, who Bought, Builded, and Added to his Name, that pleasant Seat of *Cullome-John*, lying in the Parish of *Broad-Clist*, Five Miles North of *Exeter*: It was the antient Habitation of the Family of *Cullome*; divers of which Race there, succeeded one the other. (*q*) The Last of which Name, who lived here, was *John Culme*, *A. D.* 1233. Though another Branch thereof Flourished long after in this County, at *Canon-Leigh*, down to the present Age; when it Expired in a Daughter and Heir, Married to Sir *Edward Hungarford*, Knight of the *Bath*.

After it had pass'd through the Hands of no less than Seven or Eight Lords, it came to be the Possession of *William Rowswell*, Esq; who alienated it unto this Sir *John Ackland*. Who Builded here upon a former Foundation (*r*), begun by the Earl of *Devonshire*, (whose formerly it was) a very fair House, in which he spent the remainder of his Days.

It is a large Pile, nobly situate upon an advanced Ground, just over the River *Culme*, which glideth along by it; of which we may say with *Hor.* (*s*)

Labitur & Labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

Altho' the present Owner thereof, Sir *Hugh Ackland*, Baronet, (whose great Worth adds a farther Lustre to his own Family, and to our County) is not pleased to make this; but *Killerton*, another Gentile Seat in this same Parish, the place of his present Residence.

After all this, that I may not say, a Person of immortal Vertues dies; Sir *John Ackland* laid aside what of Mortality he had, at his House aforesaid, *A. D.* 1613. which was honourably Interr'd in the Parish Church of *Broad-Clist*, before-mentioned; unto which Living he belonged; where a very stately Monument is Erected to his Memory, on the North-side Wall, in an Isle thereof: a lofty Piece, handsomly set off, with curious Carvings and Paintings.

Whereupon, a Tomb about Five Foot high from the Ground, lieth his *Portaicture*, in full Proportion, lively cut out in Stone, all in Armour, except the Head and Hand.

His

(*o*) Ad Refectorium quod spectat, in Areæ superioris parte Meridonali situm, cum cella eidem subjecta molitus est, Dom. *Johannes Ackland*, Miles *Dev.* quippe is DCCC. Sodalitium Ducentas tantum Libras impendisse comparet. Hist & Antiq. Univ. *Ox.* L. 2. p. 101. *a.*

(*p*) In the Pref. to his Consecrat. Serm. of *Exeter* Col. Chappel.

(*q*) Risd. Sur. of *Dev.* in *Columb-John. Ms.*

(*r*) Sir *W. P.* Desc. of *Dev.* in *Columb-John. Ms.*

(*s*) *Hor.* in his Epist.

His two Ladies are placed by, Kneeling each before a Desk, the one at the Head, and the other at the Feet, with their Faces looking towards him; all within two Pillars, near twenty Foot in Heighth, large, and finely wrought; on the Top whereof, are placed several Figures, which set them off, and add a great Ornament to the whole.

A little below are these Inscriptions;

On the One, *Anno Domini*.

On the Other, 1613.

Under that, upon the first Pillar, is this *Motto*;

Mors Janua vitæ.

Under that, upon the second, this;

Mors mihi Lucrum.

In the middle of the Monument, above the Effigies, is a blank Table, of Marble left, as is supposed, for an Epitaph, which hath not hitherto been Supplied.

Above the Arch that covers the Figure of Sir *John*, on the one, are these Words;

Caro mea requiescit in spe.

On the other these;

Post tenebras spero Lucem.

On the Top of all the Monument is a large Acheivement; wherein are Quartered divers Coats of Arms, too tedious to be here Emblazon'd. Underneath which, is this *Motto*;

A DEO OMNIS VICTORIA.

A.

Arms—*Azur a Cinquefoile Ermin.* (*)

Flor. A. D. 1660. *R.R.C.* 2.

(*) *Hook*, alias *Vowel's* Catal. of Arms, in his Synop. *Ms.*

ASHLY, or, *ASTLEY*

HERBERT, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of *Norwich*, we are expresly told, was the Son of *Herbert Ashley*, or *Astley*, of *Plymouth* in this County. (a) He had his Education at *Cambridge*; where he also proceeded Doctor of Laws.

(a) *Ast. Oxon.* Vol. 2. Fast. p. 814.

In the Month of *October*, 1660. were the King's Letters (Char. 2.) Dated *Septemb.* 27th. Read on his Behalf, in the Convocation at *Oxford*, That he might be Admitted Doctor of Divinity there. But whether he was, or no, it appears not.

Upon his accidental coming into *Norfolk*, he was taken into the Patronage of Sir *Jacob* and Sir *Isaac Asbley*, who took him to be their Kindsman, and preferred him to several Livings in those Parts.

He married an *Hobart*, and was, by the Endeavours of that Family, promoted to the Deanary of *Norwich*.

How he came to be Born at *Plymouth*, I do not find; unless, perhaps, his Father might have been a Merchant, or some Officer in that Port.

There was a noted Family of this Name, which sometime flourished at *Ashlegh*, lying in, or near the Parish of *Lyfton*, not far from *Tavistock*, in this County. *Nicholas de Ashlegh*, held *Ashlegh*, in the Parish of *Lifton*, *Anno* 27 K. *Hen.* 3. (*b*) After him, Sir *John*, his Son; then *John*; then *Richard Ashlegh*, Son of *John*. And *Anno* 19 K. *Edw.* 3. *Joan Tirrell* had it; whom I take to be the Daughter and Heir of *Ashlegh*. Since which time, I have not met with any one of Eminency of this Name, an Inhabitant of this County.

(*b*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Descr. of *Devon*. in *Lifton*. *Ms.*

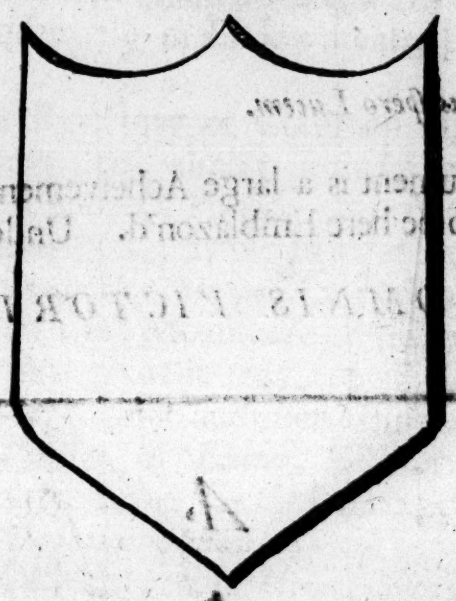
But to return to Dr. *Asbley*; he died, says my Author (*c*), in the Month of *May*; and was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, near unto the Monument of Sir *Henry Hobart*, in the Year of our Lord God, 1681.

(*c*) *Ath. Oxon.* quo supra.

The Arms of *Ashlegh*, of *Ashlegh* in the County of *Devon*, (*d*) were; *A Pheon Or.*

(*d*) *Pole* in Cat. of *Dev.* Gent:

A.



Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1664. *R.R.C.* 2.

ADAMS

WILLIAM, was Born at *Paynton* in this County; an ancient Village, lying in the Bosom of *Torbay*, about the Year of our Lord, 1612. of mean and obscure Parentage. But in as much as he was One of those Five Men, who Enterpriz'd and Compassed an Exploit, of as high Resolution, and difficult Performance, as can be paralell'd in History (*a*); I hope it will be look'd upon as no Disparagement to our famous Worthies, to insert him here.

(*a*) *Manly*'s Wonders of the Little World, l. 6. p. 642. taken out of *Eben-Ezer*, published by *W. Okeley*, one of the Persons thus Delivered. The Truth whereof, I have heard attested by the Widow of the said *W. Adams*.

William Adams aforesaid, with several others, took Ship at *Graves-End*, *A. D.* 1639. bound for the *West-Indies*; within few Days of their being at Sea, they were taken by a *Turk*'s Man of War, and carried Prisoners into *Algiers*; where they continued in miserable Captivity for the space of about Five Years: which at last becoming so intollerable Irksome and Grievous to them, they began to cast about for a way to escape. At length they resolved to contrive the Model of a Boat, which being form'd in Parcels, and afterwards put together, might prove the Instrument of their Deliverance. For the better effecting of this Design, one of these poor Captives, being allowed him by his Patroon, the conveniency of a Cellar, for the disposing of some Goods which he was permitted to Trade upon to his Master's Advantage; there they began their Work.

They provided first a piece of Timber Twelve Foot long to make the Keil; but because it was impossible to convey a piece of that length out of the City but it must be seen and suspected, they cut it in Two, and fitted it for Joynting, just in the middle; then they provided Ribs; after which, to make the Boat Water-tite, because Boards would require much Hammering, and that Noise would be like to betray them, they bought as much strong Canvas as would cover their Boat twice over. Upon the Convex of the Carine; they provided also, so much Pitch, and Tar, and Tallow, as would serve to make a kind of Tarpawling-Cerecloth, to Swaddle the naked Body of their Infant-Boat. Of two Pipe Staves Saw'd a cross, from corner to corner, they made Two things to serve for Oars. And for Provision, they got a little Bread, and two Leather-Bottles full of Fresh Water: and remembred also to buy so much Canvas as would serve for a Sail. They

They carried out all these things in parts and parcels, fitted them together in the Valley, about half a Mile from the Sea; unto which, Four of their Company carried the Boat on their Shoulders, and the rest followed them. At the Sea-side they stripp'd, put their Cloths into the Boat, and thrusting her so far into the Sea as they could, they all Seven got into her, but finding she was Over-loaden, Two were content to stay on the Shore.

The Names of the Five Persons that continued in her, were these; *William Adams*, *John Anthony*, *John Jephs*, *John* the Carpenter, and *William Okeley*. *June* 30. 1644. they Launched out into the Deep, where they saw the Wonders of God. Four of them wrought continually at the Oars, the Fifth was to free the Boat of Water, which by degrees Leaked thro' the Canvas. Their Bread was soon spoiled by the Salt Water; and their Fresh Water stunk. Three days, with good Husbandry, their Bread lasted them; but then pale Famine stared them in the Face. Water they might have, but it must be Salt out of the Sea, or strain'd through their own Bodies; and that they chose of the two. And the Misery was, this did not asswage their Thirst, but encrease it: the Wind too, was somewhat against them; but God rebuked it, and made it their Friend. Their Labour now was without Intermission; and the Heat of the Season was almost insupportable by day: only this Help they had, that he who emptied the Boat, threw the Water on the others Backs to cool them. But their Bodies thus scorched and cooled, rose up in Blisters all over; great Pain they felt; great *D*angers they were in, great Miseries they endured; and had nothing little but Hope, Food, and Strength.

If any question by what *D*irections they steered their Course, and whether they designed, it was to *Mayork*; by the help of a Pocket-dial, which by Day supplied the place of a Compass; by Night they took Directions from the Stars when they appeared; and when not, they guessed by the motion of the Clouds. Four *D*ays and Nights they were in this woful plight; on the Fifth, all Hope that they should be saved perished: so they left off their Labour, and only emptied the Boat of Water.

As they lay Hulling up and down, God sent them some Relief, *viz.* a Tortois; which they discovered not far from them, asleep in the Sea; they took their Oars, silently Rowed to their Prey, and took it into their Boat with great Triumph: which done, they cut off her Head, and let her bleed into a Pot; then drank the Blood, eat the Liver, and sucked the Flesh: It wonderfully refreshed their Spirits, and they picked up some crumbs of Hope.

About Noon they thought they discovered Land; they wrought hard, and after a while, were fully satisfied that it was Land: and indeed it was *Mayork*, in Sight whereof they kept all day. The Sixth of *July*, about Ten a Clock at Night, they came under the Island, and crept as near the Shore as they durst, 'till they found a convenient place, whereinto they might thrust their *Canvas Boat*.

When they were come to Land, they were not insensible of their *D*eliverance; and tho' they had escaped the Sea, they might die at Land, if they could get no Food; having had none since the Blood and Liver of the Tortois. Some of the company scouring abroad for Water, came to a Watch-Tower of the Spaniards, where making their condition known, they got a Cake; and calling their companions to the Repast, they sate down by a Stream of Fresh Water fast by: and now they have Water and Bread, it is God that must give them also a Throat to swallow. For our *William Adams* attempting to drink, after many Essays, was not able to let it down, but still the Water returned; so that he sunk to the Ground, faintly saying, *He was a Dead Man*: but after much striving, he took in a little; and they (so refreshed) lay by the Well all Night.

The next Morning, having tied their Boat fast to the Shore, and left her to Mercy, they took the ready way to the Town. In their Journey to which, a certain Country-man called them into his House, and gave them some Relief. Thence they advanced to the City of *Mayork*, about Ten Miles from the place of their Landing; where making their condition known to the Vice-Roy, he Treated them with great Humanity. From which place, they took Passage on the King of *Spain*'s Gallies for *Alicant*; and from thence, they came safe into *England*, in the Month of *September*, 1644.

A most bold Adventure; and for his share therein, this our Country-man, *William Adams*, ought to be Recorded; with which they of *Mayork* were so affected, that they fetched this *Canvas Boat*, and hung it up, as a Monument of a most wonderful Deliverance, in their Great Church there. Mr. *Robert Hales*, who was there 1671. says, he saw the Naked Ribs and Skelitton of it, hanging still in the same place.

William Adams lived many Years after this; followed the Sea still, became Master of a Ship in divers Voyages; and was a very honest sensible Man. He died in the Year of our Lord God, 1687. and his Body so like to be buried in the Sea, and to feed Fishes, lies buried in *Paynton* Church yard, about Four *Miles* East of *Totnes*; where it feasteth Worms.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1667. R. R. C. 2.

Checkee Arg. and Sab. a Fess Gules.

ACKLAND

BALDWIN, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter*, at *Exeter*, was Born in, or near, that City, about the Year of our Lord 1608. Of Rich and Gentile Parentage. He was the eldest Son of *John Ackland*, of *Exeter*, Merchant, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter of ..... *Duck*, of *Heavy-Tree*, near adjoyning, who was deservedly advanced to the highest Seat of Magistracy, in that antiently Loyal City, *A. D.* 1627 (*a*). When he maintained the Honour of his Place with great Commendation. For when a huffing Captain, in his way to *Plymouth*, where he was to take Shipping for the *Isle of Ree*, would presumptuously March his Forces through the City, with Drums beating, and Colours flying, in defiance to the Authority of the same, threatning to Garter the Mayor's Hose with his Bowels, should he dare Oppose. 'Tis said, This Gentleman met him near the *Guild-Hall*, in the *High-street*; and throwing off his Gown, struck up his Heels in the Head of his Company; and made them all March out of Town without Rank or File.

(*a*) *Izac.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 131.

John Ackland, the Father of our *Baldwin*, was descended from the Antient and Gentile Family of the Name, that long flourished at *Hawkeridge*, in the Parish of *Chittle-hampton*, whose Church hath been notable, for the Interment there, of a famous *She Saint*, *Hieritha* by Name (*b*), lying about Eight Miles to the South of *Barnstaple*, in this County. Which Originally was a Branch of the Antient Stock of *Ackland-House*; which liking the Soyl well, flourished here in good Repute unto the present Age. Of which *Hawkeridge*, I have heard it reported, That when any one descended of this Family, first comes into the House, he is wont to fall in a Swoun.

(*b*) *Risd.* Desc. of *Dev.* in *Chittle-Ham.* Ms.

But omitting these things, proceed we on to *Baldwin*, who being a Youth of promising Parts, and good Disposition to Learning, his Parents kept him at School: And being well grounded in Grammar, he was sent to *Exeter* College in *Oxford*; where being taken notice of for his Industry and Virtue, he was chosen Fellow of that learned Society: After which, he became an eminent Tutor; and among other Western Gentlemen that were his Scholars, the late Right Honourable the Lord *Clifford*, Baron of *Chudlegh*, in this County, became his Pupil.

Being in good Reputation with his College and the University, he was chosen Senior Proctor for the Year 1641 (*c*), an Office of considerable Honour and Authority in that place: Which he discharged with so general satisfaction, and behaved himself otherwise so very well, that the University gave their consent in Convocation, 1646 (*d*) That *Baldwin Ackland*, together with *Henry Tozar*, and *John Proctor*, all Born within this County, might have Liberty, when he or they pleased, to proceed Doctors of Divinity. Which indeed is the highest Degree of Honour the University can bestow: But such was his Modesty, and of all the rest, that they refused then, and the next Year, and to their dying Day, to accept the Favour. To whom that of our *Simon de Fraxino*, on his Friend *Giraldus Cambrensis*, may be apply'd (*e*),

(*c*) *Ath. Oxon.* P. 2. Fast. p. 687.

(*d*) Idem ibid. pade 739.

(*e*) Apud *Whart.* Ang. Sac. vol. 2. page 641.

——————————*Non est*
Hanc meruisse minùs, quàm tenuisse Decus.

'Tis

'Tis no leſs Honour to deſerve,
Than the Title for to have.

Not long after this, the Times proving troubleſome to eminently Loyal Men, eſpecially at *Oxford*, Mr. *Ackland* retired into his Native Country; and being in Orders, and at that time Batchelour of Divinity, though not Recorded in the *Faſt. Oxon.* He was by an Honourable Hand, Collonel *Arthur Baſſet*, of *Heanton-Court*, preſented to the Rectory of St. *Mary Tidborn*. Which, though unequal to his Merit, yet being commodiouſly ſituated near his Relations, it lying but about Six Miles to the Weſt from the City of *Exeter*, he accepted of, and ſettled himſelf there.

In this retired Place, finding at length *that it was not good for him to be alone*, he took to Wife, *Mary*, the Siſter of his *Quondam* Pupil, *Thomas* Lord *Clifford* of *Chudlegh*. One too zealouſly affected towards *Geneoa*, though otherwiſe a Virtuous, Courteous, and well Accompliſhed Gentlewoman. Here Mr. *Ackland* continued many Years in good Eſteem and Credit, not only with his own Pariſh, but with all the Neighbouring Gentry of the Firſt Rank thereabout; who were frequently pleaſed to Honour him with their good Company, as Sir *George Chudlegh*, Sir *Francis Fulford*, and others.

At length this worthy Perſon came deſervedly to be advanced to an higher Station in the Church For *Anno* 1667, Dr. *Robert Hall*, eldeſt Son of famous Biſhop *Hall*, a Son worthy of ſuch a Father, dying, Mr. *Ackland*, more by his Honourable Relations Intereſt than his own Ambition, was made Treaſurer of the Church of *Exeter*, in his room. Which Dignity he rather Suffered than Enjoyed; taking no great Felicity in that which diſturbed his beloved Retirement: As if he had been wholly of the Poet's mind (*a*).

(*a*) *Frax. Sym.* Loc. Sup. Citat.

Sed quid Honor prodeſt, cui cum ſit nomen Honoris,
Non Honor eſt ſed onus, Re ſine Nomen habens.

This Dignity he held about the ſpace of Five Years; that is, unto the day of his death.

If any are deſirous the Character of his Perſon ſhould be continued, He was, for Stature of Body, about the middle Size; Corpulent, and in his latter Years, when I became known unto him, ſomewhat unweildy. His Complexion was Sanguine, which gave him a chearful Countenance, and lively Aſpect. His Wit Sharp, but innocently pleaſant. And his whole Converſation Grave, Courteous, and Obliging. He left no Iſſue, either of his Body or his Brain. And having been always an able, and a conſtant, and a faithful Steward of the Myſteries of God, (while Health and Strength permitted) an Hoſpital Neighbour, a Pious and a Sober Liver, in great Love and Peace with all Men. He ſurrendred up his Soul into the Hands of our bleſſed Saviour, with great chearfulneſs, *A. D.* 1672. *Ætat.* 64. He lieth Interred in the Chancel of his Church at St. *Mary Tidborn*, aforeſaid, under a plain Stone, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Baldwin Ackland,
Batchelour of Divinity, and Treaſurer of
the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, *in* Exon;
who Died the 27th *Day of* Aug. A. D. 1672.
and in the 64th *Year of his Age.*

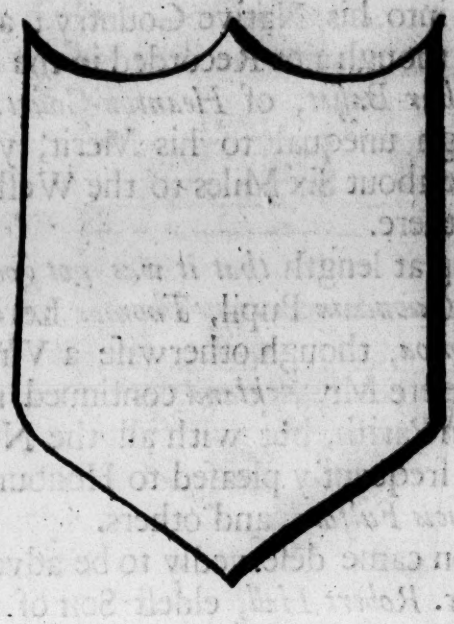
He having no better, the Author hereof, under a double Obligation of perſonal Civilities, and a near Relation, (having married his Siſters Daughter) hath thought fit to erect this ſlender Monument to the memory of a good Man, and a worthy Divine.

He had two younger Brothers, *John*, an eminent Merchant, and Mayor of *Exeter*, *A. D.* 1666, whoſe two Daughters and Heirs married two Brothers, *Richard Duck* of *Mount-Radford*, Eſq; and *Arthur Duck*, of *London*, Merchant.

His youngeſt Brother was *Arthur Ackland*, who being bred a Scholar, became Fellow of *Oriel Colledge*, in *Oxford*; after diligent Study, in which place, for many Years, he became a learned and well-practiſed Phyſician. And returning to *Exeter*, he exerciſed his Faculty for ſome time in that City with good Succeſs. He was every way much a Gentleman, and of ſo obliging a Deportment, that he was beloved of all that knew him. He died, to the great Surprize of his Friends, of an *Eryſipelas* in his Face, in the Strength of his Age, ſo true is the Obſervation, *That 'tis not common for good Men to be long lived*; and lieth Interred in St. *Stephens* Church, in *Exon*, without any Funeral Monument.

B.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 728. *Ethel.*

BURCHARD

BISHOP of *Wurtzburgh*, in *Germany*, an Apoſtle, and a Saint, was, moſt probably, a Native of this County.

There were, heretofore, ſeveral eminent Perſons of this Name; as *Burchardus*, Biſhop of *Wormes*, an excellent Scholar, who flouriſhed *A. D.* 1020 (*a*); *Burchardus Anvilenſis*, an *Alſatian* Knight; *Burchardus Mithobius*, a famous Aſtronomer; *Johannes Burchardus*; *Petrus Burchardus*; who were all Foreigners, and Writers (*b*).

(*a*) Trithem. de Script. Eccl. page 62. *b.*

(*b*) Siml. Biblioth.

We meet, alſo, with *Burchardus Dorceſtrius* (*c*), (as he is call'd) an Engliſh-man, and a *Dorſetſhire* Man born, as his Name informs us: He wrote the Life of *Fremundus*, one of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings; and Lived in the Year of our Lord 870.

(*c*) Bal. Cent. 2. N. 22. p. 123.

But the Perſon, whom we challenge for our Country-Man, the moſt Eminent of them all, is *Burchardus Herbipolenſis*; ſo ſtiled among the Learned for his being Biſhop of *Wurtzburgh*; which we do upon this probable Evidence, for that he was, *Gente ac Patria Anglus, a Bonifacio Moguntinenſi Archiepiſcopo, ſuo conſanguineo educatuſt* (*d*), by Country and Nation, an Engliſh-man, and very near Kinſman to *Boniface*, Arch-Biſhop of *Mentz*; which *Boniface*, at firſt, call'd *Winifred*, is generally acknowledged to have been born at *Crediton*, now *Kirton*, in this County. In, or near unto, which place, 'tis not unlikely but that this *Burchard* received his firſt Breath.

(*d*) Id. ibid. par. 2. cent. 13. p. 146.

His Life hath been written at large by *Egilward*, a Monk, of his own Monaſtery, near *Wurtzburgh*, aforeſaid; which is related into the Hiſtory, written by *Laurentius Surius de Sanctis*; and from thence reduced into Engliſh by the Pen of the famous *F. Serenus Creſſy*: from whom I ſhall lay the Abſtract thereof before you, moſtly in his own words (*e*)

(*e*) In the Ch. Hiſt. of *Brittany*, lib. 25. c. 3. page 657, *&c.*

Some affirm, as this Author tells us, That *S. Burchard*, and *S. Swithun*, of whom, upon the encouragement of this Relation, I may ſpeak more largely hereafter, were Brethren; born of Noble Parents in the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*, in *Brittany*: and that they were Kinſmen to *S. Boniface*.

Certain it is, that S. *Burchard* was one of thoſe who were called out of *Brittany*, A. D. 725, to aſſiſt *S. Boniface* in his Apoſtolick Office in *Germany*, where being arrived, he deſtin'd him in a Prophetical manner to the Flock of Chriſt, which had been gathered by St. *Kilian*, an Iriſh Saint, and his Companions, at *Wurtzburgh*, for which they had ſuffered Martyrdom. But to fit him for ſo high an Employment, he lived ſome Years in the Society of ſeveral devout and learned Prieſts, under the Conduct of S. *Boniface*. After which, S. *Boniface*, joyning to his own, Letters alſo written by K. *Pepin* to Pope *Zacharie*, requeſted that the City of *Wurtzburgh* might be erected into an Epiſcopal See. The Requeſt was eaſily condeſcended to, after his Holineſs had been inform'd, That the ſaid Church was endowed, by S. *Boniface* himſelf, with ſufficient Revenues, to ſuſtain the Neceſſities of the Poor, as well as of the Clergy. And upon the Teſtimony given by S. *Boniface*, S. *Burchard*, his Diſciple, was conſecrated the firſt Biſhop of that Epiſcopal See.

Theſe things being happily effected, S. *Boniface*, conducting his new Fellow-Biſhop to *Wurtzburgh*, recommended him to his Flock; by whom he was moſt joyfully received: Where being left, he omitted no Duty of a worthy Prelate, being (according to this high Character given of him) *aſſiduous in Reading, affable in Converſation, powerful in Preaching, exemplary in Life, liberal in Alms-giving, tenderly loving, and beloved by his Flock.*

In

In the Second Year after, he was conſecrated Biſhop, by the advice, and with the conſent, of S. *Boniface*, he made diligent Search for the ſacred Bodies of St. *Kilian* and his Companions, the Holy Apoſtolick Martyrs of Chriſt; which having found, he with great Devotion took them out of the Place, into which they had been ignominouſly caſt by their Murtherers, the idolatrous Pagans. As ſoon as the Earth was opened, 'tis ſaid, a Cœleſtial Fragrancy was breathed from thence; and though their Fleſh was already reſolved into Duſt, yet the Veſtments and the Books, which had been caſt with them into the Pits, were found intire, and nothing at all defaced.

They were carried to the Church of *Wurtzburgh*, where the Reputation of the Miracles wrought by them, ſo encreaſed Mens Devotion, that the Church there became enrich'd with great Poſſeſſions. S. *Burchard* gave unto it a Village, called *Michelnſtat*, which Prince *Caroloman* had formerly beſtow'd on him. And K. *Pepin*, afterwards, gave a certain Caſtle, called *Karelburg*, with ſeveral other ample Poſſeſſions. Which have been, ſince, ſo well encreaſed, that now it has a large Territory belonging to it, extending, from North to South, Fifteen *German* Miles; inſomuch, the Biſhop thereof is this day a Potent Prince, as well as Prelate; and a Duke of *Franconia*(*a*).

Next this Place did S. *Burchard* build a magnificent Monaſtery, unto which he did often retire, whenſoever he could obtain any vacancy from the Solicitudes of his Charge and Converſation of Men; and there did he attend to God and Cœleſtial Things.

(*a*) *Bohun's* Geogr. Diction.

About this time, it ſo fell out, that the *Saxons*, being overcome in Battle by *Charles the Great*, were forced to give Hoſtages to the Conqueror, for their well-bearing for the future (*b*): For Security whereof, they delivered up Twelve Youths, of the beſt Quality and Rank among them, into the Emperors Hands. The young Gentlemen being thus given into his Cuſtody, the gracious Prince took great care of their Education. And not knowing how better to diſpoſe of them to their Advantage, he was pleaſed to commit them to the Care and Conduct of this holy Prelate *Burchard*: Who diſcharg'd his Truſt well, and brought them up in the knowledge of the Liberal Sciences; and other uſeful Learning; and inſtructed them alſo in the Principles of Virtue and Religion.

(*b*) Bal. quo prius.

Forty Years (*c*) did this Holy Biſhop ſpend in the Exerciſes of perfect Charity; either to God in Prayer and Contemplation; or to Men, in advancing their Souls in the ſame Divine Charity. And Oh! what good might ſo able a Work-man do? What Improvements might he make? Or rather, might he not make in the Lord's Vineyard, in ſo long a Tract of Time? But after ſuch inceſſant Labours therein, his Corporal Strength diminiſhing, he called his Clergy together, to whom he declared his deſire to ſee his Epiſcopal See, provided of a Perſon able to ſuſtain the weighty Employments of it. For which purpoſe, he propoſed unto them, his Diſciple and Companion, *Megingand*, well known to them for his eminent Virtues and Piety. Who was immediately, by common conſent, elected to be, after his Death, his Succeſſor; and during his Life, his Aſſiſtant. A confirmation whereof, he eaſily obtained, from his Metropolitan, the Arch-Biſhop of *Mentz*; *Charles the Great*, King of *France*, conſenting thereunto.

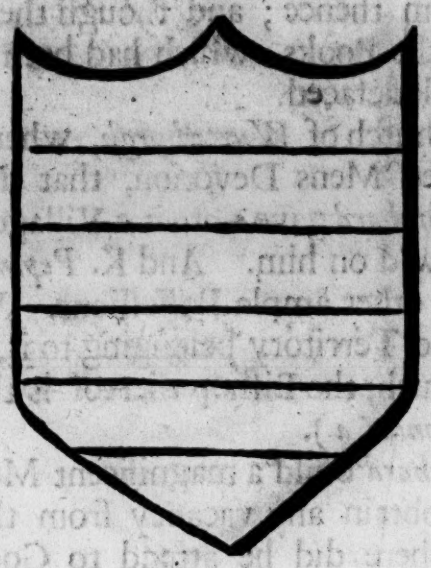
(*c*) Creſ. quo antea.

Having diſcharged his mind of ſo great a care, he took with him only ſix of his Diſciples, and by Boat deſcended to a certain Caſtle, called *Hohenburgh*, where he employed the remainder of his days in great Auſteritys, in Watching, Faſting, and inceſſant Prayer. He had a deſire to have continued his Journey to *Michelnſtat*, where his purpoſe was to build another Monaſtery: But his Infirmity, encreaſing upon him, would not permit him to accompliſh his deſire; for within a few days after his coming to *Hohenburgh*, on the River *Main*, he gave up his Soul, after he had received the Holy Rites, with admirable Fervour, and Spiritual Joy, into the hands of his Redeemer, about the Year of our Lord 791.

His ſacred Body was, by the affectionate care of his Diſciple and Succeſſor *Megingand*, tranſported to his Cathedral Church of *Wurtzburgh*; where it was repoſed near to the ſacred Relicts of S. *Kilian*; all the Nobility, and, in a manner, all the Inhabitants of the Country, being aſſembled to Honour the Funerals of their beloved Paſtor, who, as in his life time he had been an Inſtrument of great Benedictions to them, ſo after his Death, according to the Devotion of thoſe Days they were made believe, they experienced many effects of his Love by frequent Deliverances and Conſolations. His Feaſt is obſerved, in the *Roman Kalender*, on the 14*th* of *October*, the day of his Tranſlation.

This Reverend Perſon, *Burchard*, was not only a very Pious, but a Learned Prelate; as the Books he wrote would teſtify (*d*), if they might now be found. He left them all in the Cuſtody of *Sigwius*, whom *Balæus* calls his Brother; though it doth not appear that he had ever any ſo denominated. But what became of them after his Death, or whether any of them are now extant I do not find; for not ſo much as the Titles of them are to be had, in any Author I have met withal.

(*d*) Bal. quo ſupr.

Arms— *B.* 

Flor. A. D. 1668. R.R.H.2

Barry of ſix Argent and Gules.

BARRY

ROBERT, one of the firſt Conquerors of *Ireland*, was an Engliſh-man, and as we are informed (*a*), a Native of this County: altho' where he was Born herein, I do not find. For the Family of this Name, lately at *Winſcot*, near *Great Torrington*, deſcended from a younger Branch of the Iriſh Stock, whereof this Gentleman was the Original. One of which ſettled his Lands in *England* upon his younger Son; whereof a great Share lay in this County. For *Hollocombe* in *Winklegh*, *Azeton* in *Aſh-Reney*, *Combe* in *Roborough*, *North-Hele* and *South-Hele* in *Buckinton-Loges*, *Eaſt-Legh* in the Pariſh of *Weſt-Legh*, and *Winſcot* in the Pariſh of St. *Giles*, did antiently belong unto this Name (*b*). For ſo far back as the three Firſt *Edwards*, Kings of *England*, this Family poſſeſſed a fair Inheritance in this Shire; and long before their Reigns too. For Mr. *Riſdon* (who was Heir to the Heir-General of that Branch thereof at *Winſcot*) aſſures us, That *John Barry*, of *Winſcot* aforeſaid, married the Daughter and Heir of *Jeffery Legh*, (who lived at *Eaſt-Legh*, afore-mentioned, lying over-againſt *Bytheford*) in the days of K. *John*, which is pretty near the time wherein the Gentleman, of whom we are treating, lived. This ſeems a Confirmation of his being this Country-man born: In which having a plentiful Eſtate, one of his Succeſſors ſent hither a younger Son of his to poſſeſs and enjoy it; whoſe Poſterity continued here in worſhipful Rank unto the laſt Age.

(*a*) Mr. *Weſtc.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Winſcot.* Mſ.

(*b*) *Riſd.* and *Weſtc.* in Surv. of *Dev.* ibid.

Having ſpoken thus largely of this Family in general, we ſhall now proceed to that eminent Perſon in particular, who was the Founder thereof, *Robert Barry*. *Cambden* tells us (*c*) That there were two of this Name, who were very inſtrumental in the Conqueſt of *Ireland*, viz. *Robert Barry*, and *Walter de Barry*. Of the latter of theſe, I find nothing farther remarkable: But the former, by his Noble Exploits, hath tranſmitted his Name and Memory down, with great Honour, to Poſterity. He was an eminent Souldier, and wrote his Fame ſo deep, in the Chronicles of both Kingdoms, with the Point of his Sword, that Time it ſelf, for theſe ſeveral Hundred Years, hath not been able to expunge or eraze it.

(*c*) *Brittan.* p. 972. ult. Edit. Ang.

Ireland was the happy Stage wherein he Acted a Noble Part; into which he went under the Auſpicious Conduct of the famous *Strong-bow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, in company of a near Relation, his Uncle, *Fitz-Stephen*, (as we may ſuppoſe) of *Norton*; from latter Lords, called *Norton-Dawney*, near *Dartmouth*, in this County, of whom I may give a fuller Account hereafter. This happen'd in the days of K. *Hen.* 2. of *England*; and that upon this occaſion; whereof it may not be improper here to give a brief Relation.

All ſuch Sins, abounding in *Ireland*, as commonly forego the greateſt Changes, according to the Obſervation of the Hiſtorian (*d*), ſuch as the extream Corruption of the Manners of the Nation, and the general Decay of the Chriſtian Faith, (beware Oh! *England!*) God the only Diſpoſer and Tranſlator of Kingdoms, being highly Provoked thereby, was pleaſed to take the Crown from off their Heads, and to clap a Foreign Yoak upon their Necks: Who being often pleaſed to make uſe of the Sins and Wickedneſs of Men, in the bringing about His own Wiſe and Holy Purpoſes, you will find did ſo, in the preſent Inſtance. For *Dermit Mac Morrog*, King of *Leinſter*, to accelerate the Fate of his Country, having Raviſh'd away the Wife of *O Rorke*, a petty King of *Meath*, and been guilty of other Extravagant Luſts,

(*d*) *Speed's* Hiſt. of *Great Brit.* in K. H. 2. p. 495.

Luſts and Tirannies, was, by the revenging Sword of his Enemy, driven from his Country (*e*). Upon this, coming into *England*, he applied himſelf to K. *Hen.* II. for Succour; who, having before, *Sc. A.* 1155, moved the Conqueſt of that Kingdom to his Barons, for the Uſe of his Brother *William* of *Anjou*, was glad of this Occaſion; and reſolved to improve it, in effecting that which he had before deſign'd.

(*e*) Cambd. Brit. p. 97c.

Mac Morrog then, you may be ſure, ſoon obtain'd what the King before-hand was ſo willing to grant. *Richard*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Sir-named *Strongbow*, of the Family of *Clare*, having a Commiſſion from the King of *England* to that purpoſe; forthwith raiſed a good Army of Welſh and Engliſh for this Expedition. *Dermic Mac Morrog*, the better to aſſure to him the utmoſt Aſſiſtance of the Earl herein, made this Contract with him, *That he would ſecure to him the Succeſſion of his Kingdom in* Ireland, *if he ſhould be Reſtored; and likewiſe give him his only Daughter* Eva *to Wife*. All which ſucceeded accordingly, by whom he had only one Daughter, who brought to *William Mareſchal* her Husband the Title of Earl of *Pembroke*, and a great Eſtate in *Ireland*.

The Earl, with thoſe Powers he brought with him out of *England* (*f*), not only reſtored *Dermic* according to Agreement; but, in few Years, made ſuch Progreſs in the Conqueſt of the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, that K. *Henry* began to grow Jealous of him, and to ſuſpect his Power: So that he put forth his Proclamations, requiring the ſaid Earl and his Adherents, upon grievous Penalties, to return into *England*.

(*f*) *A.* D. 1167.

This Matter being comprized to general ſatisfaction, the King, ſome time after this, raiſed another Potent Army; and Sailing over into *Ireland*, in the Year of our Redemption 1172, obtained the Soveraignty of that whole Iſland; which hath (by God's gracious Providence) remained in the Engliſh Hands ever ſince unto this day.

And here it may not be Ungrateful to the Reader, to interpoſe the Names of thoſe who went out of *England* with *Dermic Mac Morrog* into *Ireland*; as I find them recorded by the famous *Cambden* (*g*), among whom, 'tis poſſible, we may meet with ſome more of our Country-Men.

(*g*) *Britan.* in *Ireland*, p. 972. ult Edit. Ang.

Richard Strongbow, E. of *Pembroke*.
Robert Fitz-Stephens (*h*).
Maurice Pendergeſt.
Robert Barry (*i*).
Meiler Milerine.
Maurice Fitz-Girald, and
Gaulter and *Alexander* his Sons.
Redmund, Nephew to *Stephen*.
William Ferrand (*k*).
Miles or Sir *Milo de Cogan* (*l*).
Richard de Cogan.
Gaulter de Ridensford.
William Notte.
Robert Fitz-Bernard (*m*).
Hugh de Lacy.
William Fitz-Aldelm.
William Macarell.
Humfrey Bohun.
Hugh de Gundevill.
Philip de Haſting.
Hugh Tirell.
David Walſh.
Robert Poer (*n*).
Osbert de Harloter.
William de Bendenge.
Adam de Gernez.
Philip de [illegible]
Griffin, Nephew of *Stephen*.
Ralph Fitz-Stephen (*o*).
Walter de Barry.
Philip Walſh.
Adam de Hereford.
John de Curcy.
Hugh Contilon.
Redmond Cantimore.
Edmund Fitz-Hugh,
Miles of St. *Davids*.

(*h*) He is ſaid to be a Welſh Man, and to have done great Service in *Ireland*. Vid. *Speed*'s Hiſt. of *Brit.* in K. *H.* 2. But probably he was a *Devonian*.

(*i*) The Gentleman before us.

(*k*) *Ferrant-Hays* in *Cliſt-Hidon*, in this County, hath a long time been in the Name of *Ferrant*. *Pole* in *Cliſt-Hidon*. Mſ.

(*l*) Born very near, if not in this County; who married a *Devonſhire* Lady, *Chriſtian*, the Daughter and Heir of *Fulk-Paganel*, Lord of the Honour of *Baunton*, near *Tiverton*; by which means that Lordſhip came to his Grandſon, Sir *John Cogan*, Kt. whoſe Poſterity long enjoy'd it. *Pole*'s Surv. in *Baun*.

(*m*) This Name flouriſhed at their antient Seat at *Holcomb-Burnel*, formerly *Holcomb-Bernard*, for ſeveral Generations, from the *Norman* Conqueſt. Id. ibid. in *Holc*.

(*n*) *Bartholomew de Poer*, held *Poers-Hays*, in the Pariſh of *Eaſt-Budley*, in this County, in K. *Hen.* 2d's time; whom lineally ſucceeded *Roger*, *Roger*, *John*, and others. Id. in *E. Budly*.

(*o*) *Tunſtal*, near *Dartmouth*, was the Inheritance of *William Fitz-Stephen*, who dwelled at *Norton*, in the ſaid Pariſh, in the days of K. *Hen.* the 2d. Id. ibid. in *Tunſtal*. *Cambd.* tells us, (in Com. Corc.) That Sir *Geo. Carew*, E. of *Totnes*, a Native of this County, deſcended, in a direct Line, from *Rob. Fitz-Stephen*; which Name flouriſhed in thoſe days at *Haccombe*, which thro' ſeveral Daughters and Heirs came to *Carew*, and is now the Seat of that Honourable Family. Vid. *Camb.* in *Devon*.

And others: Though theſe are all which are nominated by my Author. But to re-

turn.

How inſtrumental this Mr. *Barry* was, in bringing *Ireland* under the Engliſh Yoak, may be inferred from a Teſtimony beyond Exception, I mean Mr. *Cambden*'s; who tells us (*p*), *That* Robert de Barry *was an Engliſh Man, of great Worth; one who was rather Ambitious to be really Eminent, than to ſeem ſo: He was*, ſays he, *the firſt Man that was wounded in the Conqueſt of* Ireland; *and* (as the late Tranſlater renders it) *that ever Mann'd a Hawke in that Iſland.* Whereas others more properly render it thus, *He was the firſt Man that was wounded in the Conqueſt of* Ireland; *and that Mann'd and brought that Hawke to hand.*

(*p*) Brittan. ult. Edit. p. 980.

His Poſterity, alſo, for their great Loyalty and Valour, have been honoured (firſt) with the Title of Baron *Barry*; afterwards, with that of Viſcount *Butiphant*, by the Kings of *England*; and at this day with that of Earl of *Barry-More*: For ſo, from their Riches and Eſtates, came they to be called, by the People, *Barry-More*, or *Barry the Great.*

This Noble Family hath its chief Dwelling-Houſe in the County of *Corke*, ſomewhat beneath the City ſo called; where the Chanel of the River, dividing into two Branches, by uniting again at ſome diſtance off, makes a large and very pleaſant Iſland, commonly called *The Great Iſland.* Over-againſt which, ſtands that Noble Seat called *Barry-Court.*

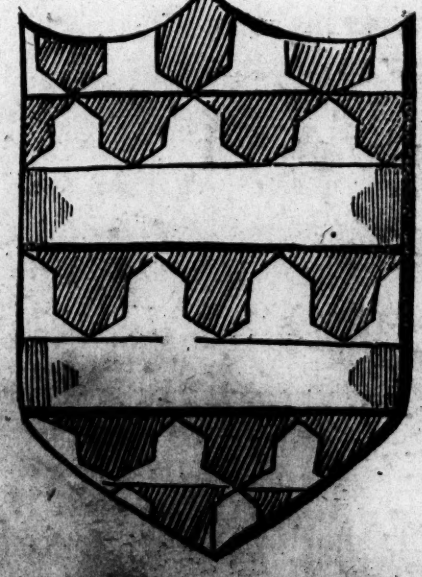
When this Honourable Perſon Died, and where he lieth Interred, we are not able at this Diſtance to determine. Some of his Poſterity flouriſhed in this County at their Seat at *Winſcot*, home to the laſt Age. When *Michael Barry*, Eſq; (*q*) by *Jone* his Wife, Daughter of *George Pollard*, of *Langley*, in this County, Eſq; left Iſſue *Thomaſin*; who married *John Tripconey*, of *Gulvale*, in *Cornwal.* *Jone*, the Relict of *Barry*, took to her ſecond Husband *William Riſdon*; third Son of *Bablegh-Houſe*, in *Devon*, by whom ſhe had iſſue *Triſtram*, and others. *Thomaſin*, dying without Iſſue, left a fair Demeſne, and a good Mannor to her Brother by the ſame venter Mr. *Triſtram Riſdon*; of whom (God willing) more hereafter: Whoſe Son now Inherits and Inhabits there.

(*q*) *Weſtc.* Pedigrees, *Mſ.*

Creſt. *On a Torſe Arg. and Gul. a Woolfs Head couped Sab.*

B.

Arms—



Verry two Bars Gules (*a*).

Flor. A.D. 1170. *R. R.* Hen. 2d.

(*a*) *Izac.* in the Sheriffs of *Dev.* 45. *Edw.* 3.

BEAUMONT

RICHARD, Lord Viſcount *Main*, in *Normandy*, was Born at *Tolſton*, an antient Seat in the Pariſh of *Sherwel*; about three Miles to the North-Eaſt of *Barnſtaple*, in this County: Which was the Poſſeſſion and Dwelling Place of *Rocelin de Beaumont*, (q. *de bello Monte*, of the *Fair-Mount*, the Name and Family being of French Extraction) his Father, who was alſo Viſcount *Main*, in the days of K. *Hen.* 1. (*b*) which *Rocelin* married *Conſtance*, the Natural Daughter of that King; and had given him in Marriage with her the chief Mannor of *South-Tawton* (*c*), lying near about the middle of this County; by whom he had this Noble Lord *Richard*; who gave the ſame with his Daughter *Conſtance* unto the Lord *Toni*, Baron of *Flamſted*, in *Hertfordſhire*; a Deſcendent of that *Roger de Toni*, who was Standard-Bearer of *Normandy* (*d*); and aſſiſted *William* the Conqueror in that memorable Battel, he had here in *England*, at *Haſtings*, in *Suſſex*, with K. *Harald*; which prov'd the deciſive Stroke, and determin'd to the *Norman* Duke the Engliſh Crown.

(*b*) *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Sherwel.* Mſ.

(*c*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſcrip. of *Dev.* in *Sherwel*, Mſ.

(*d*) *Dugd.* Baron. vol. 1. p. 469.

Sir

Sir *William Dugdal*, in that laborious Work of his, the Baronage of *England* (*e*), maketh ention of another noble Family of this Name, whoſe Deſcent, he tells us, is by ſome dedu- d from *Lewis* Son to *Charles* Earl of *Anjou*; a younger Son to *Lewis* the 8*th*, King of *France*. y others, from *Lewis de Brenne*, ſecond Son to *John de Brenne*, the laſt King of *Jeruſa- m*.

(*e*) Vol. 2d. page 50.

What Relation might be between theſe two Noble Families, or if any at all, I cannot ſay: lthough it is not unlikely but this latter might be a Branch of the Houſe of *Tolſton*, (one of hich being ſtiled, in the firſt Year of K. *Edw.* 2. *Conſanguineus Regis*, the King's Coſen) hich was ſo nearly Related to the Royal Family. However, this latter Family ſettled in *incolnſhire*, and the Eaſtern Parts of *England*; ſome of which ſtill continue there in Honou- able Degree. But to return.

This Gentleman, *Richard* Viſcount *Main*, was in his time, a great Courtier; and in migh- y Credit and Favour with K. *Hen.* 2. unto whom, in Blood, he was ſo nearly Allied. Inſo- much, that King was graciouſly pleaſed to provide a Royal Husband for his other Daughter *rmegard*; and beſtowed her in Marriage upon *William*, King of *Scots* (*f*); for his ſingular uſtice, as one ſays, ſirnamed the *Lyon* (*g*). The Solemnity was celebrated at K. *Henry*'s Charges, who was pleaſed to Honour the ſame with his gracious preſence.

(*f*) *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Sherwel*, Mſ.

(*g*) Hiſt. of *Scotland*, by *R. B.* p. 129.

VVhich King *William* had Iſſue two Sons and two Daughters; but whether they were all y this Lady our Country-woman, I cannot affirm, for ſhe is ſaid to have been his ſecond Wife (*h*). His two Daughters were *Margaret* and *Iſabel*; which, by the Articles of Peace be- ween the two Crowns of *England* and *Scotland* in the Reign of K. *John*, were after Nine ears time to be Married to that King's two Sons *Henry* and *Richard*. For which K. *William* romiſed a conſiderable Dowre with his Daughters; tho' it doth not appear that they ever roceeded to a Conſummation of Marriage.

(*h*) Id. ibid. p. 131.

His two Sons were *Alexander* and *John*. *Alexander* ſucceeded his Father in the Scottiſh Crown, and was a brave Prince. *John*, the Younger (*i*), with his Nurſe and divers others, vas drowned at *Perth*, by a ſudden Inundation of the two Rivers *Tay* and *Almond*; the *ing*, his *Queen*, and part of his Family, hardly eſcaping.

(*i*) Ibid. p. 134.

This right antient and noble Family of *Beaumont*, or *Bellemont*, as *Dugdal* calls it (*k*), flouri- hed along while in great Honour at *Tolſton*, aforeſaid; even from the Days of K *Hen.* 1. un- o the Reign of K. *Hen.* 7*th*. near upon Four Hundred Years. They were Lords of the Mannor and Hundred of *Sherwel*; though I do not find they were ever Barons of Parliament ere in *England*; and had a very Noble Eſtate by Marrying divers Daughters and Heirs, by Names of *Punchardon*, *Crawthorn*, *Stockey*, *Potesford*, *Willington*, *Champernon*, *Palton*, and thers (*l*).

(*k*) Bar. Vol. 1. page 470.

(*l*) *Riſdon* quo ſupra.

Now if the curioſity of any ſhould lead them to enquire what, at length, became both of he Families and the Eſtate. The Family, about the Days of K. *Hen.* 7. iſſued into Female Heirs, in whom this antient Name, in the direct Line, expired.

But for the Eſtate, after the Death of *Hugh Beaumont*, the laſt Heir Male of this Houſe, here aroſe Three potent Competitors for it, *viz. Baſſet*, who had Marry'd *Jone*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Beaumont*, the Father. *Chicheſter*, who had taken to Wife *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Hugh Beaumont*, a younger Son by a ſecond venter; and one *John Bodrugan*. But how *Bodrugan* came by his Title, may be worth the relating (*m*)

(*m*) Sir *Will. Pole*, quo antea. Mr. *Weſtc.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Gittiſham*, Mſ.

William, the Eldeſt Son of Sir *Thomas Beaumont*, having firſt paſſionately Courted, at ength Married a young Lady, of an Honourable Houſe in this County, for which ion I hall conceal her Name. After a while, ſome other Fancy poſſeſſing him ranged imſelf both, *a menſâ & toro*, as to her Bed and Board; and went away to *London*, where he ived from her two Years, and then died. His Lady took this, at firſt, very unkindly, and or a while lived very retiredly: Until, at length, ſhe began to admit the Viſits of her Friends; among which, one uſing more Familiarity than became him, ſhe proved with Child; and in due time a Son was born, and bred up ſecretly, and without ſuſpicion. Af- er this, her Husband *Beaumont* departed this Life, and *Philip* his Brother ſucceeded in his Lands, as next Heir, and died quietly poſſeſſed thereof: Having firſt, for want of Iſſue in himſelf, ſettled them on *Thomas*, his next Brother by a ſecond Wife. *Thomas Beaumont* alſo dying without Iſſue, they came to *Hugh*, his younger Brother; whoſe Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, Married into the Honourable Family of the *Chicheſters*.

Hugh, the laſt Heir Male, being dead, *John*, the Son of *Jone*, Wife of *William* the El- der Brother, being come of Age, entered upon the Eſtate of *Beaumont*, and claimed his Right therein, as Heir to *William* his Father; it being prov'd, that he was born in Wed- lock. Much Contention grew, and many Suits commenced between theſe powerful Con- tenders; and in fine, it came to be a Parliamentary Caſe, in the days of K. *Hen.* 7. The Parliament poſſeſſed hereof, Reſolved, *Nollumus Legis Angliæ Mutari*, That they would not make a Baſtard of one born in Wedlock. But this matter, it ſeems, was ſo plain, that it was conſented to, that Proclamation ſhould go throughout the Kingdom, That the preten- ding Heir ſhould be named *John*, the Son of *Jone Bodrugan*, (her ſecond Husband) and ſo be eſteemed as a Baſtard. However, at length, an Agreement was made between all Parties, and there was alloted unto *John*, the Son of *Jone Bodrugan*, an Hundred Pounds *per An.* Rent of Aſſize; amongſt which, *Gittiſham*, near *Honiton*, was part (*n*); where he Inha- bited;

[*n*] This Paſſage, Sir *W. Pole* tells us, is written at large in a fair Book, remaining in the hands of Sir *Rob. Baſſet*. Surv. of *Dev.* in *Gittiſham*, Mſ.

bited; and his Son took to him again the name of *Beaumont*, which continued for three Generations down, in great eſteem.

And then *Henry Beaumont*, the laſt, having no Iſſue of his own, paſſed over the Eſtate of *Gittiſham* unto Sir *Thomas Beaumont*, of *Leiceſterſhire*, of the Houſe of *Cole-Orton*; whoſe Son, Sir *Henry*, not likeing ſo well this Country, ſold it to Mr. *Nicholas Putt*, whoſe great Grand-Son now Inhabits there, at his Houſe called *Combe*, in the Quality of a Baronet.

Heanton, and ſome other Eſtates, fell to the Share of *Baſſet*, whoſe Habitation there is called *Court*.

Tolſton, *Sherwel*, and other Lands, to the value of 200 Marks *per An.* old Rent, fell to the Portion of *Chicheſter*; and the Honourable Sir *Arthur Chicheſter*, Baronet, is the now Lord thereof; and hath made a very Noble Dwelling of *Tolſton*, where he lives in great Repute, worthy of that Honourable Stem from whence he is deſcended.

But we muſt not ſo ſlightly take our leave of ſo Worthy a Perſonage, as was this *Henry Beaumont*, the laſt of this Family in this place; he deſerves to be recorded among our *Country Worthies*, eſpecially for his great Charity to the Poor, of which he left behind him very ſignal Teſtimonies, one whereof was this (*a*), That by his Deed indented, bearing date *26th Feb. An.* 30. *Q. Elizab.* 1588. He did Give, Grant, and Enfeoffee, unto the Poor of the Pariſh of *Honiton*, in this County, for ever, thoſe four Cloſes or parcels of Ground, containing, by eſtimation, 29 Acres, or there-abouts, commonly call'd or known by the Name of *Rapſhays*, lying in the Pariſh of *Buckerel*, in this ſaid County, which in that place can't be computed leſs, it may be more, than 20 *l. per An.* as by the ſaid Deed at large, it doth, and may more fully appear.

[*a*] Ex Autogr.

In which Deed alſo is this *Memorandum* expreſſed, that it was the deſire of the above named *Henry Beaumont*, That all People ſhould know and underſtand, that the Lands above given, were the Inheritance of *John Beaumont*, of *Combe*, Eſq; his Elder Brother; and deſcended to the ſaid *Henry* as Heir to the ſaid *John Beaumont*: And that it was the Intent of the ſaid *John*, to have ſettled the Premiſes to the uſe of the Poor of *Honiton*; and that the ſaid *Henry* did make this Conveyance to fulfil the Intent of his ſaid Brother, who by ſudden Death was hindered from doing it. This is required to be conſtantly Publiſhed when the Quarter-Mony is given among the Poor; and at the giving up of the Receivers Account.

The Rents and Profits of the Premiſes are to be diſtributed to the Poor of *Honiton*, aforeſaid, Quarterly, within Twenty Days after the Receipt thereof, as the major part of the Feoffees ſhall think fit: And to prevent all Abuſes herein, the Feoffees ſhall not grant any longer Eſtate in the ſaid Land than for one and twenty Years; but ſhall ſet it for the moſt they can make of it, for the Uſe and Advantage of the Poor aforeſaid. And 'tis further provided, That when the Number of the Feoffees ſhall come to fix with what convenient ſpeed they can, they ſhall re-enfeoffee the ſaid Land, with its Appurtenances, unto Twenty Four honeſt Inhabitants of the Pariſh of *Honiton* aforeſaid; every ſurviving Feoffee, naming Four if they cannot otherwiſe agree. Which Perſons, on the day they are ſo enfeoffeed, ſhall ſwear on the Holy Evangeliſts, *That every one of them will, for his own part, to the utmoſt of his power, as nigh as God ſhall give him grace, Perform and Fulfil the Will of the Donor herein declared.*

A noble Charity, hardly to be determined, whether more piouſly deſign'd by the Elder; or, when no Law obliged him thereunto, more generouſly confirmed by the younger Brother.

But leaſt any ſhould imagine, that this was rather the Benefaction of another, than his own, the ſaid *Henry Beaumont*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament in writing, bearing date the 17*th* of *March*, 1590. Ordain'd and Appointed [*b*] that *Eight hundred Pounds* ſhould be employed for the purchaſing of ſo much Land as might be purchaſed with the ſaid *Eight hundred Pounds*. Moreover, if it might be ſo, he willed and deſired, That the ſaid Mony ſhould be laid out towards the purchaſing of Lands and Tenements of *Twenty Pounds* Rents of Aſſize by the Year; which he thus, by his ſaid Will, deviſed.

[*b*] Ex Autogr.

1. That Lands and Tenements of 5 *l.* Rent of Aſſize, *per An.* ſhould be granted and conveyed for the uſe of the Poor People of *Ottery* Saint *Mary*.

2. That the Lands and Tenements of 4 *l.* Rent of Aſſize by the Year, ſhould be for the uſe of the Poor People of *Gitteſham*, where his Manſion-Houſe was, which, with what his Widow added, amounts now unto *Forty Seven Pounds* a Year.

3. That Lands and Tenements of 3 *l.* Rents of Aſſize, by the Year, ſhould be ſettled on the Poor of *Honiton* for ever. And

4. That Lands and Tenements of 40 *s.* Rents of Aſſize, by the Year, ſhould be for the Poor People of *Sydbery* for ever. All which Places are within the County of *Devon*.

Farther, the Will of the ſaid *Henry* was, That the Surpluſages of the ſaid 20 *l.* Rents of Aſſize by the Year, ſhould be diſtributed to the Uſe of Five of the Servants, therein named, of him the ſaid *Henry*. Of which his laſt Will and Teſtament he made and ordain'd *Eliza-*

beth

beth his Wife, (the Daughter of Sir *Roger Bluet*, of *Holcombe-Rogus*, Kt.) his ſole Executrix: Who (in Execution of the ſaid Will of her deceaſed Husband) purchaſed, of Sir *William Courtenay*, *Kt.* to her and her Heirs for ever, the Mannor of *Stevely*, in the County of *Somerſet*; with certain Lands and Tenements, with the Appurtenances. Out of which, the ſaid *Elizabeth*, by her Deed indented, bearing date 1. *June*, *An.* 36. of Q. *Eliz.* 1594. did Grant, Enfeoffee, and Confirm unto Twelve Inhabitants of the Town and Pariſh of *Honiton*, aforeſaid, all thoſe Cloſes or Parcels of Lands, Meadow, and Paſture, commonly call'd, or known by the name of *Stevely* Land, containing, by eſtimation, Forty Acres, or thereabouts, lying within the Pariſhes of *Abbots-Iſle* and *Aiſhil*, in *Com. Somerſ.* for the Uſe and Benefit of the Poor of the Pariſh of *Honiton* for ever. Which Feoffees are to employ or beſtow the Rents and Profits, ariſing out of the ſame, Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or Weekly, as need ſhall require, among the moſt Aged, Impotent, and poor People of the Pariſh of *Honiton*, in ſuch ſort, and at ſuch time and times, as the ſaid Feoffees, or the moſt part of them, in their diſcretion ſhall think fit and convenient.

This Settlement alſo is made with great Care and Caution, *viz.* That the ſaid Feoffees ſhall not at any time Alienate, Sell, Imploy, or Convert the ſaid Land, or any part thereof, to any other than the uſe afore-mentioned. That they ſhall not Extinguiſh, Releaſe, or make void any Rents, *&c.* reſerved; nor grant any longer Eſtate than for Two or Three Lives at the moſt; and that none of the Feoffees ſhall have, take, or occupy the ſaid Land, or any part thereof, by Leaſe for Lives, Years, or otherwiſe to themſelves or their Children, or to the uſe of them or either of them, *&c.*

This Generous and Charitable Gentleman, *Henry Beaumont*, aforeſaid, died on the 1*ſt.* of *April*, in the Year of our Lord 1591. and lyeth Interred in the South-Iſle, adjoyning to the Chancel of the Pariſh Church of *Gittiſham*; to whoſe Memory is there placed, in the Wall, a fair polliſhed Monument of white Marble; where may be ſeen his Portraicture, Armed Cap-a-pee, kneeling on a Cuſhion before an Altar, with his Hands lifted up as in Prayer, having a Book lying open before him. Behind him is *Elizabeth* his Wife in the ſame poſture; near whoſe ſide lyeth a little Infant, which died in its Swadling Cloaths.

Over-head the Monument is adorn'd with divers Coats of Arms; with a Noble Atcheivement of Twelve Eſcotcheons, belonging to the ſeveral Daughters and Heirs, with which this Antient and Noble Family had match'd.

Underneath is this Epitaph (*a*).

Interred here within this Tomb doth Henry Beaumont *reſt,*
A Man of juſt and upright Life, with many Graces bleſt,
Who learn'd to know God's Holy Will; all Wicked Works defy'd;
And as he Learn'd, ſo did he Live; and as he Liv'd he Dy'd.
What Good he might, he gladly did, and never harmed any;
Courteous he was in all his Life, and Friendly unto many:
But moſt of all his Liberal Gifts, abounded to the Poor;
A worthy Practice of that Word, which he had learn'd before.
Born of what honourable Race, is needleſs for this Verſe,
Since French *and* Engliſh *Chronicles ſo oft his Name rehearſe.*
Which antient blood within himſelf by want of Iſſue ſpent,
The ſinking Line thereof he Cork'd by one of that deſcent.
He lived thrice Ten Years and Nine with his moſt godly Wife,
Who yielded him his Honour *due, void of unkindly Strife:*
And for true witneſs of her Love, which never was defac'd,
In Duty laſt th' Monument ſhe cauſed here be plac'd.

Obiit, April 1. *A. D.* 1591.

(*a*) Theſe following Epitaphs I lately receiv'd from my Rever. Friend Mr. *John Reſt*, the preſent Rector of the Church of *Gittiſham*.

Now while we are in this Iſle, we can't but take Notice of two other Monuments here ſtanding; their gay Aſpect commanding our Obſervation.

The one (which is very ſtately) is in Memory of Sir *Thomas Putt*, late of *Combe*, in this Pariſh, Baronet; and of *Urſula* his Lady, Daughter of Sir *Richard Chomeley*, Kt. by his Wife a *Pawlet*, of the Noble Family of *Hinton* St. *George*, and Relict of the famous *Dennis Rolle*, of *Stevenſton*, in this County, Eſq;

It is a Tomb, ſtanding on the Floor, covered with a Table of black Marble, under a large Arch, all over cruſted with the ſame. Upon which ſtand two very large Urns of polliſhed Alabaſter, with Flambeaux on the Top. On the outſide are two Columns, finely turn'd, of white Marble, with gilded Capitals and Pedeſtals; on the middle whereof are the following Inſcriptions.

N That

That on the Right-hand hath this:

Here lieth the Body of Sir Thomas Putt, *of* Combe, Bart. *Who departed this Life* June 25*th*, 1686. *in the* 43*d*. *Year of his Age.*

Underneath is this *Motto:*

Libenter Mortalis, quia futurus Immortalis.

That on the left is thus:

Urſula, *Lady* Putt, *Died* April *the* 22*d*. 1674. *Poſſeſs'd Of as much Beauty, Wit, Wiſdom, Learning, and Piety, as Nature, Art, and Grace, ever produced: Excelling all, in a generous Affection to her Husband, Sir* Tho. Putt, *who dedicates this to Her Memory.*

Within the Arch are theſe Coats of Arms: On the Right-Hand is this:

Argent a Lion rampant within a Maſcle Sab. and a Hand ſiniſter Gul. in a Canton. Putt.

On the Left is this:

Gules two Helmets, Arg. in chief; and in baſe a Garb Or. Chomeley.

The other Monument in this Iſle is of Marble alſo, well poliſhed, and finely adorn'd. It is in memory of a young Gentleman *John Fiennes*, Eſq; who coming to viſit his Relations at *Combe*, died there, and was here Buried. On a fair plank of Marble is engraven this Epitaph; which, for the floridneſs thereof, will not be unacceptable to the ingenious Reader.

Adeſte Nivei, Candidiq; Lectores; cum Liliis, & Hyacinthis Libate Lachrymas: Tales enim depoſcit Exequias Mellitiſſimus ille Juvenis Johannes Fiennes, *Hoſpitii Grayenſis Armiger; Filius* Johannis Fiennes de Amwel *in Agro* Hertford. *Armigeri (ſecondæ Sobolis, a patre ſuo* Gulielmo *Vice-Comite* Say *and* Seale) *& ipſius Uxoris* Suſannæ, *filiæ & hæredis* Thomæ Hobbs *Hoſpitii* Grayenſis *Armigeri Fœlix Filius, Speratuſq; Pater, Qui perilluſtre* Fiennorum *Genus perennaret Poſteris.*

Fuit nimirùm

Adoleſcens ad Naturæ normam perpolitus: Æque Corporis ac Animi dotibus Ornatiſſimus. Quibus, vel a Pueritia, Prudentia Senilis Mores Maritavit amaniſſimos; ut audiret, Seculi Par Decus & Deliciæ. *Sed raro Præcoces diurnant Fructus, Dum nimium feſtinans ille Surculus, (futurum Familiæ Columen) in Ætatis vernantis Anno viceſſimo tertio*

MDCLXXI.

Cælebs immaturâ Morte præreptus eſt. Lugete, Lachrymiſq; Cineres ejus irrorate, Præſtò eſtote vos charites omnes, & lugete Muſæ.

In the Floor of the ſame Iſle before the Monument, is a fair Marble Stone laid, having his Inſcription on it in Engliſh.

Here lyeth the Body of John Fiennes, *Eſquire, Son and Heir of* John Fiennes, *of* Amwel, *in the County of* Hertford, *Eſquire*; (*ſecond Son of the Right Honourable* William *Viſcount* Say *and* Seal) *and of* Suſanna, *Daughter and Heir of* Thomas Hobbs, *of* Grays-Inn, *Eſq*; *who Died* Decemb. 1ſt. A. D. 1671. *in the* 23d. *Year of his Age.*

Where alſo are engraven his Arms, *viz.*

Azure Three Lions rampant, Or.

In the Chancel of the ſame Church of *Gitteſham*, we may behold on the North ſide thereof, another very fair and beautiful Monument, Arch'd with Marble, adorn'd with Pillars of the ſame, poliſhed and gilded, in memory of *Jone*, the Wife of *Glid Beaumont*, Rector of this Church; who was a Branch, not of the Family which ſometime flouriſhed at *Combe*, but of *Cole-Orton*, as appears from his Arms.

The Inſcription on this Monument here follows:

Dilectiſſimæ ſorori ſuæ Epitaphium hoc $\frac{E\ H}{E\ P}$ Amoris & Honoris Ergo.

This Urn holds Sacred Duſt: Each pious Eye
Here drop a Tear, and weep that ſhe ſhould die.
No one Perfection of the female kind
But lies with her, within this Tomb enſhrin'd.
Here wants no Epitaph: I'th' hearts of men
Writ are her Praiſes; Tears are now the Pen.
Only this proud Stone needs would have it told
What precious Duſt it doth hereunder hold:
Hold it a while in Peace, 'till it ſhall be
Rais'd to a better Life, and Glory ſee.

Underneath is this written:

Here lieth the Body of Jone, *the Wife of* Glid Beaumont, *Rector of this Pariſh*; *and Daughter of* Edmund Green, *of* Exon, *Gent. who Died*
May 14. MDCXXVII.

Their Arms are thus Empaled:

1. *B. a Lion rampant ſemi-de-lis* Or.
2. *Arg. a Feſs Gules between three Bulls Heads couped Sab.*

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1184. *R. R.* Hen. 2d.

(*a*) *Hookers* Catalogue of Arms in his Synopſ. M. S.

Azure a Croſs-Metrapolitan Arg. the Croſs flowered Gold, the Staff Silver: Upon the whole a Chevron Argent (a).

BALDWIN

* Cent. 3. p. 228.

(*b*) Ignoti pauperis filius Exoniæ natus. Godw. De Præſul. Cant. p. 114.

ARCH-BISHOP of *Canterbury*, by *Balæus* Sirnamed *Devonius* *, from his Country, was Born at *Exeter*, of mean and obſcure Parents (*b*): Yet ſo careful were they of this Son of theirs, that they kept him at School, and brought him up to the Knowledge of Books and Letters, unto which they obſerv'd him to be well diſpos'd.

(*c*) Dudg. Monaſt Angl. Vol. 1. in Glaſton.

Having paſs'd the Diſcipline of the School, he went abroad into the World for farther Education. And coming to the Abby of *Glaſtonbury*, in the County of *Somerſet*, he Study'd for ſome time in that famous *Monaſtery* (*c*); where he made very great Progreſs in Virtue and Learning.

He was after this a School-maſter; which Employment he followed a while in his younger Years. At length he was admitted into Holy Orders; when for his excellent Behaviour, and eminent Sanctity of Life, he was made an Arch-Deacon; though by whom, or of what Place, it doth not appear. Which venerable Office, whether for that he thought it too ſecular, and involved him too much in the Affairs of the World; or elſe for ſome other reaſon, that he had, inducing him thereunto, he freely laid aſide; and with great Devotion and a Mind above theſe inferiour Things, he took upon him the Habit, and became a Monk of the more ſtrict *Ciſtertian* Order, in the Abby of *Ford*, in this County (*d*). Where being obſerved to exceed the other Monks (*e*), he was, within a Year after his admiſſion, choſen Abbat of that noted Convent.

(*d*) Bal. in Cent. prædict.

(*e*) Quoniam Moribus pluſquam Monachus. Girald. Cambr. apud Whart. Angl. Sac. Vol. 2. p. 430.

At this time *Henry* the II. King of *England*, having been careleſs enough in the Affairs of the Church, advancing very unfit Perſons unto the Epiſcopal Throne, now in his latter days ſought to recover his Credit, by preferring thereunto fit and worthy Men. Among which this our *Baldwin* was one, who was conſecrated Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in the Year of our Lord 1181. Here he continued the ſpace of three Years; and then was he tranſlated thence to *Canterbury*, where he was Inſtalled Arch-Biſhop of that See; and Primate of all *England*, with great Solemnity (*f*), *Anno* 1185.

(*f*) Maii 19. 1185, in Archiepiſcopali Throno Cant. ſolenniter Collocatus. Godw. quo ſupra.

But we are not to ſuppoſe that this was done without ſome Oppoſition, which was thus occaſion'd. The *Suffragan* Biſhops of the Province of *Canterbury*, looked upon it as their right to Elect their Arch-Biſhop; the which the Monks of that Church alſo challenged as their due. The Controverſy grew ſo high, that at length they all appealed to *Rome*. Here the Cauſe depended at great Charges for about Nine Months ſpace; and then came out the Pope's Mandate, requiring all Perſons concern'd to proceed to the election of a fit Perſon for that moſt Venerable Chair. Time and place was fix'd for this purpoſe; but the Monks not coming according to appointment, the Biſhops proceeded to the choice of *Baldwin* for their Arch-Biſhop.

(*g*) qui tamen profitentur, non alium potius ſe Electturos; ſed Exemp'um non placere. Id. ibid.

The obſtinate Monks, diſconetnted hereat, endeavour'd all they could to null and caſſate the Election: Not but that they all agreed well enough in the fitneſs and due qualifications of the Perſon; but they diſliked the manner thereof, as of very ill example (*g*). At length the King, who wonderfully favoured *Baldwin*, as a Perſon of a mild and temperate Spirit, interpoſed,

interpoſed, and by his perſwaſion and authority, he brought them all to conſent and acquieſce in the choice of this moſt worthy Perſon.

However, the buſy Monks of *Canterbury* could not long be quiet (*h*); nor would they ſuffer this good Man, their Arch Biſhop, to be ſo; but adminiſtred very great Diſturbances to him, eſpecially from this occaſion: The King, being willing to get out of the hands of the Monks (who were a petulent ſort of people) all power of electing the Arch-Biſhop, fell upon this Device; He was pleaſed to put *Baldwin* upon Founding a ſtately Colledge, at *Hackinton*, now S. *Stephens*, about half a Mile from the City of *Canterbury*; ordering him to endow it with great Revenues, for the reception of twenty Canons, or Prebendaries; one of which was to be nominated by the King, the other by the *Suffragan* Biſhops. And ſo it was contriv'd, that the power of the Election, for the future, ſhould be inveſted only in thoſe. And, them the King ſuppoſed, that he and his party ſhould be able to manage better to his purpoſe, than he could the ignorant and obſtinate Monks.

(*h*) This following account is taken out of *Godwin*. Ibid.

The Work went on apace; the Church was built, and conſecrated; and ſome of the Prebends were inſtalled. The thick-ſented Monks, at laſt, began to ſmell out the Deſign, and away they ran open-mouth'd with their Complaints to *Rome*; where arrived, with Bribes and Cries, they obtain'd a Decree from Pope *Urban* the 3*d*. to Demolish the whole Work, and lay it level with the Ground. *Dictum factum*, No ſooner ſaid than done, down fell all, flat to the Earth, at one blaſt of this *Roman-Æolus* (*i*). So that the King, and his Party, are at preſent forced to yield to the Neceſſity of the Times.

(*i*) Diſſlare potuerit Æolus iſte Romanus unico oris Spiritu diſſipare, & in nihilum redigere. Godw. De Præſul. Cant. p. 116.

But ſome time after this, *Gregory* the 8*th*, ſucceeding in the Papal Throne, the Arch-Biſhop thought his Intereſt ſo conſiderable with him, that he ſhould now be well enough able to compaſs his deſign. Whereupon he purchaſed from the Church and Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, ſome Lands at *Lambeth*, where the principal Palace, belonging to the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*, now is, and of a long time hath been fix'd (the Ground whereof, we ſee, is owing to the care and providence of this our Country man). Hither did our *Baldwin* order the Materials to be brought from *Hackinton*, and a new Colledge was begun; but before it could be finiſhed, envious Death ſtep'd in, and interrupted the Deſign, by taking off this excellent Prelate; where, and when, I ſhall anon declare.

In the mean while, it may not be amiſs, to preſent unto your view a few Lineaments of this moſt Reverend Primate's Perſon, as I find them drawn by the Pencil of ſome Learned Men; eſpecially of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, who lived in his time, and was perſonally acquainted with him: Which I ſhall do as to Body, Temper, Learning, and Piety.

Firſt, As to his Body, he is repreſented of a brown Complexion; of a plain and comely Countenance. For Stature, he was of the middle Size; of a good Habit of Body; Slender, not very Groſs (*k*).

(*k*) Colore fuit fuſco, vultu ſimplici ac venuſto: Staturâ Mediocri; habitudine corporis bonâ, ſed tenui non craſſâ *Gyrald.* apud *Godw.* quo prius.

Secondly, As to the frame and temper of his Mind, as became a Chriſtian Biſhop, he was Meek and Peaceable, Sober and Modeſt: Inſomuch, *Fame* herſelf, in her ſpotted Coat, never durſt ſay any thing to his prejudice. He was ſpare of Speech, ſlow to Anger, Serious in his Looks, Mild and Remiſs, almoſt to a fault: Through which occaſion, 'tis ſaid, the Pope thus accoſted him in a Letter, which he ſent him on a time.

Urbanus, *Servus Servorum Dei, Monacho ferventiſſimo, Abbati Calido, Epiſcopo tepido, Archiepiſcopo remiſſo ſalutem.*

Thirdly, As for his Learning, he deſcends unto us under an high character; That he was a very Wiſe and Underſtanding Prelate, (Wiſdom is Learning concocted) and one well vers'd in Buſineſs; and ſaid to be *Vir utiq; Literatiſſimus. Valde Literatus; ac in ſacris Scripturis, affatim eruditus. Vir ore facundus; exactus Philoſophus; & ad omne Studiorum genus per illos dies aptiſſimus* (*l*).

[*l*] Id. ibid. & Bal. Cent. 3. N. 27. pag. 228.

He was a Man every way Learned, an excellent Orator, an exact Philoſopher, and adapted unto all kinds of Studies. But what was the Crown of all his Accompliſhments this way, he was abundantly Skill'd in the Holy Scriptures: Although had thoſe Authors been ſilent in this matter, the Works which he left behind him, ſufficiently declare his Abilities in this kind; whereof I ſhall preſent you a Catalogue by and by. In the mean time let us proceed.

Laſtly, To a conſideration of his admirable Piety and Devotion, he ſate forth betimes in the way of Virtue; and is ſaid *To have born the Yoak of the Lord in his Youth* (*m*): So that for his honeſt and pious Converſation, he proved an eminent Light unto the People; he contentedly renounced the World, and betook himſelf to one of the ſtricteſt Orders of Religion, which is the *Ciſtertian*, as was ſaid before.

[*m*] Jugum Domini ab *Adoleſcentiâ* portans, moribus & vita eminens, &c. *Girald.* in *Whart.* Ang. Sac. vol 2. p. 439.

So that, for Piety, he is acknowledged to have excelled that reputed great Saint and Martyr of the Church of *Rome*, his immediate Predeceſſor, but one, St. *Thomas Becket* himſelf. For *Thomas*, in a Journey, when he came to any Town or Parish, would go firſt into the Hall. But *Baldwin* would go firſt to the Church. *Thomas* preferred Religion in ſhew. He in deed. The one was for the Outſide and Habit; the other for the inward Marrow (*n*) and Spirit of it.

[*n*] Thomas de Equitatu ad villam veniens Stratim Aulam petebat, Baldwinus Eccleſiam. *Gir.* quo ſupra, p. 429.

He was moreover a vigilant Paſtor over his Flock, ſowing the Word of God, ſo far as the Iniquity of thoſe times would bear it, where ever he came. He always carefully avoided Oſtentation, and what Good Works he perform'd, he would ever endeavour to conceal: As if he had that of our Bleſſed Saviour always before his Eyes (*o*), *When thou do'ſt Alms, let not thy Left-hand know what thy Right-hand doth.*

(*o*) S. *Mat.* 6. 3.

To this may we add, what renders him greatly Renown'd in Hiſtory, that ardent Zeal he had for the Croſs of Chriſt, which is manifeſt to all the World. For *Baldwin*, after he had heard the Wrong done to our Saviour, by *Saladine*, Sultan of *Ægypt*, courageouſly performed his Office of Preaching Obedience and Duty to him; as well in far diſtant Countries as at Home. At this time it was that God had touched the heart of *Richard*, the Firſt of that Name, King of *England*, an Heroic and Pious Prince, with a mighty Zeal, alſo, to Reſcue the Holy Sepulchre of our bleſſed Saviour, and the City *Jeruſalem*, out of the Hands of the Infidels. So earneſtly bent was that King upon this glorious Enterprize, that he raiſed a mighty Army of 30000 Foot, and 5000 Horſe (*p*), and vaſt Heaps of Treaſure, and went himſelf in Perſon, for the better effecting of it.

(*p*) *Bak.* Chron. in K. *Rich.* 1.

Our *Baldwin* promoted this noble Undertaking to his utmoſt Power; and by diligent Travel through *England* and *Wales*, in Perſon, he ſtirr'd up, and perſwaded all Chriſtian People, ſo far as he could, to follow the *Cræſado*, and attend their Soveraign. And although he was now of a very conſiderable Age, he went himſelf, being none of thoſe who *will bind heavy burthens on other Mens ſhoulders, which they will not touch with one of their Fingers.*

The King and his Army were gone before; and the Arch-Biſhop, having diſpatched the Affairs for which he ſtay'd behind, followed ſpeedily after. He Travell'd, it ſeems, from hence to *Marſeilles* by Land; for there is he ſaid to have Embarqued himſelf (*q*). And having at length paſſed the *Levant* Sea, he arrived ſafely in the Haven of *Tyrus*; from thence he went over to *Acon*, or *Ptolomais*, a City of *Phœnicia*, to our Army, beſieging the Town, and as it were, beſieged it ſelf by the more dreadful Enemies of Sickneſs and Famine.

(*q*) *Girald.* Cam. quo prius.

When this Holy Man came thither, among all the Misfortunes that he found there, the greateſt was, a ſad Diviſion and Emulation, (the Spoil and Bane of the moſt glorious Deſigns) among the Chriſtian Princes. So true is the Obſervation (*r*) that Emulation, when it is in Virtue, makes the ſtrongeſt Knot of Love and Affection: But when it is in Glory, it makes a Seperation, and turns into Envy and Malice. So it did at this time with *Philip*, King of *France*, one of the prime Undertakers in this glorious Action, in reſpect to our K. *Richard*, who pretending the Air of the Country did not agree with his Body, when indeed it was, becauſe the Air of K. *Richard*'s Glory did not agree with his mind; he obtain'd leave of K. *Richard* to return home, ſolemnly ſwearing, firſt, That he would not moleſt his Territories in his abſence. This Parting fell out very unſeaſonable for the preſent Undertaking: For however K. *Philip*'s departure diminiſhed but little of the Forces, it did much of the Reputation of the Cauſe: For *Saladine*, who was at that time upon Terms of Surrendering *Jeruſalem*, when he ſaw this, knowing there muſt be a Concluſion, where was a Beginning, doubted not but the reſt of the Princes would ſoon follow after; as accordingly it fell out: Although, in all probability, not before K. *Richard* had taken *Jeruſalem*; upon which he was very intent, had not the Duke of *Burgundy* with-drawn his Forces, envying that King the Honour of it. Inſomuch, after that time, all opportunity of taking it was utterly loſt; and they could never come to the like again.

(*r*) Sir *R. Baker* quo prius.

But to return to *Baldwin*. Being arrived in the Camp, he behaved himſelf as became a Chriſtian Biſhop; and was eſpecially careful of his Country-Men, by Preaching to them, and comforting of them in the beſt manner that he could (*ſ*). For when he came thither, as was hinted before, what by reaſon of the Diviſions among the Princes, and what by reaſon of Want, Sickneſs, and Famine, he found All in the deepeſt Diſtreſs and Deſpair.

(*ſ*) Ubi multos ex noſtris, inveniens & ferè Cunctos, Principum defectu in ſumma deſolatione jam poſitos & deſperatione Girald. de. vit. Sex Epiſ. quo ſupra p. 431.

However, every one, according to his power, he embraced with the arms of Love and Charity; and both by Words and Deeds he a while ſupported and ſtrengthened them under all their Preſſures. So that by Preaching and Doctrine, by Hand and Purſe, he did what Good among them he poſſibly could: Until, at length, at the Siege of *Ptolemais*, aforeſaid, he himſelf was taken ill of a dangerous Diſeaſe, which ſhortly after iſſued in his Death, to the encreaſe of the Grief and Sorrow of all good Men there that knew him, and obſerved his Zeal in the Cauſe of Chriſt. For there is this Teſtimony given of his Behaviour, on this occaſion, that, *Noſtrorum partes ibi juvavit magnoperè, concionando, conſulendo, pecunias egenis erogando, & morum ſanctiſſimorum exemplo* (*t*), he did greatly ſupport our Country-Men there, not only by Preaching and Counſel, but by his Charity to the Poor, and the Example of a moſt Holy Converſation.

(*t*) Godw. de Præſul Cant. in Baldw. p. 117.

How long he had continued in the Archiepiſcopal Chair of *Canterbury* before he died, is variouſly delivered; *Birchinton* tells us (*u*), it was but Five Years; but *Dicetus* ſays (*w*), it was Six Years, Six Months, and Seventeen Days: And ſo Biſhop *Godwin* tells us, That

(*u*) De vitis *Archiep.* Cant. in Ang. ſac. Vol. 1. p. 10.

(*w*) In Ang. ſac. Vol. 2. pag. 693.

That he Died after he had exercised the Archiepiscopal Function near Seven Years (*x*).

(*x*) quo supra.

What Riches this good Man had by him, at the time of his Death, he ordered them to be distributed among the Souldiers; and that according as *Hubert*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, the Executor of his last Will and Testament, there present, (and his Successor in the See of *Canterbury*) should think fit. What Year this Holy Prelate died, I do not find; although it must be about 1191. But after his Decease, his venerable Remains were decently interr'd at *Tyre*, in *Syria*.

What I have to add farther of him, is to give, according to my promise, a Catalogue of his Works. All which, such was the great Dearness between them, he dedicated to his Friend and Country-Man *Bartholomæus Iscanus*, Bishop of *Exeter*; as *Iscanus*, in like manner, did his to him: A Catalogue whereof, as delivered by *Balæus*, here follows. He wrote,

De Corpore & Sanguine Domini.	Lib. 1.
De Sacramentis Ecclesiæ.	Lib. 1.
De Orthodoxis Dogmatibus.	Lib. 1.
De Sectis Hæreticorum.	Lib. 2.
Commendationem Fidei.	Lib. 1.
De Unitate Charitatis.	Lib. 1.
De Sacerdotio Johannis Hircani.	Lib. 1.
Super Eruditione Giraldi.	Lib. 1.
Sermones 33.	Lib. 1.
De Amore.	Lib. 1.
Super Historiis Regum.	Lib. 4.
Contra Henricum Wintonienſem.	Lib 1.
Commendationem Virginitatis.	Lib. 1.
Carmen Devotionis.	Lib. 1.
De Cruce.	Lib. 1.
De Angeli Nuntio.	Lib. 1.
Mythologiam.	Lib. 1.
Epistolarum Suarum.	Lib. 1.

He is said to have written several other Things, which, although they are not Recorded by *Bale*, yet he tells us where they may be found upon occasion; to wit in *Johannis Hagustaldensis*, *Giraldus*, and *Bostonus*.

What particular Pieces of this famous Prelate's Works are still in Being, their Editions, and where to be found, they who would farther satisfy their Curiosity herein, may consult that Elaborate Work of the Learned Doctor *Cave*, Entituled, *Histor. Literat.*

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1199.
R. R. Ric. 1.

Gules two Bends Undee Or (*a*).

(*a*) Sir *W. Pole's* Catal. of Arms. Ms.

BREWER

LORD *William*, was Born in this County, most likely at *Tor-Brewer*, so called of old from the Torrs and Rocks, which abound in these parts, and this noble Family. But of latter times, from the Match of one of the Daughters, and Heirs of this House, with *Mohun*, it is commonly stiled *Tor-Mohun*. For *Alice*, one of the youngest Daughters of the Lord *William Brewer*, having Married *Reginald de Mohun*, left this Estate, which fell to her part, unto her youngest Son, Sir *William de Mohun*, Kt. (*b*).

(*b*) In his Descrip. of *Dev.* in *Tor-moh.* Ms.

This is a ſmall Village, lying in the Eaſtmoſt part of *Tor-Bay*; *A Bay*, ſays *Cambden*, (c) *about Twelve Miles in compaſs* (c): But, of late Years, it is become much more famous than ever before; eſpecially, for that it yielded a Landing-Place, in the moſt Weſterly Creek thereof, named *Brixham*-Kay, unto the then Prince of *Orang*, our now gracious Soveraign K. *William* 3d, on the 5*th* of *Novem.* 1688. As alſo for being the Station, for ſeveral Summers together, of the Royal Navy of *England*, and the Dutch Fleet, in Confederacy with us in our late Wars with *France*.

(c) *Brittan.* in *Devon.*

But to proceed. *Fuller*, I find (d), gives us a ſcurvy Account of the Birth and Original of this Gentleman, whom, for the Honour of Truth, our Country, and that antient Family, from which ſeveral of our Nobility derive themſelves, I ſhall endeavour to Vindicate, ſo far as I am able, from this groundleſs Aſperſion: "That his Mother, unable (to make the moſt "charitable Conſtruction) to maintain, caſt him in *Brewers*, (whence he was ſo nam'd) or "in a Bed of Brakes (an Old Engliſh Word, as it is ſaid to be in the Margent) in *New-Forreſt*; "and that K. *Hen.* 2. Riding that way, to rowſe a Stag, found this Child, caus'd him to "be Nurs'd, and well brought up, till he became a Man.

(d) *Engl.* Worthies in *Dev.* p. 268.

I muſt confeſs, I wonder'd, at firſt, from whence this credulous Author deriv'd this pleaſant Story; until, at length, conſulting another (e), I found in him alſo a Tale, much to the ſame purpoſe: "That the Lord *William Brewer* had this Name, for that his Father was ta-"ken up in a Heath-Field (which in the *Norman* French was called *Briewer*) by K. *Hen.* 2. "as he was a Hunting in *New-Forreſt*. Nay, *Cambden* himſelf favours this Relation (f), and ſeems to be the Father of it; For, ſpeaking of this Lord *Brewer*, he tells us: "He was "ſo called from his Father's being Born in a Heath (g). Brieur, *ſaith he, is* Gallicè, *an Heath.*

(e) *Weſtc.* Survey of *Dev.* in *Tormoh.* Mſ.

(f) *Britan.* in *Somerſetſh.* p. 60.

(g) In ericeto. ibid. in marg. edit. lat. in 4*to.* p. 188.

Before I ſhall proceed to offer any thing by way of Anſwer hereunto, it muſt be granted, that ſome of the greateſt Men in the World, whether for Arts or Arms, for Honour or Authority, have ſprung from mean Originals. Not to make mention of others, ſo did *Maximin.* Emperor of *Rome*, *Agathocles*, King of *Syracuſe*, *Tamberlain*, that great Scourge of the *Turk*, and many more.

But, omitting theſe, I ſhall crave leave to add Two Examples of this kind, as what may beſt parallel the foregoing Story, from very credible Writers.

The firſt ſhall be that of *Lamuſius* (h), the third King of the *Lombards*; his Mother being a Poor Woman, that got her Living by her Work, having ſeveral others, threw this Child into a Pond, with a deſign to Drown it, which, in the Language of that Country, was called *Lama*. It happen'd that *Agelmundus*, the then King of *Lombardy*, a Rich Country in the North of *Italy*, coming along that way, eſpied the Infant; who putting his Hunting Spear towards him he caught hold of it, and held it ſo faſt, that he drew him aſhore. The King being much moved with the Vigour of the Child, cauſed him to be put to Nurſe; and from the Pond, in that Language, call'd *Lama*, as was ſaid, he beſtowed upon him the name *Lamuſius*. Which Foundling, having had Princely Education, did ſo excel in Virtue, and all worthy Accompliſhments, that *Agelmundus*, when he died, made him Heir to his Crown and Kingdom, whoſe Poſterity continued in that Honour for ſeveral Deſcents down unto *Alboinus*.

(h) Ex Exemp. Bapt. Campofulg. lib. 3. p. 377.

The other Inſtance ſhall be taken out of the Chronicles of our own Kingdom (i). King *Elfred*, who Reigned over *England* about the Year of our Lord 880, as he was a Hunting in a Wood, heard ſomething like the crying of a young Infant. And cauſing an Eagle's Neſt thereby to be ſearched, on the top of a Tree, found therein a little Child, which he cauſed to be taken down, put to Nurſe, and afterwards beſtowed upon him Liberal and Princely Breeding, and gave him the Name of *Neſting*. He became a great Lord, and a gracious Favourite of that King; and his Poſterity flouriſhed in much Honour a long time after.

(i) *Speed's* Hiſt. of Great *Brit.* in K. *Edgar*, p. 353. Num. 21.

There is no Family, how Antient or Honourable ſoever, but had its beginning. And ſome, if traced back to their Original, may be found of ſuch an one, as the Deſcendants would find very little reaſon to be proud of. So true is that of the Poet (k):

(k) Juven. Sat. 8. verſ. ult.

Majorum primus Quiſquis fuit ille Tuorum,
Aut Paſtor fuit, aut illud quod dicere nolo.

Whoever was the Original,
Of this thy Princely Train,
He ſomething was, I will not tell,
Or elſe ſome Shepherd's Swain.

Whereas, in reſpect to the preſent Gentleman, we are in no ſuch danger, as may appear from the following Account.

To omit the antient Mode of writing the Name, which was *Brigwere*, Sir *W. Dugdal* tells us (l), That this Lord *Briwere* (as he was ſometime called alſo) was the Son of *Henry Briwere*, a Gentleman of large Poſſeſſions, in this Country, in the times of K. *Hen.* 1. and K. *Wil-*

(l) Baron. v. 1. p. 700.

K. *William*: VVhich was long before K. *Hen.* 2. Reign, in which, the 'forenamed Authors report, He ſhould be taken up. And the ſame Authentick Writer ſays farther, *That to his* William *and his Heirs,* K. Hen. 2. *confirm'd all his Lands, in as ample manner as his Father held them, in the times of the two firſt mentioned Kings.* Whereby it is plain, beyond denial, he was no *Foundling*, as ſome would make him be.

Nor was his Father, who flouriſhed in the days of K. *Will. Rufus*, taken up in a Heath, as *Cambden* aſſerts; if any Credit may be given to that Teſtimony, I lately received from a learned Hand, eſpecially in matters of Antiquity, (an eminent Profeſſor of Phyſick in the City of *Bath*) (*m*) which, he aſſures me, he had from an antient *Mſ.* of all the Creations in *England*, from *Edward* the Confeſſor to K. *Jam.* 1. taken from Originals themſelves by an eminent Perſon, which aſſerts: *That* Richard Bruer, *a* Norman, *came into* England *with* William *the Conqueror, who made him Earl of* Devonſhire. I confeſs, this is not mention'd in *Dugdal*, in his *Baronage of England*; yet, it will appear ſtrange, if this Noble COUNTY, which had given Title to ſo many Dukes and Earls, before the Conqueſt, ſhould give none now, until above Thirty Years after! For ſo long it was e're K. *Hen.* 1. beſtow'd this Honour upon *Richard de Redvers*; and made him Earl of *Devon*, and Lord of the *Iſle of Wight* (*n*).

(*m*) Dr. *Tho. Guidot*, M. D. his Letter Dat. S. S. *Simon* and *Jude*, 1698.

(*n*) *Dugd.* Baron. of *Eng.* Vol. 1. p. 254.

Having thus adjuſted this matter, let us go on in the Hiſtory of this illuſtrious Perſon. The firſt Account we have of him, is the Purchaſe that he made of *Ileſham*, (a ſmall Hamlet, in the Pariſh of S. *Mary-Church*, near adjoyning to *Tor-bay*) from *Hawiſe de Ileſham*, *Raphe* her Husband, *Roger* her Son and Heir, and *Auger* his Brother, in the open County-Court of *Devon*, *A.* 26. K. *Hen.* 2. by whom he was conſtituted High-Sheriff, of this Shire, the ſame Year wherein he made his Purchaſe of *Ileſham*; and ſo continued all the remainder of that King's Reign, which was Eight Years.

As to the place from which this Lord deriv'd his Honour, that is not mention'd in *Dugdal's Baronage of England*: But *Cambden* tells us (*o*), He was Baron of *Odecombe*, in the County of *Somerſet*. Whereas, if greater Credit may be given, in this caſe, to our *Weſtcot* (*p*), (as I ſee no reaſon to the contrary) he tells us, That he was Baron of *Tor-bay*, (near adjoyning to his Seat) and of *Totnes*, not far from.

(*o*) *Britannia* in *Somerſetſh.*

(*p*) Deſcript. of *Dev.* in the Biſhops of *Exon.* Mſ.

Now, leaſt any ſhould imagine, that what I ſhall farther add, in relation to this Lord, is only *gratis dictum*, and without ſufficient ground, *Dugdal* ſhall be my Warrant and Authority (*q*) for all, or the moſt, of what I have to ſay of him.

(*q*) Baron. of *Eng.* V. 1. p. 700, &c.

To this Lord *William*, and his Heirs, K. *Hen.* 2. confirm'd all the Lands, whereof he was then poſſeſs'd, to hold as freely as he did in the time of K. *Hen.* 1. As alſo the Forreſterſhip of the Forreſt of *De la Bere*, in *Hampſhire*; with power to take any Perſon, tranſgreſſing therein, betwixt the Bars of *Hampton*, and the Gates of *Wincheſter*: And, likewiſe, betwixt the River of *Romeſey*, and River of *Wincheſter* to the Sea; in as ample manner as his Father held the ſame in the times of K. *William* and of K. *Hen.* 1.

Moreover, after the death of K. *Hen.* 2. he ſtood in ſuch high eſteem with K. *Rich.* 1. That, upon the going of that King into the *Holy Land* in the firſt year of his Reign, he, and *Hugh Bardulf*, were aſſociated with the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Ely* in the Government of the Realm. And, ſoon after, when K. *Richard* was on his Journey, he procured from him a ſpecial Charter, dated at *Chinun*, upon the 24. of *June*, the ſame Year, for the Mannor of *Sumburne*, in the County of *Southampton*; and to have a Market once every Week there, in a place called the *Strait*, with an yearly Rent of XL. *s.* payable out of the Forreſt of *Bere*.

Furthermore, *An.* 3. K. *Rich.* 1. the King, being then in the *Holy Land*, and doubting that the Biſhop of *Ely*, one of the four Commiſſioners, might not diſcharge the Truſt repoſed in him, according to expectation, this Lord *William* became one of the Three, unto whom the King by his ſpecial Letters, gave command, That they ſhould aſſume the whole Government into their Hands.

After this, when that brave, but unfortunate, Prince, K. *Rich.* 1. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, was brought Priſoner to *Worms*, in *Germany*, (being unkindly intercepted by the Emperor, as he paſs'd through his Country homeward from the *Holy Land*) this Lord *Briwer* came thither to him; and was one of the principal Perſons in the Treaty, held there with the Emperor, for the Liberty of the King. From thence was the ſame Lord ſent, with ſome other Perſons of Note and Quality, to make a League with the then King of *France*: Which, by their prudent Conduct, was alſo ſoon effected.

Upon the *King*'s and his own ſafe Return into *England*, he was ſent to *York*, to compoſe a Difference, depending there, between the Arch-Biſhop, and the Canons of that Church; which he alſo happily ended.

Not long after this, that magnanimous Prince, K. *Rich.* 1. yielded up the Ghoſt; of whom 'tis ſaid (*r*): *That in Battles, he would ſometimes act the part of a common Souldier; though with more than common Valour.*

(*r*) *Bak.* Chron. in K. *R.* 1.

After the Death of this *King*, this Lord *Briwer* was in no leſs favour with King *John*, when he aſſum'd the Engliſh Crown: Who confirmed unto him ſeveral Mannors; beſtow'd upon him divers Wardſhips; and alſo gave him Licenſe to incloſe his

Woods at *Toare*, (now *Torr*) *Cadelegh*, *Raddon*, *Ailesberie* (now *Ailesbeer*) in *Devon*; and *Burgh-walter*, now *Brig-water*, in *Somerſet*, with free Liberty to Hunt the Hare, Fox, Cat, and Wolf, throughout all *Devonſhire*. And further, granted him an ample Charter for his Lordſhip of *Brugge-walter*, that it ſhould thenceforth be a free Burrough, and to have a free Market there every Week, *&c.* Giving to this *William* Licenſe, alſo, to build three Caſtles, one in *Hantſhire*, at *Eſlege*, or *Stoke*; another at *Brugge-water*, in the County of *Somerſet*; and a third in *Devon*, whereſoever he ſhould think fit, upon his own Lands. He moreover ſettled upon him ten Knights Fees in *Cornwal*, which *Nicholas de Middleton* formerly held; with many other great Revenues at *Axminſter*, in this County, and elſewhere.

Nor was this Gentleman ever found Ungrateful to this his Royal Benefactor; but ſtood faithful to the Intereſt of K. *John*, in thoſe times of his greateſt trouble from the rebellious Barons. For having raiſed two great Armies, the one to reſtrain the Irruption of thoſe rebellious Lords, who ſtaid in *London*; the other to March into the North, for the waſting of thoſe Countries: The King conſtituted this Lord *William* one of the principal Commanders of that which ſtaid near *London*. After which he was ſent down to the Defence of the City of *Exeter*; and had a Precept from the King to *Robert de Courtenay*, Governonr of the Caſtle there, to be received into it, in caſe the Town could not withſtand the Force of the Rebels.

Neither did his Favour at Court expire with the laſt Breath of this King; but (which may be an Argument of his ſtrange good Fortune, or admirable Accompliſhments) it rather encreaſed than diminiſhed, when *K. Hen.* 3. came to the Crown (*ſ*): For he granted him the VVardſhip of the Heir of *Alan de Archis*, in the County of *York*; made him Governour of the Caſtle of the *Deviſes*, and of *New-Caſtle* upon *Tine*, and *Boleſover* Caſtle in the County of *Derby*, and the VVardſhip of the Heir of *Reginald de Mohun*, whom he afterwards Married up unto one of his Daughters. To all which, we may ſubjoin (what is very remarkable) that, for divers Years, he underwent the great care and truſt of the Sheriffalty of divers Counties of this Realm, as *Nottingham* and *Derby*, *Dorſet* and *Somerſet*, *Hantſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Cornwal*, *Berkſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, *Devon*, *Suſſex*, and *Gloceſter*. All which Honours, Publick Employments, Civil and Military Places of Truſt, and the high Favour of no leſs than four *Kings* following, duly conſidered, may ſpeak him to have been one of the moſt extraordinary Perſons, either of his own, or any time ſince.

(*ſ*) *Dugd.* ibid. pag. 702.

Nor ſhall it ſuffice to Repreſent this eminently famous Lord in his Greatneſs only: But there are many things recorded as inſtances of his Piety and Goodneſs alſo. For,

First, He Founded the Abby of *Torr* (*t*), in this County, lying in the Pariſh of *Tor-Mohun*, very near the Mouth of *Tor-bay*, for Canons of the *Premonſtratenſian* Order, to pray for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of K. *Rich.* 1. and K. *Hen.* 2. and the Souls of ſome of his near Relations: Which Abby, at the Diſſolution, was valued at (*u*) 396*l. per. An.* The greateſt part whereof is ſtanding to this day; and is the pleaſant Seat of *Edward Cary*, Eſquire.

(*t*) *Dugd.* Mon. Angl. V. 2. p. 652.

(*u*) *Speed's* Chron. in K. *H.* 8.

Next, He began the Foundation of the Abby of *Dunkiſwel*, in this County likewiſe, for Monks of the *Ciſtertian* Order (*w*): Which was endowed, *A.* 26. K. *Hen.* 8. with 298*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* of Annual Revenue.

(*w*) *Dugd.* ibid. Vol. 1. p. 925.

After that, He built the Hoſpital of S. *John*, at *Brug-walter*, in *Com. Somerſ.* for Thirteen Poor People, beſides Religious and Strangers, to pray for the Souls of K. *Hen.* 2. K. *Rich.* 1. and K. *John*.

He alſo Founded the Priory of *Motisfont*, in the County of *South-Hampton*, valued at 167 *l.* 15 *s.* at the time of its Diſſolution, for Canons Regular of Saint *Auguſtin*.

He moreover built the Caſtle, and made the Haven at *Brugge-walter*; and began the Structure of that Stone Bridge there, conſiſting of three Arches; which was afterwards finiſhed by one *Trivet*; *A Gentleman*, ſaith *Dugdal, of* Devonſhire (*x*).

(*x*) Baron. V. 1. p. 702.

This *William*, Lord *Briwere*, took to his Wife *Beatrix de Valle*, very likely the Widow, (though my Author makes her worſe, the Concubine) of *Reginald*, Earl of *Cornwal*, the Natural Son of K. *Hen.* 1. For in a Grant, made by *Henry*, Son to the ſame *Reginald*, unto this Lord *William*, of the Mannor of *Karſwel*, and Land of *Hakford*, he calls him his Brother (which ſeems to imply, rather, that ſhe was the Daughter of *Reginald*, Earl of *Cornwal*).

By this Lady he had two Sons, *Richard* and *William*; and five Daughters, *Gracia*, *Margaret*, *Iſabel*, *Joan*, and *Alice*: And departing this Life, *A.* 11. K. *Hen.* 3. 1226. was buried before the High-Altar in the Abby-Church of *Dunkiſwel*, aforeſaid.

Richard, his eldeſt Son, died in his Father's Life time; altho' not before he came to Man's eſtate: For in the 13*th* of K. *John*, he anſwer'd for fifteen Knights Fees of the Honour of *Moreton*: And *A.* 15. of K. *John*, he did his Homage, and had poſſeſſion of the Mannor of *Ceſtrefield*, in the County of *Derby*, which his Father held.

William, his ſecond Son, called *William Briwere*, Junior, (for that he was eminent alſo in his Father's Lifetime) ſucceeded his Father in his Honours and his Virtues; and was Sheriff of *Devon* and *Northumberland*. He was alſo a great Benefactor to the

the Canons of *Tor*, giving to them his Lands at *Tisham* and *Coleton*. As also all his Meadow, lying on the West side of the Cawsey, which goeth from the Abby of *Tor*, towards the Sea; and betwixt that Cawsey and *Cockinton* Meadow. And having Married *Joan*, the eldest Daughter of *William de Vernon*, Earl of *Devon*, (in whose Right had he surviv'd, he would have enjoy'd that Title) he departed this Life without Issue, *A. D.* 1232. being the 16. of K. *Hen.* 3.

Whereupon those of his five Sisters, who were living, and the Heirs of those who were Dead, succeeded in this large Inheritance. The Sisters were all thus dispos'd of in Marriage, *Gracia*, to *Reginald de Breos*; *Isabella*, to *Dover*, by whom she had *Isabel*, Married to *Wake*; *Marjory*, to *la Fert*; *Joan*, to *de Percy*; (and these are all that are mention'd by *Camden* (*y*)) and *Alicia*, to *Reginald de Mohun* (*z*), whose Progenie, for the most part, I could likewise delineate; but that, I fear, would be thought tedious.

(*y*) *Britan.* in *Somersetsh.*

[*z*] Sir *W. Pole's* great Ms. of Charters, *&c.*

The Lordships and Lands, belonging to this Honourable Family, were thus shared, as I find, in respect to some of those Daughters and Heirs: *Alice de Mohun*, for her Purparty, had the Mannors of *Thor*, *Waggeburgh*, (now *Wolburgh*, near *Newton-Bushel*) *Kadele*, *Hulberton*, *Acford*, *Braworthy*, and *Axminster*, in the County of *Devon*; as also the Mannor of *Ile*, and 4*s.* 7*d.* ob. Rent, issuing out of the Mannor of *Trent*, in Com. *Somerset*. *William de Percy*, on behalf of his Daughters, his Wife being dead, had the Mannor of *Langestoke* and *Rissel*, in Com. *Suth.* *Blithesworth*, in Com. *Northampt.* *Foston*, in Com. *Leic.* 25*s.* 7*d.* ob. Rent, in *Snainton*, in Com. *Nott.* the Mannor of *Raddon*, in Com. *Devon*, and 39*s.* 2*d* ob. Rent, issuing out of the Mannor of *Trent*, in Com. *Somers.* And *Margaret*, or *Margery*, *de la Ferte*, the Mannors of *Sumburne*, and *Stockbrigg*, in Com. *Southampt.* the Mannor of *Stoke*, in Com. *Northam.* and 20*l.* 4*s.* ob. Rent, in *Snainton*, in Com. *Nott.* What the particular Fortunes of the other Sisters were, my Author doth not declare; nor is it very material to enquire.

Thus ended this Antient and Noble Family in this County; which however it did not continue long, (only about three Generations) yet lived, for the time, in great Splendour and Reputation: And so deeply inting'd its Name into several Places of this Shire, as *Tor-Bruer*, *Buckland-Bruer*, *&c.* that Time it self, which devoureth all things, hath not been able, in 500 Years, wholly to wash it out; nor is it likely so to do in a much longer space to come.

A certain Author tells us of another Family of this name *Brewer*, that came out of *Gallia Belgica* into *England*; whose Posterity took unto them the Name of *Batman* (*). But to have any thing to say of these, is foreign to my purpose.

[*] *Sylv. Morg.* Sphere of Gent. Lib. 1. p. 47.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1224. *R. R. Hen.* 3.

Exeter-See. *Gul. a Sword in Pale, Blade and Hilt proper; two Keys in ſaltire Or. Impaling.*

Brewer. *Gul. two Bends Wavy Or.*

(a) *Izac.* Mem. of *Exet.* in his Cat. of Biſhops. Motto. *Difficilia Quæ Pulchra.* (a)

BREVVER

(b) De Præſul. *Exon.* p. 460. (c) Print. Catal. of the Bp. of *Exon.* (d) Apud *Whart.* Ang. Sac. p. 486. (e) Bar. v. 1. p. 703.

WILLIAM, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, was Born in this County, of Noble Parentage; but whoſe Son he was, 'tis not ſo well agreed on among the Antiquaries. Biſhop *Godwin* (*b*), from Mr. *Hooker*, alias *Vowel* (*c*), ſays, That he was Son of *William Brewer*, Kt. who married the Daughter, and one of the Heirs, of *William de Verona*, or *Vernon*, Earl of *Devon*: and the Annals of the Church of *Worceſter* (*d*), ſeem to confirm the ſame, with theſe words, *Willielmus, Nepos Willielmi Briwerre, Conſecratur in Epiſcopum* Exon, *&c. William*, the Nephew or Grandſon of *William Briwer*, was Conſecrated Biſhop of *Exon*, &c. And *Dugdal* tells us (*e*), That this Biſhop was Couſin (but of what Degree he doth not mention) of *William Briwer* the Elder; for which he quotes the Authority of *Leland*'s *Itinerarium*.

(f) *Will. Briwer*, jun. ob. ſine Exitu & habuit 5. ſorores, *&c.* Sir *Will. Pole*, out of the Leger of *Tor-Abby*; a Mſ. Fol. containing likewiſe other things. (g) Pag. 252.

But this cannot be, if *Dugdal* himſelf, and a no leſs curious Author in this matter than he (*f*), may be credited, when they ſay, That *William Briwer* the younger, died without Iſſue. And *Fuller*, in his *Worthies of* England, aſſerts (*g*), That this Biſhop was the Brother, not the Son, of Sir *William Briwer*, *Kt.* the younger, (being ſo diſtinguiſhed in his Father's Lifetime) for which he cites the Authority of Bp. *Godwin* aforeſaid; but it muſt be the Engliſh Edition of that elaborate Work, that thus informs him, for the Latin doth not: however, he doth not ſeem well ſatisfied herein, *Becauſe*, ſaith he, *two ſurviving brethren, both of the ſame Name, are ſeldom ſeen in a Family.* Mr. *Weſtcot* too, agrees in the Opinion, that the Biſhop was Brother to Sir *William Brewer*, junior, whom he ſtiles Lord of *Totnes* and *Tor-bay*. So doth Mr. *Hooker* alſo, in his *Mſ.* Catalogue of the Biſhops of *Exeter*; where he ſays, That Biſhop *Brewer* was a Noble-man born, and brother to the Lord *Brewer*, Earl of *Devon*; which muſt be underſtood of Sir *William Brewer*, jun. who married the eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of the Earl of *Devon*; by Virtue whereof (if ever he had it) he came by that Title.

Theſe Difficulties and Diſagreements herein, among thoſe learned Men, (not being well able as yet to reconcile them) made me look farther abroad; and coming to an antient Houſe of the Name, at *Teing*, about two Miles to the North of *Newton-buſhel*, in this County, I made

made diligent enquiry after this honourable Prelate there; where I found another Family of this Name, that flouriſhed in that place, ſo far back, as *K. Henry* the Second's Days: *Anthony de la Bruer* had his Dwelling there in that *King's* Reign, whom ſucceeded *William de la Bruera*, who married *Angaleſa*, Daughter of *William Briwer* the elder, as I take it, of *Tor-bruer*, and Siſter to *William Briwer* the younger (*g*); and had Iſſue, Sir *Jeffery de Bruer*, *Kt.* a Benefactor to the Abby of *Tor*) (*h*) who had Iſſue, Sir *William de la Bruer*, *Kt.* whoſe Daughter and Heir, *Eva* (*i*), brought that Inheritance to her Husband, *Thomas Graas*; from whence the place formerly called *Teign-bruer*, (tho' it hath not yet loſt that Name) is now moſt commonly called *Teign-Graas*. But after my ſtricteſt Enquiry here, I could not find any ground to build a Concluſion upon, that this Biſhop came from this Houſe; which gave a different Coat of Arms from his, *viz. Silver four Gemels B. over all a Cheveron engrail'd Gul.* (*k*)

[*g*] *Willielmus de la Bruera & Iggel ſa* (afterwards *Angaleſa*) uxor ejus ſoror *Will. Briwer. Pole* from the Char. of *Tor*-Abby, *MS.*

[*h*] Id ibid.

[*i*] Id. in Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Teign-Bruer, MS.*

(*k*) Sir *W. Pole's* Catal. of Arms. Mſ.

I was forced therefore to go back again, and make a farther ſearch after this Right Reverend Perſon, at *Tor-bruer*; and here I find ſufficient reaſon to fix his birth, and (as I think) to conclude him to be the younger Son to the Lord *William Briwer*, the elder; for if the having of two Sons of one Name in the ſame Family at once, be all the Objection can be made againſt it, that weighs but little; for this was no ſtrange thing in this Country heretofore, as might be made appear, if it was needful, by many Examples.

In my farther Confirmation whereof, I might here produce a Copy of the Charter, granted by the Lord *William Briwer*, the elder, for ſettling the Site of the Abby of *Tor*, in the place of St. *Saviour's* Church there; which is atteſted by divers Prelates, and other great Perſons: among whom are two of the Name of *William Briwer*; both which I take to be the Sons of the Founder: the laſt of which is thus diſtinguiſhed, in two ſeveral Manuſcripts I have by me, *Will. de Brigwerr filio meo, Subdiacono Dovera.* What the words may Import, I ſhan't undertake to determine; although they ſeem to imply, that this Son was a Clergy-man. But then I ſhall not conceal it, that *Dugdal* (*l*), reciting this ſame Deed, inſtead of *Subdiacono Dovera*, hath *Fulberto de Dovera*; making it the name of a Man, and a diſtinct Witneſs. But leaving it to others, who are better able, and more at leiſure, to unty this Knot, I ſhall proceed to the more particular Hiſtory of this Honourable Prelate's Life.

[*l*] Monoſt. Ang. in Ab. de Tor.

Where he had the Education of his Youth, whether in *England*, or any Foreign Countries, we are not certain; although, likely enough it is, he ſpent ſome time among the Muſes at *Oxford*. And in thoſe Days alſo, many of our Engliſh Convents were eminent Nurſeries of Learning, as well as of Religion; inſomuch, 'tis no ſtrange thing, that he came to excel in both, as hereafter we ſhall find he did.

The firſt Account we have of him is, when he was well advanced in Years; who being of Noble Birth, and his Father, as I take him to be, at that time, of the Privy Council to (*H.* 3. *m*) grew great alſo at Court; where being in favour with *Peter de Rupibus*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, (that after the Death of *Marſhal* the great Earl of *Pembroke*, Govern'd all, in the Minority of that King (*n*)) and of very eminent Accompliſhments likewiſe, he was preferr'd to the Biſhoprick of *Exeter*, and was Conſecrated on the Feaſt of the Paſſover, *Anno* 1224. So one Author tells us (*o*), on the 30th of *December*, 1225. So another (*p*), by *Stephen Langton*, Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, at what time, that King was about Eighteen Years of Age.

(*m*) *Speed's* Hiſt. of Gr. Brit. in K. *H.* 3. p. 581. N. 15.

[*n*] Id. ibid.

[*o*] *Godwin* de Præſul. *Exon.*

(*p*) *Iſaac.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 7.

In thoſe Days, *Gregory* the 9th, (as his Predeceſſor alſo had been before him) was very earneſt in ſtirring up Chriſtian Princes, and others, to endeavour the Recovery of *Jeruſalem* and the Holy Sepulchre, out of the Hands of the Infidels: to which end the *Croiſado* was publiſhed, *i.e.* the Pope's Bull of great encouragement, to all that would undertake the Voyage; who were ſolemnly to be ſign'd with, and to wear the Badge of the Croſs. In this pious and noble Exploit, ſeveral Chriſtian Princes (*q*) engage themſelves, eſpecially *Frederic* the Second, Emperor of *Germany*, who went in Perſon; whether Voluntarily, or by Compulſion of the Pope, let others enquire.

[*q*] Vid. Plat. vit. Greg. 9.

Nor were the great Men leſs Zealous here in *England*, who Raiſed a potent Army, of no leſs than 40000 Men, which they put under the conduct of *Peter de Rupibus*, *Kt.* and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and *William Brewer*, Biſhop of *Exeter* (*r*); ſo a late Author expreſly tells us. Although I muſt confeſs, I find little or no mention of this Expedition in our Engliſh Chronicles, written by *Stow*, *Speed*, and *Baker*.

[*r*] *Iſaac* quo ſupra.

Now if any would know how they could prevail with ſo many Perſons, voluntarily to undertake ſo long and dangerous a Voyage, they may underſtand, that this was done in a time, when, although there might be leſs Knowledg of, there was more Zeal for, Religion, than in the preſent oſtentatious Age. And farther, what might moſt prevail, the Pope (*ſ*) kept much adoe, offer'd great Priviledges and Encouragements, which were every-where zealouſly preached by his Fryers, *That whoſoever followed the* Croiſado, *though they were polluted with any ever ſo hainous Offence, Parricide, Inceſt, Sacriledg, or the like, he was preſently acquitted, both from the Sin and Puniſhment of it.*

[*ſ*] *Speed's* Hiſt. of Gr. Brit. in K. *H.* 3. p. 584.

Now however, we may not ſuppoſe, that this Chriſtian Army did conſiſt of all, or the greateſt part, of ſuch as thoſe; yet if ſo great a Bleſſing, as the Pardon of all, even the moſt hainous Sins, might be obtained, on ſo eaſy a Penance, as the taking on them the

Sign of the Croſs, and Fighting againſt the Sarazens, to redeem the Holy Sepulchre out of their profane Hands, that muſt needs much encreaſe their Numbers.

Having thus gotten together ſo vaſt an Army, our Biſhop *Brewer* and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* aforeſaid, were conſtituted the two General Captains (*t*), who undertook the Conduct thereof accordingly. And ſetting out about the Year of our Lord 1217, ſafely arrived at the City of *Acon* in *Phœnicia*, called alſo *Ptolomais*; where they met the Emperor *Frederic*, before mentioned. To which agree the Annals of the Church of *Wincheſter*, (*u*) ſc. *An.* 1227, *Petrus Epiſcopus Winton. & Willielmus Epiſcopus Exon. arripuerunt Iter, versùs Terram Sanctam.* Here theſe great Prelates of the Church Militant, continued about the ſpace of five or ſix Years; with what particular ſucceſs, may be ſeen in *Fuller*'s H. War (*w*); and then returned with ſafety into their own Country, where with great Joy they were received (*x*) in the Year 1233.

(*t*) *Iſaac* quo antea.

(*u*) In *Whart.* Angl. Sac. Vol. 1. p. 306.

(*w*) Vid. *Ful.* H. War, l. 3. ch. 30. 31.

(*x*) Mr. *Iſaac* Mem. of *Ex.* p. 8.

This Biſhop ſo wiſely and diſcreetly behaved himſelf (*y*), that he was had in great Reputation among all Men, and in ſpecial Favour with the King, who made him one of his Privy Council; and as a farther manifeſtation of his Royal Grace towards him, K. *Hen.* having given his Siſter, the Lady *Iſabella* (a beauteous young Lady, about Twenty Years of Age) in Marriage to *Frederic* of *Germany*, with a Portion of Thirty thouſand Marks (*z*), (hardly the Fortune of a private Gentlemans Daughter in this Age) he commended her to Biſhop *Brewer*'s care, to be conducted to the Emperor; although he had ſent hither thoſe great Perſons, the Arch-biſhop of *Collein* and the Duke of *Lorrain* to be his Ambaſſadors.

(*y*) *Hook.* print. Cat. of the Bps. of *Exet.*

(*z*) *Speed* quo ſup. p. 598. N. 56.

The King brought them to *Sandwich*, with the noble train of about Three thouſand Horſe, (*a*) where taking Ship in the Month of *May*, *Anno* 1235, in a Day and a Nights ſpace, they arrived at *Antwerp*, a City of the Empire. And ſuch was the Fame and good Report ſpread of this Biſhop, ſaith my Author (*b*), That, as he paſſed through the Countries, they were from place to place received with great Honour: and being come to the City of *Collein*, the Arch-biſhop there did not only very honourably entertain them, but alſo accompanied them unto the City of *Worms*, where the Emperor met them, and the Marriage was forthwith ſolemnized, with great magnificence; there being preſent at it three Kings, eleven Dukes, thirty Marqueſſes and Earls, beſides a number of great Prelates (*c*).

(*a*) Ibid. N. 51.

(*b*) *Hook.* in the print. Catal. of the Bps. of *Exon.*

(*c*) Loc. ult. cit.

When this Biſhop had ſeen the Marriage celebrated, and all other things relating to his Embaſſy worthily performed, he took his leave of their Imperial Majeſties, and with many great and noble Preſents, was diſmiſſed, and honourably accompanied homewards by the Arch-biſhop aforeſaid, and many other Perſons of Quality.

At his return into *England*, he was joyfully received of all the Noble-men about the Court, and moſt graciouſly by the King himſelf; whom his Majeſty uſed as his ſpecial and moſt truſty Councellor, in all his weighty Cauſes. How long he continued at Court is uncertain; but at length grown aged, he retired to his Dioceſs, and Palace at *Exeter*.

He being come home to his own Houſe, and minding, as his Predeceſſors had done, to leave ſome good Memorial behind him, did erect and conſtitute a Dean, and four and twenty Prebendaries, within his Cathedral Church. And upon the third Sunday in *Advent*, inſtalled *Serlo*, (which ſhews the antiquity of the name *Serl* in this County; as *Robert Serl*, the Tenth Lord Mayor of *London*, *An.* 1216 (*d*); in which Office he continued for Six Years, doth elſewhere) the Arch-deacon of *Exeter*, the firſt Dean thereof: unto whom, and his Succeſſors for the maintenance of Hoſpitality, he impropriated *Braunton*, which lieth on the Eaſt-ſide of the Bar of *Barnſtaple*, near the North, and *Colliton-Raleigh*, ſituated near the South-Sea, in this County, for ever.

(*d*) *Bak.* Chron. in K. *Hen.* 3.

He alſo purchaſed ſo much Land for his Prebendaries, as every one of them had yearly Four Pounds, ſome ſay Three Pounds and Twelve Shillings, *de claro pro pane & ſale*, towards their Bread and Salt, the greateſt Neceſſaries for the Suſtentation of Human Life: which Endowment afterwards, in Biſhop *Gauden*'s time, that conſtant and eloquent Preacher, was increaſed to Twenty Pounds apeice, *Anno* 12 *Car.* 2. 1660.

In his Epitaph, this Prelate is ſaid to be the Founder of the four principal Dignities of the Church of *Exeter*, ſc. The Dean, the Chantor, the Chancellor, and the Treaſurer; but the three latter are not taken notice of as ſuch, either by *Hooker* or *Godwin* (*e*). They rather aſcribe them to another, *viz.* Biſhop *Quivel*, who ſucceeded in this See, *Anno* 1280. For he was the firſt, ſaith Mr. *Hook.* that Inſtituted a Chanter and a Sub-dean in his Church; to the one he impropriated the Rectories of *Painton* and *Chudleigh* in this County; and to the other, the Rectory of *Egloſhele* in *Cornwal*. He alſo is ſaid by Biſhop *Godw.* to have Founded the Chancellorſhip of the Church of *Exon*; with Injunction to him that ſhould ſuſtain that Office, That he ſhould continually read a Lecture to the *Canons*, of Divinity, or on the Decretals: For which purpoſe he impropriated the Pariſh of St. *Newlin* in *Cornwal*, and *Stoke-Gabriel* in *Devon:* which, ſhould he fail to do, it may and ſhall be Lawful for the Biſhop to reſume the ſaid Parſonages impropriated, and beſtow them at his Pleaſure. As appeareth, ſaith *Hooker* (*f*), by the ſaid Grant, under the Seals of the ſaid Biſhop, Dean and Chapter, dated the 12th of the *Calends* of *May*, 1283. But of that there is no need no danger, foraſmuch as a pious Lecture upon this account is duly preached once a Week, at Six a Clock Prayers in the Morning, in the Choir of the Cathedral Church of that City.

(*e*) Loc. quo ſup.

(*f*) Print. Cat. of the Bps. of *Ex.* in Quivel.

Biſho

Biſhop *Brewer* alſo, according to the Devotion of thoſe times, and the Example of one of his Anceſtors Founded a Priory of Nuns in the Pariſh of *Heavitree*, at *Polſlo*, lying a little more than Half a Mile without the Eaſt-Gate of the City of *Exeter*, to the Honour of St. *Catherine*. This was Founded, ſaith *Dugdal* (*g*), by Biſhop *Brewer* ——*Frater Gulielmi Bruer, avunculi Johannis Regis.* The Brother of *William Brewer*, the Uncle of King *John*. Which the Biſhop endowed with the Mannor of *Polſlo*; and at the Suppreſſion of thoſe Religious Houſes here in *England*, it was found to be of the yearly Value of 164 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.*

(*g*) Monaſt. Ang. Vol. 1. p. 545.

This, at the Surrender that was made of theſe Houſes in K. *Hen.* 8. time, became the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Arthur Champernon*, a younger Son of *Modberry-houſe* in this County (*h*). I ſuppos'd at firſt, it had been part of that, which one of this Name and Family, then great at Court, got by Implicite Faith; who ſeeing ſome Courtiers on their knees begging ſomething of the King (*Hen.* 8.) and believing they would not ask any thing to their prejudice, kneeled down among them; whoſe Suite being ſoon granted, they denied *Champernon* any ſhare of the Boon; ſaying, he was none of their company: He appealing to the King, whether or no, he was included in that Royal Bounty? it was declared that he was. Whereby I thought that *Polſlo* had fall'n to his Share; but Mr. *Carew*, in his Survey of *Cornwal*, tells us, (*i*), it was the Priory of St. *Germans* in that County, valued at 243 *l.* 8 *s.* yearly Rent, which was thus gotten; and afterwards ſold to Mr. *Eliot*, from whom it took the Name (which it ſtill retains) of *Port-Eliot*.

(*h*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Polſl.* MS.

(*i*) Lib. 2. p. 109. b.

However this was, Sir *Arthur Champernon* had it, and exchang'd it with one *Ailworth* of *London* (*k*), for the more noble Seat of *Dartington* near *Totnes* in this County; where his Poſterity ſtill Flouriſhes in worſhipful Degree. *Polſlo* at length became the Inheritance, and is now the Reſidence of the gentile Family of *Iſaac*; Colonel *Sebaſtian Iſaac* Inhabiting there: whoſe eldeſt Siſter, *Frances*, became the Wife, and is now the Relict of *William Cholditch*, of *Cholditch*, in the Pariſh of *Cornwood*, near *Plymouth*, Eſq, whoſe Coat Armour is thus Emblazon'd (*l*).

(*k*) *Riſd.* in *Pol.* MS.

(*l*) Ex Autogr.

'Per pale Or. and Arg. 3 Chevrons Sab. over all, a File of as many Lambeauxes Gul. 'Creſt. On an Helm a Wreath of his Collours, a Lions Paw eraz'd Sab. ſupporting a 'Sheild per Pale Or and Arg. Mantled Gul. double Arg.

His younger Siſter, *Mary*, became the Wife of *George Preſtwood*, of *North-Huiſh*, Eſq; who was High-Sheriff of this County, *Anno* 1692. whoſe Anceſtor ſeveral Generations back, tranſplanted himſelf from *Worceſterſhire* (where the preſent Gentleman ſtill poſſeſſes a fair paternal Eſtate) into this County. He bears *Sab. a Lion Rampant, between two Flasks* Or.

This Biſhop alſo, was not only good to the Church, but to the Poor; thoſe of them eſpecially, which are the moſt worthy Objects of our Charity, the Sick and Infirm: For he Founded the *Lazar-Houſe* of S. *Mary Magdalen*, without the South-Gate of that City (*r*), for ſuch poor People as were infected with that then ſpreading Diſeaſe of the Leproſy; whoſe Patron the Biſhop was, and his Succeſſors were intended to have been; but that a Permutation was made between the Biſhop, and Mayor, and Chamber of *Exeter*, That the Biſhop and his Succeſſors ſhould from thenceforth be Patrons of St. *John*'s Hoſpital in that City, and the Mayor and Citizens ſhould be Patrons of that of St. *Mary Magdalen*; which they continue to be this Day.

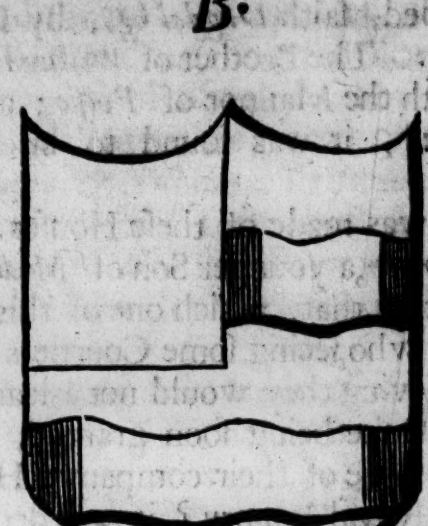
(*r*) *Iſa.* Mem. p. 11.

This Right Reverend, and Honourable Prelate, having well Governed his Church Nineteen Years and upwards, on the 24th of *July* Died, *Anno* 1244, and was Buried in the middle of the Choir of his own Church; on whom lieth a fair Marble Stone, having this Inſcription, ſtill Legible, Engraven on it.

Hic jacet Willielmus Brewer *Quondam hujus Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Epiſcopus: Fundator Etiam Quatuor principalium ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Dignitatum.*

B.

Arms—



Flor. A.D. 1230. R. R. *Hen.* 3.

(*) Sir *W. Pole's* Cat. of Arms, *MS.*

Arg. two Bars undee Gul. with a Quarter Sab. (*).

BAWCEYN

SIR *Stephen*, Kt. was Born in *Devon*, probably at *Tardbiry*, an antient Gentile Seat, in the Pariſh of *Culliton*, lying in the South-Eaſt part of this County; he was the Son of Sir *Guy Bawceyn* of that place, Kt. whoſe Name, as moſt Antient ones were, is found variouſly written, as *Bauzan*, *Bauzein*, *Bauchein*, *Bawceyn*, &c. a very eminent Family, which flouriſhed in this place, if not from, at leaſt ſoon after, the Conqueſt. In K. *John's* days, I find mention made of Sir *Guy Bauzan* of *Tardbiry*, Kt. (*a*), ſome of which Name, in all probality, Inhabited there long before.

(*a*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Dev.* in famous Sold.

Sir *Guy Bauzan* had two Sons, as it ſeems, who were Kts. and famous Men; Sir *Richard Bawceyn* of *Norton-bawceyn*, and Sir *Stephen Bawceyn* of *Dodbrook* near *Kingsbridge*.

Sir *Richard Bawceyn* married *Ellen*, the Daughter and Heir of *John de Shilveſton*, by whom he had *Shilveſton*, now commonly called *Shilſton*, in the Pariſh of *Modbiry* (*b*). Secondly, ſhe was married unto Sir *John Aſhlegh*, *Kt.* By *Bawceyn*, ſhe had Iſſue, *Jone*, Wife of Sir *William Hiwis*, or *Hiwiſh*, of *North-hiwiſh* in this County, *Kt.* (*c*), which had Iſſue, Sir *Richard Hiwis*, *Kt. An.* 6. *K. Edw.* 1. which *Richard Hiwis*, and *Jone* his Mother, brought a Writ of Right againſt *Aſhlegh* and his Wife; alledging, that *Richard Bawceyn*, the firſt Husband of *Ellen* aforeſaid, was ſeiſed in Fee ſolely, of the ſaid Land. The anſwer of *John Aſhlegh* and *Ellen* was, That *Richard* and *Ellen* were joyntly Seiſed, and that *Ellen* ſurviv'd, and held the Eſtate by Survivorſhip; ſo *Aſhlegh* recovered it.

(*b*) Id. ibid. in *Modbiry*, MS.

(*c*) *Weſtc.* View of *Dev.* in *North-Huiſh*, MS.

Sir *Stephen Bawceyn* being a younger Brother, took up the Sword, as the beſt part of his Portion; and became an excellent and expert Soldier (*d*): He ſerved very valiantly againſt the Welſh, and was a chief Commander in that War, in the Reign of *K. Hen.* 3. over whom he is ſaid to have obtain'd many Victories. Though at laſt, (ſuch is the Fate of War) about the 40th of that King, who refuſed to ſend ſufficient Help to his Son, the Prince, afterwards known by the Name of *K. Edw.* 1. then Generaliſſimo of that Army, this Gentleman, among many other brave Engliſh Commanders, was there ſlain. For *K. Henry* having given *Wales* to his Son the Prince, left him to maintain it ſo well as he could; not being able to ſpare him any Money. Inſomuch, the Soldiers being very ill, or not at all paid, were reſolved not to want, having Swords by their ſides. This made them behave themſelves violently everywhere; taking without Payment, or paying nothing but Blows.

(*d*) Sir *W. Pole*, ibid. in famous Sol. *MS.*

Theſe Proceedings ſo far incens'd the Welſh Nation, that they would not by any perſwaſions be drawn to lay down their Weapons; but having about Ten Thouſand of their country Horſe-men, and many more on Foot, took a ſolemn Oath, (*e*).

(*e*) *Speed's* H. of Gr. Brit. in K. *H.* 3. p. 616. N. 88.

That they would ſtand together for their Liberties and antient Laws; holding it better to die with Honour, than to live a wretched Life in Shame and Servitude.

A Reſolution worthy of themſelves, and their moſt noble Britiſh Progenitors. Being thus unanimous in their mutual Defence, they did great things under Prince *Lewelyn ap Griffith*, by whoſe means they valiantly recovered all the Inland Country of North *Wales*, with other places: and in one Fight, they ſlew above Two Thouſand Engliſh-men, and drove the reſt out of the Field. At this time, moſt probably, was Sir *Stephen Bawceyn* ſlain; which is ſaid to have been done by *Rees Vachan*, one of the Welſh chief Commanders, and a Prince of that Country.

After

After this time, I find no more mention of this knightly Name in this County; Sir *Stephen*, that I find, left no Iſſue: Sir *Richard Bawceyn* had Iſſue *Jone*, his Daughter and Heir, married, as was ſaid, unto Sir *Richard de Hiwis* (*f*); who by *Matild.* Daughter of Sir *Alan Bloihou*,, *Kt.* had Iſſue, Sir *Richard*, and died *A.D.* 1297. Sir *Richard* his Son, married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Adam Crete*, and had Iſſue, *Richard*, who died in his Father's Life time; but left Iſſue, by *Emelin* his Wife, Daghter of Sir *William Botreaux*, Sir *Richard Hiwis*, who died *Anno* 1340. and his Son *Richard*, Ten Years before him: Sir *Richard Hiwis* the Fourth, married *Alice*, Daughter of Sir *Raph Blanchmonſter*, and had Iſſue, *William Hiwis*, who died without Iſſue: and *Emelin*, Wife of Sir *Robert Treſilian*, a Corniſh-man, the famous Lord chief Juſtice of *England* in *K. Rich.* 2. days; by whom ſhe had Iſſue, *Emelin*, Wife of *John Hawley* of *Dartmouth*; of whom, God willing, more hereafter.

(*f*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Devon.* in *Stowford* near *Liſton*, MS.

Tardbiry, by *Hiwis*, deſcended unto the Family of *Copleſton*; but mediately by *Hawley* aforeſaid; who gave it to *Nicholas Copleſton* of *Naſh* in *Dorſetſhire*, his younger Son (*g*): whoſe Grandſon, *John Copleſton* of *Naſh*, ſold it unto Sir *William Pole* of *Shute*, *Kt.* who ſold it unto *John Drake* of *Aſh*, Eſq; who ſettled it upon a younger Son; whoſe Poſterity now flouriſhes there: and *William Drake* a Councellor at Law is the preſent poſſeſſor of it; who hath adorn'd his Birth by a ſuitable Education.

(*g*) Id. ibid. in *Tardbiry.*

B.

Arms— *Flor. A.D.* 1238. *R. R.* Hen. 3*d.*

Gul. a Chevron Arg. between 3 *Plates.* (*).

[*] Hol. Catal. of Arms, MS.

BATH

SIR *Henry*, *Kt.* one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, was born, moſt probably, at that antient Seat of the Name, called *Bathe-houſe*, in the Pariſh of *North-Tawton*, lying in the Heart of this County. There was ſometime, a great Eſtate in theſe weſtern Parts belonging to this Family; *Heniton-ſeige*, ſince called *Wear*, near *Topſham*, was the Habitation of *Auguſtin de Bath* (*a*); *Sheepwaſh*, *Merland*, *Buckland*, and *Aleſland*, were antiently in this Name (*b*). And among the famous Men who flouriſhed in this Shire, in the Days of *K. Hen.* 3. is memoriz'd, Sir *Walter de Bath*, or *Bathon*, of *Colebrook* (*c*), about three Miles Weſt of *Crediton*, ſo called, from his dwelling in that place; where he held two Knights Fees at that time (*d*).

(*a*) *Weſtc.* Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Wear.*

(*b*) Hol. quo ſup.

(*c*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Dev.* in famous men in K. *H.* 3. days. MS.

(*d*) *Riſd.* Chor. Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Colebrook.*

This Name occurs among Authors variouſly written, as, *de Baa*, *de Bada*, *de Bathon*, *de Bathe*, and *Bath*; which the Family either took from, or left unto, this place of its principal Reſidence in *North-Tawton* aforeſaid; by which it is known this day: whereof is a moſt remarkable Paſſage recorded, and confirmed too, from ſo good Authority, that to let the World ſee, our Country alſo, can produce her Wonders, and Rarities of Nature, I ſhall crave leave here to relate, as I find it (*e*).

(*e*) *Riſd.* and *Weſt.* in *Bath-Houſe.*

In the Court before this Houſe, was (I ſuppoſe ſtill is) a certain Pit, of a large Circumference, ſo deep in the Center, as the heighth of a Man well mounted on Horſeback, generally dry, unleſs after great Rains, or in the Winter time; where would ſometimes in the dryeſt Seaſon, a Spring break out, which filled the Pit ſo full, that it would overflow its Banks (*f*). And this was obſerved to be a Fore-runner of the Death of ſome great Perſonage; or elſe, of ſome Sorrow that would enſue: And 'tis ſaid, it would thus continue, until the matter hap-

(*f*) I have heard it avouched before a Rt. hon. Perſon, & of the Priv. Council to Q. *Eliz. Bourcher* E. of *Bath*, being at the place. See Mr. *Weſtc.* in his View of *Dev.* in *Bath-Houſe*, MS.

happened which it did prognoſticate. And my Author farther adds, That in thoſe latt days, it had been ſeen to do ſo three times, in a little more than thirty Years.

Not unlike that *Born* in *Hartfordſhire* (*g*), that is alſo ſaid to preſage ſome ſad Accident when it breaketh out of the Earth; from whence it is called *Wo-meer*. Of which Nature that *Meer*, belonging to my Lord *Brereton* in *Cheſhire*, mentioned by *Cambden* alſo (*h*), an atteſted by many Perſons; That before any Heir of this Family dies, there are ſeen in Lake adjoyning, the Bodies of Trees ſwimming upon the Water for ſeveral days togethe Not much different, ſaith he, from what *Leonardus Vairus* relates, That near the Abby ' St. *Maurice* in *Burgundy*, there is a Fiſh-pond, into which a number of Fiſhes are put, equ ' to the number of the Monks of that place; and if any one of them happen to be ſick ' there is a Fiſh ſeen floating upon the Water ſick too; and in caſe the Sickneſs proves fat ' to the Monk the Fiſh foretels it by its own Death ſome days before. In relation t ' which Paſſages, I ſhall only add this Learned Author's Judgment, and pro ' ceed.

' If they are true, *ſaith he*, they muſt be done, either by thoſe bleſſed Spirits whom Go ' has appointed Guardians and Keepers of us; or elſe, by the Arts of the Devil, whom ' God permits now and then to erect his Power in this World; for both of them are intelli ' gent Beings, and will not produce ſuch preternatural things, but upon deſign, and to at ' tain, ſome end or other: Thoſe ever purſuing the good and ſafety of Mankind; The ' ever attempting to delude us, to vex us, or to ruin us. *Thus he.*

This Family of *Bath*, was of great Antiquity in this County; and indeed it ran ſo ver far back, that I could not overtake the Original thereof. Nor was it of leſs Honour and Re putation in its time; for Sir *Walter de Bathon, Kt.* was High-Sheriff of the County of *D von* (*i*), 1 *Hen.* 3. 1217. After that in the 21th Year of the ſame Reign, he was agai advanced to the ſame Honourable Office, in which he continued about 14 Years togethe I know he is confounded in Mr. *Iſaac*'s Catalogue of the Sheriffs of *Devon*, who follows *Fu ler* herein, into *Bada* and *Bathond*: but a much more critical Perſon in theſe Matters than either of them, hath given us the former account; I mean Sir *William Pole*. In whic alſo, we have the conſent of Mr. *Riſdon*, in his Catalogue of the Sheriffs of this County (*k*) Unto which Sir *Walter de Bath*, I take Sir *Henry*, of whom we are treating, to be a young er Brother; he being expreſly ſaid, to be a branch of this Family (*l*).

And this we may well ſuppoſe, prov'd the occaſion of his applying himſelf to the Study and at length to the Profeſſion of the Laws of his Country: In the knowledg whereof, h grew unto that Eminency, that he wa advanced, together with *Hugh Giffard*, by *K. H.* in the 22d Year of his Reign, 1238. to be one of the Juſtices of the Common-plea (*m*).

In the 24th of that King, he was conſtituted one of the Juſtices Itinerant, as they wer then called, for the County of *Hartford* (*n*). In the 32d he was for *Eſſex* and *Surrey*; in th 33d for *Kent* and *Southampton*; and in the 34th for *Lincoln*: when he had allowed him ou of the Exchequer, by a peculiar Favour, an Hundred pounds a Year for his Suſtentation, i the diſcharge of his ſaid Office (*o*). But the Year following, he fell from the King's Grac and good Will; the occaſion whereof, were certain Crimes laid to his charge; which if tru he can't be juſtified: and true or falſe, I ſhan't here conceal them; although upon a du Examination of the the matter, we may obſerve ſuch Circumſtances, as will greatly allevi ate, if not wholly expung them, and blot them out.

He was accuſed by no mean Perſons at that time in the Government (*p*), ' Of being guil ' ty of Corruption in Juſtices; getting to himſelf in one Circuit, Two hundred pounds *pe* ' *An.* in Lands; and of acquitting a Malefactor for a Bribe; and of ſtirring up the Baron ' againſt the King, to the endangering of a general Rebellion in the Kingdom.

This Accuſation, as well it might, highly provoked the King; inſomuch, in the Parlia ment ſoon after holden at *London*, Proclamation was made, *That whoſoever had any Action o Complaint againſt* Henry de Bath, *ſhould come in, and they ſhould be heard.* A ſtrange Encourage ment, this, for Envy and Malice to break in upon, and confound the greateſt Innocence although we do not find that any one hereupon urg'd any thing againſt him: which is n mean Evidence, That he was not ſo Guilty as he is repreſented.

Unto this Parliament, Sir *Henry Bath* is alſo Summon'd, to anſwer the Matters ſhould b laid to his Charge. And unto this Parliament he boldly came, but ſo ſtrongly defended wit Knights and Gentlemen, his own, and his Lady's Friends and Allies, the *Baſſets* and *Samford* (*q*) (great Men in thoſe Days) as daunted the Violence of his Proſecutors. Whereupon th King in a great Rage mounted into an higher place than before, cryed out in theſe Words: (*r*)

Whoſoever ſhall Kill Henry de Bath, *ſhall be quit of his Death*; *and I do hereby acquit him* And preſently departed.

Now however, he left behind him many Men, who would readily have executed th King's terrible Doom; yet, by the Wiſdom of Sir *John Manſel*, one of the King's Priv Council, they were reſtrained, with theſe Words; worthy to be remembred in this place.

Gentle

[*g*] *Camb.* Brit. in *Heref.* p. 301.
[*h*] Brit. in *Ch.* p. 562. ult. Edit.
[*i*] Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſc. of *Dev.* in his Cat. of Sheriffs.
[*k*] Chor. Deſcr. of *Dev.*
[*l*] Id. ibid. in *Sheepwaſh*, MS.
[*m*] In craſtino S. *Joh. Bapt.* An. 1238. *Dugd.* Chr. ſer. p. 11.
[*n*] Ibid. p. 13.
[*o*] Hen. de Bath. habet *C. l.* annuatim percip. de Scac. ad ſe ſuſtentandum in Officio Juſtitiarii A. 34 *H.* 3. 1250. ib. p. 15.
[*p*] *Speed*'s Hiſt. of Gr. Brit. in K. *H.* 3. N. 78. p. 610.
[*q*] *Riſd.* in *Sheepw.*
[*r*] *Speed* quo ſup. p. 611.

Gentlemen, It is not neceſſary for us to put that preſently in Execution, which the King in Anger hath commanded. It may be, when his Wrath is over-blown, he will be ſorry he hath ſaid it. And moreover, if any Outrage be done to Bath, *his Friends are here, who will take all ſorts of Revenge.*

Upon this, Sir *Henry* eſcaped the threatned Danger for the preſent; and afterwards, upon the Promiſe of Two thouſand Marks to the King, and the Interceſſion of the Earl of *Cornwal*, who was the King's Brother; and the Biſhop of *London*, at that time *Fulco Baſſet*, he not only obtained his Peace, but alſo his former Places, and Graces with the King.

Now, were this great Perſon guilty of this Charge, hardly any Puniſhment were adequate to his Crime. The Juſtice of *Cambyſes*, a Heathen Prince, is admired and commended unto this day (*ſ*); who, when *Siſamnes* one of his chiefeſt Judges, had given an unjuſt Judgment, cauſed him to be Flead alive, and his Skin to be hung over the Judgment-Seat. And having beſtowed the Offices of the Father, upon *Otanes* the Son, he willed him to remember, That the ſame Injuſtice would deſerve the ſame Puniſhment; giving him this Caveat,

(*ſ*) Val. Max. l. 6. c. 3. in *Exter.* p. 169.

Sede ſedens iſta Judex inflexibilis eſto.
Sit tibi Lucerna, Lux Lex, Pelliſq; paterna.

Which I find thus Tranſlated to my Hands (*t*).

(*t*) *Weſtc.* Surv. in *Monkleigh, MS.*

Thou Judg that ſitteſt in this Seat,
Uprightly deal therein:
And for thy Guide, take thou the Light,
The Law, and Father's Skin.

But that he was not Guilty, or at leaſt, not in ſo hainous a meaſure as is ſuggeſted in our Chronicles, may be well inferr'd; partly from hence, That ſo great a number of Perſons of the firſt Rank and Quality ſtood by him, and took his part; powerfully defending him from any intended Miſchief to his Perſon. Nor is this a ſmall Circumſtance in behalf of his Innocence, that the King's own Brother, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, (afterwards choſen *King* of the Romans) was ſo zealous an Interceſſor for him; knitting up his Mediation with theſe Words (*u*); *We muſt not forſake Gentlemen in their Right, nor in preſerving the Peace of this tottering Kingdom.* And the Biſhop of *London*, and ſeveral others, became Mediators in his behalf with the *King*: which we cannot well think they would, as we know in honour they could not, had he been ſo notoriouſly Criminal, as ſuppoſed.

(*u*) *Speed* quo antea.

And then it may partly be farther inferred from hence, That after this Storm of his Enemies Rage and Malice was abated, and blown over, the *King* took him again into his Grace and Favour, and re-eſtabliſhed him in the ſame Seat of Judicature he was in before, or rather advanc'd him higher up; for thus was he made Chief Juſtice of the *King's* Bench, after about three Years diſcontinuance from his Office of a Judg: in which honourable Station he continued for eight Years after; that is, unto the time of his Death: For in the 44th of *K. Hen.* 3. *Henry de Bathonia* and *William de Wiltone*, were Juſtices Itinerant, for the Counties of *Huntindon*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridg*, which was the Year before he died (*w*).

(*w*) Chron. ſer. p. 19.

And here, leaſt any ſhould imagin, that this Gentleman's Reſtoration to ſo weighty a Truſt, ſhould be the Act of the *King's* meer arbitrary Pleaſure, we are informed, it was done by the Advice and Proviſion of the Lords and great Men of his Council; as appears from this Clauſe in the Writ (*x*), *Hii omnes* (ſpeaking there of Sir *Henry* and his Aſſociates) *per proviſionem Magnatum Angliæ, qui ſunt de Conſilio Regis, ad meliorationem Status totius Regni, aſſignati erant ut ſupra.* Theſe all, by the providing of the great men of the Kingdom, who are of the *King's* Council, were appointed to better the State of the Realm.

(*n*) *Dugd.* Chr. ſer. p. 19.

That this Gentleman therefore ſhould be re admitted to the Diſpenſation of the publick Juſtice, is a manifeſt Argument, That either he was not guilty of the Corruption he had been accuſed of; or that thoſe great Men who entruſted him again in this Office, were not Innocent; which the Reſpect we owe to a Crowned Head and a Venerable Council, altho' long ſince laid in the Duſt, forbids us to imagin.

As to his Abilities for ſo high an Undertaking, there is this Teſtimony remaining of him, (*y*) *That he was a learned Knight, and a ſpecial Counſellor to the King.* Where this Honourable Perſon's Aſhes lie, we cannot ſay; but we are expreſly told when he died, *viz.* 45. *H.* 3. 1261. (*z*). Whether this Gentleman left any Iſſue, I do not find; but *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Auguſtine*, the Son and Heir of Sir *Walter de Bath* brought *Bath-Houſe*, *Wear*, *Sheepwaſh*, and other Eſtates to her Husband, Sir *Andrew Medſteed*, *Kt.* whoſe Daughter and Heir, *Ellenor*, brought them to her Husband, *John Holland*, of the ſame noble Family, with the Duke of *Exeter*; whoſe Poſterity is yet in being in this County, tho' much ſhort of the Splendor of their Anceſtors. I find this Coat alſo belonging to *Bath* [*], *Quarterly Or and Gul. 4 Eſcalops counterchanged.* And *Iſaac* gives him this, *Azur a Saltire engr. Or. and Azur 3 Chev. Arg.* Cat. Sher.

(*y*) *Speed* quo antea.

(*z*) Henric. de Bathon. defunctus, *An.* 45. *Hen.* 3. Chr. ſer. p. 19.

[*] Hol. Catal.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1240. R. R. *Hen.* 3.

Sab. Three Mullets peirced, Or; and a Cheif indented Ermin.

[*] *Keep*'s Monaſt. Weſtmon. p. 327. Mr. B. *White* of *Ex. Cat.* of Arms.

BRACTON

HENRY, Lord Chief Juſtice of *England* [a] under *K. Hen.* 3. was a Native of this County; and reckoned as ſuch, by our moſt judicious Antiquary Sir *William Pole* [b]. He was born, moſt likely, in the Pariſh from whence he deriv'd his Name, *Bracton*, now *Bratton-Clovelley*, not far from *Oakhampton*. That this place was antiently called *Bracton*, clearly appears from the Copy of a Deed here enſuing, ſo old, that it is *Sans Date* [c].

[a] *Cowel*'s Interp. in *Bracton*.

[b] Deſc. of *Dev.* in his *Cat.* of *Coun.* of State, MS.

[c] Id. in Mag. Vol. chart. MS.

Sciant, &c. *quòd Ego* Mabilia *quondam Uxor*, Baldw. Mallet *militis, in purâ viduitate meâ concesſi* Thomæ de Tynworth, *&* Luciæ *Uxori ſuæ, Maner. meum* de Bracton *in Com.* Devon, *&c.*

How long before this time, the Name *Bracton* might flouriſh in this place, is very uncertain; but it continued in theſe parts many Years after: for in the 23th of *King Edw.* 3. *John de Bracton* was *Teſtis* to a Deed of *Adam de Smith de Stringſton*, to *Simon de Furneaux*, of Rent in *Stringſton* [d].

[d] Id. ibid. p. 251.

As for *Henry Bracton*, of whom we are ſpeaking, he was a Gentleman born; and as we are informed, *Ex illuſtri ſtemmate Ortus* [e], deſcended from an illuſtrious Stock; which might yield him the priviledg of a more than an ordinary Education. For the better Improvement whereof, he betook himſelf very young to the Univerſity of *Oxford*; where he applyed his mind unto books, and was ſo indefatigable in his Studies, that he carried away the Glory from all his Co-temporaries. What he chiefly delighted in, and gave himſelf moſt to, was the Study of Laws, civil and common, Canon and domeſtick; inſomuch, after ſeveral Years thus exhauſted, he became *utriuſq; Juris Profeſſor*, Doctor of both Laws: How excellently skill'd he was herein, and how highly deſerving of this Honour, may appear to the Learned, upon their peruſal of his Writings. of which hereafter.

[e] Pal. Cent. 3. p. 282.

Having thus kindled his Taper of Light and Knowledg, at the Sun of this Univerſity, Dr. *Bracton* did not think fit to encloſe it in the dark Lanthorn of a uſeleſs Retirement there; but as the manner [f] then was, with thoſe that would be ſomebody, as well as now, he went to *London*. And this he did, when he knew the Parliament was there Aſſembled; at what time he thought he might the better accompliſh his deſigns, in obtaining the Preferment moſt ſuitable to his Education.

[f] Londinum de more petiit. Id. ibid.

Being thus come upon the publick Stage, he ſhewed himſelf ſo good an Actor, that he could not be long there unobſerved. He was firſt taken notice of by the Court; and being found a Man very fit for buſineſs, *King Hen.* 3. was pleaſed to employ him; and that he might be the nearer to His Royal perſon, He appointed him the Uſe of *William de Ferrers* (late Earl of *Derby*) his Houſe in *London*, during the Minority of his Heirs; as appears from this Grant, as Recorded by Sir *Will. Dugdal* [g].

[g] Orig. jurid. p. 56.

Rex, &c. *Sciatis quòd Commiſſimus dilecto Clerico noſtro*, Henrico de Bracton, *domos quæ fuerunt* Will. de Ferrariis, *quondam Comitatis* Derb. *in* London, *in cuſtodia noſtra exiſtentes ad hoſpitandum in eiſdem, uſque ad Legitimam, ætatem hæredum ipſius Comitis.* T. R. *apud* Winton 25 Maii, *Anno* 38 H. 3.

Whi

Which *King*, finding him ſo excellently skill'd in the Laws of the Land, was pleaſed to conſtitute him, *Anno* 29 of his Reign (*h*), one of the *Juſtitiarii Itinerantes*, as they were called Juſtices Itinerant; whoſe Original commenced (*i*), in the days of *K. Hen.* 2. when he divided this Realm into Six parts, and into each of them ſent three Juſtices Itinerant: So called, as my Author quotes it, from our *Bracton* here before us (*k*), by reaſon of their Journying from place to place; ſometime for the hearing of all Cauſes in general, ſometimes only certain ſpecial Matters. Thoſe, ſaith he, who are appointed in their *Iters*, to Travail from one Country to another, for the hearing all Cauſes in general, were to take an Oath, for the better behaving themſelves in that Employment; each of them having a particular Writ, to warrant his Proceedings therein; a Copy whereof, being ſhort, here follows.

(*h*) Id ibid.
(*i*) Id. ibid. p. 51.
(*k*) Id. ib. p. 52. *a.*

Rex dilecto & fideli ſuo A. N. *Salutem ſciatis quod conſtituimus vos, Juſtitiarium noſtrum, una cum dilectis & fidelibus noſtris* A. B. C. *ad itinerandum per Comitatus* D. S. R. *de omnibus Aſſiſis & Placitis tam Coronæ noſtræ, quam aliis, ſecundum quod in brevi noſtro de generali ſummonitione, inde vobis directo plenius continetur. Et ideo vobis Mandamus; rogantes quod in fide qua nobis tenemini, una cum prædictis ſociis veſtris, ad hæc expedienda fideliter & diligenter intendatis; ut tam fidem veſtram, quam diligentiam, ad hoc appoſitam debramus merito commendare. Teſte.*

These Juſtices continued their *Iters* unto *K. Edw.* 3. time; and then thoſe which we now call Juſtices of Aſſize, ſerved in their ſtead.

Some there are, who tell us, That Mr. *Bracton* was not one of the Ordinary Juſtices Itinerant, but that he was Chief Juſtice. So *Balæus* (*l*), *Eoq; tandem majeſtatis pervenit, ut* Hen. 3. *R. beneficio totos viginti annos præſidis Juſtitiæ ſupremi munere fungeretur.* That he grew at length, ſo far in the Favour of *Hen.* 3. that he executed the Office of Chief Juſtice for twenty Years together.

(*l*) Quo ſupra.

But then it muſt be granted, That Sir *W. Dug.* mentions no ſuch thing, either in his *Orig. Jur.* or his *Chron. Ser.* only he ſays (*m*), That 29 *R. H.* 3. *Henry Bracton, Roger de Turkilby*, and others, were *in craſtino Apoſtolorum Petri & Pauli*, made Juſtices Itinerant for the Counties of *Notting.* and *Derby*; and in the 30th of the ſame Reign, for *Northumberland, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland*, and *Lancaſhire*: which is all the mention I there can find of him. Had he been advanced to ſo high a Poſt as that of Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, we may well think, ſo induſtrious an Author could hardly have miſſed him. But leaving thoſe learned Men to accommodate this matter ſo well as they can among themſelves, we may undoubtedly conclude, that Mr. *Bracton* was one of the honourable Judges in the days of *K. Henry* 3. and a great Man; but that is not all, he was more, he was a good Man too; and ſtudied to diſcharge his Office with Integrity and Honeſty, *in the maintenance and conſervation of his Country's Laws.* In which, how very Learned he was, may ſtill appear, from that egregious Work he wrote in Latin, ſince publiſhed under this Title,

(*m*) Chron. ſer. p. 13.

'*Hen. Bractoni de Conſuetudinibus Angliæ Libri* 5. This was Printed at *London*, by *R. Young*, *Anno* 1640. and ſo it had been long before by others.

A Book famous unto this day; and ever will be ſo, with all thoſe who love the Liberties, Priviledges, and Government of their Country. A Book which hath rendred its Author more known of late Years, than he had been, perhaps, for ſeveral Ages before. But more eſpecially for a few ſelect Expreſſions therein, which ſome ſelf-deſigning Men in the laſt Reigns wretchedly abuſed, by endeavouring to make them juſtify their Proceedings in the Attempts of ſubverting the Government; ſome whereof are theſe, *Lex facit Regem* (*n*), *Rex autem habet ſuperiorem, Deum &c. item Legem, per quam factus eſt Rex; iterum curiam ſuam viz. Comites, &c. Qui ſi Rex fuerit ſine fræno*, i. e. *Lege, debent ei frenum ponere*, &c. Theſe, and ſuch like Words of this Author, it can't be denied, were vehemently urg'd by *Cadſhaw*, in the popular Harangue which he made at the Tryal of King *Charles* I. when with curſed Lips, he proceeded to pronounce Sentence of Death upon that bleſſed Martyr, our own gracious Soveraign; which have been much inſiſted on too by the Republican Party ever ſince.

(*n*) Bract. de Conſuet. Angl. l. 1. c. 7. f. 5. & l. 3. c. 9. f. 107. l. 2. c. 16. Sect 3. f. 34.

Not that we are to think, this Loyal and Learned Author ever intended, or ſo much as thought, that theſe Expreſſions ſhould have been perverted by any Subjects, to the Dethroning of their Lawful KINGS; to the Decollating, or taking off their Heads, or the utter Subverſion of the beſt conſtituted Monarchy in the World.

Yet, we know they came to be urg'd in juſtification of the worſt Proceedings ever were acted by the baſeſt of People, upon the beſt of Princes.

No! This was quite contrary to this great Lawyer's meaning and deſign in them; for he had, in divers places of that Renowned Work, expreſly ſecured the juſt Rights of KINGS, and vindicated the Sacredneſs of their Perſons, as well as Office; poſitively declaring (*o*), *Omnis quidem ſub Rege, Ipſe ſub nullo, niſi tantùm ſub*

(*o*) Lib. 1. c. 8. f. 5. l. 5. c. 3. Sect. 3. f. 368. &c.

ſub Deo. Satis illi erit pro pœna quòd Dominum expectet Ultorem. De chartis Regiis & Factis Regum, non debent, nec poſſunt Juſtitiarii, nec privatæ perſonæ diſputare, &c.

The ſubſtance whereof in Engliſh is thus: 'That the KING is under none 'but GOD: That all Orders and Degrees of Men are ſubject to the KING: 'That he hath no Equal, much leſs a Superior, in his own Kingdom: That no 'Man ſhould preſume to queſtion his Actions, *&c.* They who are willing to ſee a Loyal Interpretation of the foregoing Sentences, *Lex facit Regem: Rex habet Superiorem: debent ei frenum ponere:* Let them conſult a Pamphlet, ſome Years ſince Written, called *The Royal Apology*; Printed at *London* in *Quarto*, for *Robert Clavel.*

(*p*) Quo ſupra. Beſides this Volume, *Bale* acknowledges (*p*), He could never find in all the Libraries of *England*, that this Mr. *Bracton* Publiſhed any other Works. By which alone, he obtained the Character (tranſmitted to Poſterity) of being a famous Lawyer, and Renowned for his Knowledg in the Common and Civil Laws.

He Flouriſhed in the Days of *King Henry* the Third, *Anno Dom.* 1240. *On which Year, in the Month of* February, ſaith the laſt quoted Author, *a kind of a Duskey Star* (*q*) *appeared in the Eaſt, Darting its* Rays *towards the Weſt.* Why he ſhould mention this, unleſs for the Rarity and Strangeneſs thereof, I cannot imagine. But if that were all, I wonder how he ſhould pretermit things no leſs Remarkable, which happened likewiſe the ſame Year.

(*q*) Quo ſtella fuſca in Oriente apparuit. Id. ibid.

Such was the Earthquake mentioned by *Stow* (*r*), which ſhook down the Stone Gate and Bulwork, near the Tower of *London.* And ſuch alſo, were thoſe ſtrange and great Fiſhes, which the ſame Author tells us, came a ſhoar; whereof Eleven were Sea-Bulls; and one of huge Bigneſs paſſed up the River of *Thames*, through *London* Bridg, till it came to *Mortlake*, where it was killed.

(*r*) Annals in *H.* 3. *A.*1240. p. 211.

What theſe Sea-Bulls were, or how they came hither, may be a Queſtion of ſome difficulty to determin. I ſuppoſe they were not the ordinary ſort of your *Vituli Marini*, Sea-Calfs, or Seals; although theſe are a Rarity in our Seas: but either a different *Species* thereof; or elſe of a much larger ſort than ordinary.

(*ſ*) Hiſt. Nat. l. 9. c. 13. *Pliny* gives us this account of the Sea-Calf (*ſ*), That it brings forth her Young on Shoar; that ſhe gives Suck; that after Twelve Days ſhe carries her Young to the Sea; that ſhe is difficultly kill'd, unleſs hurted in the Head: And that her Finns which ſhe ſwims with in the Sea, ſerve her inſtead of Feet, to go with upon the Land. But of the *Bos Marinus*, or *Phoca*, the Sea-Bull; another Learned Author gives us this Account (*t*): That 'tis a very ſtrong Creature, bold, and very angry; eſpecially with its own Females, whom in his Wrath he often kills: And this, according to the *Icon*, or Figure given of it, is like an Ox in all its Shapes; as Head, Horns, Cleven Feet, *&c.* But of this enough.

(*t*) E Schola ſaler. in Tract. de Piſcibus. c. 38. Prin. in a thick Fol. in Latt. with the Fig. of Herbs, Beaſts, Fiſhes, *&c. An.* 1491.

Mr. *Bracton*, as he lived in Honour, ſo he died in great Reputation; leaving a Name ſo deeply perfum'd with Virtue and Learning, that it ſmells fragrant unto this Day. The preciſe time of his Death I have no where met with, nor the particular place of his Interment; although, moſt likely, the one was about the Year 1249. (when Sir *William Dugdal* leaves off mentioning of him (*u*)) and the other in or about *London.*

(*u*) In Chron. ſer.

What became of the Family of this Name in *Devon*, is not eaſy to define: altho' it is likely, a Daughter and Heir thereof, was married to one of the honourable Family of *Cary*, for that I find *Bracton*'s Coat of *Devon*, among the Arms which adorn my Lord *Hunſdon*'s Monument in the Abby Church of *Weſtminſter* (*w*).

(*w*) *Keep*'s Mon. Weſtmon. 327.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1245. R. R. *Hen.* 3.

Argent three Biſhops Miters Or, (a).

(a) *Hook.* Cat. of Arms. Mſ.

Motto. Veritas erit Victrix, (*b*).

[*b*] *Iz.* Cat. of Bps. of *Exon.*

BLONDY

RICHARD, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, was Born in this County, being a Native of the ſaid City. A late Author, for what reaſon he beſt knew, tells us (*c*), He was of *Bedfordſhire*; which lieth in the Eaſtern parts of this Kingdom. Whereas Dr. *Fuller*, in his Worthies of that County, doth neither challenge him as ſuch, among the Prelates thereof; nor ſo much as inſert his Name, either among the Sheriffs, or the Gentlemen, that were return'd into the Chancery, by the Commiſſioners appointed to that purpoſe, in the 12*th* Year of the Reign of K. *Hen.* 6*th*.

[*c*] Id. ibid.

That this Prelate was Born, as is ſaid, in the City of *Exeter*, we have the Teſtimony of an ancient Record, in the *Monaſticon Anglicanum* [*d*]; where, ſpeaking of the time when, and the Perſons by whom, the Abby of *Newenham*, (vulgarly *Newnham*) in this County, was Founded, we are informed it was,

[*d*] In progenie Aliciæ Brewer. vol. 1. in Abbath. de Newenh.

Anno Gratiæ, 1246. *Regnante in* Anglia Henrico *Chriſtianiſſimo Rege, filio* Johannis *Regis, Gubernante Eccleſiam* Exon. *Mro.* Richardo Albo, *de eadem Civitate* Exonienſi *nato*,

When the moſt Chriſtian King (we ſee to whom that Title was once aſcrib'd) *Henry*, Son of King *John* Ruled this Kingdom; and when Mr. *Richard White*, Born in the City of *Exeter*, did Govern the Church of *Exeter*.

A Copy of the ſame Record I find elſe-where, *ſc.* in a large *Mſ.* [*e*] of that learned Antiquary Sir *W. Pole*, of this County, Kt. who tells us, He extracted it out of the Leiger-Book of that Abby, belonging to *Robert Rolle*, of *Heanton*, Eſq; *An.* 1606. wherein we have the ſame Paſſage *verbatim*.

[*e*] Of Miſcellanies.

Now, that this *Richardus Albus*, or *White*, was at that time Biſhop of *Exeter*, is plain, both from Bp. *Godwin* (*f*), and Mr. *Izaac* alſo [*g*], tho' under the Name of *Blondy*, (*Blund*, or *Blont*, ſignifieth, in old Saxon, White, or bright Yellow. *Veſteg.* Antiq. p. 331. He being, as it ſeems, denominated with an *alias*; a thing common enough in *England*, even from the time of the Conqueſt; when *William*, of *Normandy*, was ſometime Sirnamed the *Conqueror*, and ſometime the *Baſtard*. Nor was there any other Biſhop of *Exeter*, called *Richard*, either before, or for ſome Hundreds of Years after, but only this *Richard White*, alias *Blondy*.

[*f*] De Præſul. Angl. in *Exon.*

[*g*] Cat. of Bps. of *Exon.*

But then, what is farther remarkable, I find, alſo, that the Name *Blondy* did flouriſh very well in the City of *Exeter*, both before and after this Biſhop's time; *William Blondy* [*h*], being the third by Name, (*Biſſord* was the firſt, and *Fitz-Robert* was the ſecond) who executed the Office of Mayor in that ancient City.

[*h*] Mr. *Iz.* Mem. of *Ex.* p. 1. 5.

Now, that *Blondy*, at this time, was alſo called *White*, we have probable grounds to conclude, from a paſſage in Mr. *Izaac* himſelf; where the Perſon, whom before he called *Hilarie Blondy*, and was Mayor of *Exeter*, *An.* 1258. moſt likely is the ſame whom, in the ſame page [*i*], he calls *Hilarie White*, and mentions as Mayor there, *An.* 1261. All which circumſtances being duely laid together, we have ſufficient evidence to conclude, this Prelate our own.

[*i*] Ibid. p. 15.

Richard Blondy, alias *White*, thus Born, as is ſaid. in *Exeter*, we may well ſuppoſe, was the Son of *William Blondy*, aforementioned, who began his Mayoralty of that City, in the 15*th* K. *Joh. A. D.* 1213. and continued it for three Years together, which ſuits very well to the computation of time, wherein they both flouriſhed.

Where this eminent Prelate had his Education, or what the firſt Preferments he had in the Church were, I find no mention; nor any thing elſe Recorded of him, (except only that he was ſaid to be an Abbot [*k*]) until he was noted to be Biſhop of *Exeter*, *An.* 1245. He was Conſecrated by *Bonifacius*, Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, (a Man famous, for being Son to the Earl of *Savoy*, and Brother to the Q. *Conſort*, and for nothing elſe) [*l*] in the 30*th* of K. *Hen.* 3. Near about which time, his Lordſhip occurrs a Witneſs to the Deed of *Reginaldus de Mohun*; whereby he granted the Mannor of *Axminſter* to the Abby of *Newenham*, lying in the South part of that Pariſh, about a Mile from the Pariſh Church, under this Character: *T. venerabili viro, Domino Alho Epiſcopo* Exon; where he was placed before *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal*, the King's own brother.

This Biſhop alſo, dedicated the Site, or Ground, whereon the Abby of *Newenham* aforeſaid ſtood; as it is thus Recorded [*m*]: *Richardus Albus epiſc.* Exon. *Natus Exoniæ Dedicavit Situm Abbathiæ de Newenham.* Which he did upon the Requeſt of *Johannes de Ponte. Roberti* [*n*], then Prior of *Beuly*, or *de Bello Loco Regis*, a famous Monaſtery in *Hampſhire*, (from which Nurſery the Abby of *Newenham* was at firſt ſupply'd with Monks) who is ſaid to have been a very religious Man. The Biſhop being come thither, as a Token of the Dedication of the intended Plot, cauſed Croſſes of Wood to be put, that all the Holy Places might be diſcerned, until he had bleſſed, and encompaſſed round the whole Abby with a Ditch. At what time the Biſhop denounced Sentence upon all, who had committed any Violence in the Places aforeſaid.

And here, out of particular reſpect to the Place of my Nativity, I ſhall crave leave to digreſs ſo far, as to give no unpleaſing account of that ancient Monaſtery; as I find it in the *Monaſticon Anglic.* and the Extract taken out of the Leiger-book of that Abby, by Sir *William Pole*, now to be ſeen among his Manuſcripts (*o*), and other Authors.

The Place where this *Abby* was Founded, was antiently called *Nyweham*, and *Newham*. In the Charter of Pope *Innocent* 4*th*, wherein he conſents to the building of this Monaſtery, it is called *de Novo Manſo*, of the *New Manſe*, or Dwelling; and *New-Ham* is, from the Site thereof, an Home, in a low or falling Ground; the Monks being commonly ſo Wiſe, as to Found their *Abbies* in the deepeſt and richeſt Land: but according to *Verſtegan*, *Ham* originally ſignifieth a Coverture, or Place of Shelter, and is thence grown to ſignify ones Home or Habitation (*p*). This ſtands, as was ſaid, in the Pariſh of *Axminſter*, in the County of *Devon*, and the Dioceſs of *Exeter*.

The principal Founder hereof was *Reginald de Mohun*, Son of *Reginald de Mohun*, Lord of the Caſtle of *Dunſtar*, in the County of *Somerſet*; by *Alice* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of the Lord *William Brewer*, of *Tor-Brewer*, in this County. With whom he had, among other Eſtates, this Mannor of *Axminſter*, in which afterward this *Abby* ſtood. In this Undertaking he was ſo greatly aſſiſted by his brother *William de Mohun*, of *Mohun's-Ottery*, near *Honiton*, in this County, that he alſo is called one of the Founders thereof.

The time when this *Abby* was firſt begun, was on the *Ides* of the Month of *January*, upon the Lord's-Day, in the Year of Grace 1246 in the 31*th* Year of the Reign of K. *Hen.* 3.

The end wherefore it was Dedicated to God and the Virgin *Mary*, for an Abbot and Twelve Monks (*q*) of the *Ciſtertian* Order, (one of the ſtricteſt then in *England*) there *to ſerve God, and pray for the Souls of* William Brewer, Senior, *and* William Brewer, Junior, *and their Wives*; *and for the Souls of the ſaid* Reginald de Mohun, (the Founder) *and of his Father and Mother*; *and of* Hawiſe de Mohun, *and* Iſabella de Baſſet, *his Wives*; *and of* VVilliam de Mohun *his Brother, and his Heirs*; *and of all his Anceſtors and Succeſſors*, as is expreſſed in the Deed.

To this Abby were many great Benefactors; the chiefeſt was the Founder, who gave hereunto the large Mannor of *Axminſter*, with the Hundred thereunto belonging, *abſq; ullo retinemento*, as in the Grant. And for every Year during his Life, he aſſigned unto it an 100 Marks of Silver, to be paid yearly towards the buildings. And at his Death he bequeathed his body to be there Interr'd; and Seven hundred Marks in Silver.

Sir *William de Mohun* his brother, gave to this *Abby*, among many other Rich Gifts, the Mannor of *Norton*; with the Hundred and Bailywick of *Stratton*, in *Cornwal*.

Sir *Giles de Cancellis*, or *Chanceaux*, had the Mannor of *Plenint*, in *Cornwal*; which his Executors gave to this Convent for the good of his Soul; together with the Advowſon of that Church.

Sir *Nich. de Bolevile* gave 26 *s.* of yearly Rent, and his body to be buried in the Abby Church there.

[*k*] *Rich. Blund* qui Abbas dicebatur. Dug. Mon. Angl. v. 1. p. 1023, *&c.* in Ab. de *Newen.*

[*l*] Verſi generis nobilitatem demas, & virilis perſonæ dignitatem, plane nulla reſpectabilis. *Godw.* de Præſul. Cant. p. 132.

[*m*] Sir *W. Pole's* Miſcel. Mſ.

[*n*] *Dugd.* quo ſup.

[*o*] In the hands of the Honourable Colonel, Sir *John Pole*, of *Shute*, Bar.

(*p*) Antiquit. p. 321.

(*q*) With S. *Bennet*, the *Ciſtertians* Ordered, That their Monaſtery ſhould conſiſt but of twelve Monks and an Abbot. *Roſs's* View of Relig. p. 236.

Walter

Walter de Stapildon, Bp. of *Exon*, was always a great Friend to this Houſe; he gave many Gifts unto it.

Richard de Stammerlegh gave to the Abbot and Monks of *Newenham*, his Lands in *Stammerlegh*.

Ralph de Stedhay gave them his Lands in *Stedhay*.

Richard de Wranghey gave his Lands in *Wranghey*.

Robert de Bacaler gave them his Lands in B. *Bacaler* in that Pariſh.

Robert Cothey gave 14 Acres of Land in *Cothey*, in the ſame Pariſh.

Robert de Lou gave his Houſes near the *Barbican*, in *Exon*.

David Anſelm, Chantor of *Crediton*, gave his Houſes in *Exon*.

William Toller gave all his Lands in *Tollerſhays*, now *Tolſhays*.

Adam Cock gave all his Lands in the Mannor of *Axminſter*, called *Cockſhays*; and divers elſe.

All which, notwithſtanding, with many others I might Name, this Abby amounted, at the Diſſolution, in the days of K. *Hen.* 8. but to the Sum of 231 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d. per An.* (*a*) Rent.

(*a*) *Speed*'s Hiſt. of Gr. Brit. in K. *H.* 8.

About eight Years after the Founding of the Abby, the Foundation of a Church, for the better Service of God there, was laid, *An. Gr.* 1254. (*b*) by that venerable Man, as he is called, *Reginald de Mohun*, the Founder: He, on the *Ides* of *Septem.* that Year, laid the firſt Stone of that Church; which was dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*. He placed three large Stones, ſigned with a Croſs; the fourth Stone was laid by *William de Mohun* his Brother; and the fifth by Sir *Wimond de Raleigh*, Kt. who, the ſecond Year after, was Lord of *Smalridge* (*c*), in the ſame Pariſh: Theſe five Stones were placed in Honour of the H. Trinity, the Virgin *Mary*, and All-Saints, in preſence of *Henry*, the then Abbot, and all the Convent. This building was carried on by the care of *Galfridus de Blanchvile*, the fourth Abbot of that Convent, who cauſed ſo good a Diſpatch to be made therein, that he was the firſt who had Maſs celebrated there.

[*b*] Ex lib. Abbath. præd. Mſ.

[*c*] Et in an. 2do. poſtea Dom. de *Smalridge*. ibid.

In this Church were the bodies of many Honourable and eminent Perſons buried; ſome of which were theſe following.

Sir *Reginald de Mohun*, the Founder, died at *Tor-Brewer*, on the 13*th* of the Calends of *Feb. A. D.* 1257. and was buried before the High-Altar here, *An.* 41. *H.* 3.

Iſabella Baſſet, his Wife, did 2. Cal. *Nov.* 1260. and moſt likely was buried here.

Sir *Will. de Mohun*, German Brother (as he is called) of the ſaid *Reginald*, and one of the Founders, died on St. *Lambert*'s day, 1265. and was buried here *Annoq*; 50. of *Hen.* 3.

Prid. Cal. Dec. or on the laſt day of *Nov.* 1280. died *William Mohun*, of *Mohuns-Ottery*, Son of Sir *Reginald*; he turned this Abbot and Convent out of the Advowſan of the Church of *Luppil*; and was buried here 8. *Edw.* 1.

Sir *Giles de Cancellis*, or *Chanceaux*, Kt. (whoſe was ſometime the Mannor of *Lifton* (*d*) in this County) died, and was buried in this Church.

[*d*] Sir *W. Pole*'s deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Lifton*. Mſ.

Sir *Nicholas de Bolevilla*, or *Bonvile*, as I take it, who gave 26 *s.* 4 *d.* of annual Rent to this Houſe, died; and was here buried; with many others.

And here I ſhall inſert the Names of the Abbots of this Monaſtery, as I find them in the *Monaſt. Anglic.* and proceed.

I. The Firſt was *John Godard*, born in *Canterbury*; a Man of noble Science, and admirable Eloquence, *A.* 1246.

II. The Second was *Henry de Sperſholt*, a *Berkſhire* Man born; he obtained conſiderable Revenues to his Houſe, and began his Government there, *An.* 1247.

III. The Third was *John de Pont-Robert*, Prior of *Beuly*, in *Hantſ.* He gave the Four Evangeliſts to this Church.

IV. The Fourth was *Jeffery de Blanchvile*, who was created Abbot thereof, *A.* 1252. He was a good Benefactor to his Houſe.

V. The Fifth was *Hugh de Cokeſwel*; choſen *An.* 1262. but never received the Epiſcopal Benediction. He, by his crafty Dealings, changed the Convent of that place, *An.* 1265. and retiring ſecretly to *Beuly* aforeſaid, they there choſe

VI. The Sixth Abbot, *John*, of *Northampton*, and Twelve Monks for his Convent.

VII. The Seventh was *William de Cornwal*, Prior of *Beuly*; he was created Abbot of this Place *An.* 1272. who, after many Labours, became Blind and Decripped.

VIII. The Eighth that succeeded, was *Richard de Chichestre*, a Monk of *Beuly*, *An.* 1288. who, with his own Hands, in open Court, tore and cancelled the King's Charter, of the Advowsan of the Parish Church of *Axminster*, which this Abby claimed to themselves, even after it had been determined, on the King's behalf, before the Judges that then were, *An.* 5. *Edw.* 1. by the Oaths of eight Knights of the County of *Devon*, eight of the County of *Dorset*, and eight of the County of *Somerset*, (for that *Axminster* lieth in the confines of all these three Counties) and after the Abbot his Predecessor, who before him menag'd the Suit, had been left, 'tis said, in the Writ, in *Miserecordia* (*e*) *Regis*: but Abbot *Chichestre*, returning to *Beuly*, was there lawfully deposed; and the Seals of his House taken from him, *An.* 1290.

[*e*] Id. in Miscel. Ms.

IX. The Ninth was *Richard de Pedirton*, *An.* 1293. who quit-claimed the Advowsan of the said Church to the Canons of the Church of *York*, for a Sum of Money, who hold it to this day; with which he Feasted and lived merrily; and withdrew soon after.

X. The Tenth was *William de Fria*, who succeeded in that Dignity *An.* 1290. He lived very peaceably in his House; and dying *An.* 1303. was buried at the Abby of *Ford*.

XI. The Eleventh that succeeded, was *Richard de Pedirton* aforesaid; again created Abbot here *An.* 1303. Who dying soon after, his body was buried at *Waverly*; an Abby in *Surrey*.

XII. The Twelfth was *Ralph de Shapwick*, born in *Somersetshire*; he was a good Benefactor to his House; and dying at *Newenham*, was buried there before the Church-door, in a Cloyster that he had raised.

XIII. The Thirteenth was *Robert de Pupplyswyrie*, in *Somersetshire* born; he withdrew *An.* 1321.

XIV. The Fourteenth was *John de Cokiswil*, Prior of *Beuly*; who dying, was buried here *An.* 1324.

XV. The Fifteenth was *John de Getyngtone*, born in *Northamptonsh.* Arch-Deacon of *Lewis*, and Canon of *Chichester*. He got again possession of the Church of *Luppil*; and was many ways a good Benefactor to his Convent, both in Lands and Buildings. For he it was who obtained to it the Lands of *John de Shapwick* and *Will. Tudder*, and the Houses near *Crakenpitt*, in the City of *Exeter*, and other Priviledges. And he raised three of the Pillars in the Cloysters; and made that Cloyster next to the Infirmary of the Monks, and the Lavatory. He began also a New Refectory, or Common-Hall, which he left to his Successor to finish; he made the Grang at *Bever*, and the Dove-House at *Furslegh*. Who after much Labour lost his Sight; and dying *Anno.* 1338. in his chair, his body was buried in the first Arch of the Cloysster, which he had begun to build. In whose time there were fruitful Years, *In blado & vino.*

XVI. The Sixteenth, and the last mentioned in my Author, was *Walter de la Hous*, born in *Devonshire*, and Porter of (which at that time was a considerable Officer in) that Convent. He was created Abbot thereof *Anno.* 1338. How long he continued is uncertain.

There were many others who succeeded him in this (at that time esteemed great) Dignity; whose Names and Actions are Buried in Oblivion. The last who sustained this Post, was Abbot *Gill*, who, after this Abby had flourished near 300 Years, on the 8*th.* of *March* in 31. K. *Hen.* 8. 1539. surrendred it up into that King's (*f*) Hands; who caused it soon after to be demolished: So that now there is hardly standing, of the old buildings, one Stone upon another.

(*f*) *Risd.* Surv. of *Devon.* in *Axm.*

But after this no unprofitable Digression, let us return to Bishop *Blondy* (whom we also do observe was sometime called *Blund* and *White*): Bishop *Godwin* somewhat severely reflects upon him, (*g*) as if he were but a lazy sort of Man: *Qui mitis ingenii specie socordiam obtegens, ipse otiosus, desidere solitus. Who under a shew of great meakness and mildness of Spirit, did cover his Slothfulness*; and that he referred all the Labour and Business of his Episcopal Function to the menagement of his Officers, *viz.* His Chancellor *Lodswell*, his Register *Sutton*, his Official *Fitz-Herbert*, and to *Ermeston* the Keeper of his Seal: And thence they took occasion to abuse their Master and enrich themselves, disposing of Places and ordering Matters at their pleasure. These, with other chief Servants of the House-

[*g*] De Præsul. *Exon.* p. 460.

ve are elsewhere informed [*b*], compacted among themselves, whil'st the Bishop lay Weak nd Sick in his Bed, to make unto themselves the Conveyances of such Livings as then lay n the Bishop's Disposal. Accordingly they made out Advowsans, and other Settlements, s to them seemed best; which were forthwith Sealed and Delivered according to the Orers among themselves concluded and agreed on; though all was reversed, and they punishd by the next Bishop.

[*b*] *Hook.* Print. Catal. of the Bps. of *Exon.*

That his Officers might impose upon the Meekness of his Disposition, and the Weakness f his bodily Constitution at that time, is not unlikely: but that they did it by any slothul Comivance of his, is not so apparent; for 'tis said, They took the advantage, *whil'st e lay Sick and Weak in his Bed, without his privacy or consent, and when he was passed all hopes of ecovery.*

'Tis true, this Reverend Prelate is represented, by our best Writers, as a Man of a mild pirit, and of a good and gentle Nature: Which is so far from being any Disparagement o his Memory, that it is sufficient to Perfume it, and to render it fragrant to Posterity. Was not the *Great BISHOP of our Souls meek and lowly in Mind?* Is not this that ery Lesson HE would have all HIS Disciples *Learn of HIM?* S. *Matth.* 11. 29. nd when St. *Paul* reckons up those excellent Ingredients which constitute the Character of Christian Bishop; He mentions, among other, this as one, *Not given to Wine,* (which is hus explain'd: Not ready to Quarrel, and offer Wrong, as one in Wine) *but Patient* (*i*). *olomon* makes it a Badg of Wisdom to be of a *cool Spirit* (*k*); and positively asserts it, That *He that is slow to Anger, is better than the Mighty: And he that ruleth his Spirit, than he hat taketh a City.*

[*i*] 1 *Tim.* 3. 3.

[*k*] *Prov.* 17. 27. c. 16. v. 32.

That this Reverend Bishop was Meek and Tame, to the Prejudice of his Office, or his Church, we no where else do find: Rather the contrary is testified of him (*l*), That however he was a mild-spirited Man, *He was very Stout against such as, in his time, did offer any Injury to the Church.* An Argument, that as he had Occasions enough for the tryal of the Temper of his mind herein; so upon the push, he had approved it true as Steel, and quitted himself with the Courage and Resolution which became a Bishop.

[*l*] *Hook.* Print. Cat. of Bps. of *Exon.*

He was also a worthy Benefactor to his Church; contributing very liberally towards the Buildings of his Cathedral (*m*): For that noble Pile, (which, for the Uniformity thereof, may seem to have been built by one Man in one Age) was not, *Opus unius Sæculi*, the Work of an Age; but Four hundred thirty and seven Years in Finishing (*n*). For from its first Foundation, in the Reign of K. *Athelstan*, *A. D.* 932. to the compleating thereof by that noble Prelate *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, (descended from the ancient House of the *Grandisons*, Dukes of *Burgundy*) *An.* 43 *Ed.* 3. 1369. is no less space of time. What part or portion thereof fell to this Bishop's Share to carry on, I no where find. But, however, the particulars of his good Works may be forgotten on Earth; 'tis sufficient to his Reward, which shall be hereafter, that a faithful Register of them all is kept in Heaven.

[*m*] Id. in his Ms. Cat. of Bps. of *Exon.*

[*n*] *Iz.* Mem. part 1. p. 3.

He continued Bishop of the Church of *Exeter* about the space of Twelve Years; and then, having finished his Course, he put off his Garments of Mortality, which were decently Deposited under the South Tower of his own Cathedral, in a Tomb covered with Touch-Stone, *A. D.* 1257. which I take to be that *Mausolæum*, adjoyning there to the South-Wall thereof.

As to his Arms, a certain Author hath bestowed upon him a different Coat from that before mentioned: but how well it fits him I cannot tell; most likely not at all. If any one be disposed to try it on, 'tis thus Emblazon'd by him (*o*), *Lozengy Or and Sab.*

[*o*] *Iz.* Cat. of the Bps. of *Exon.*

If I should by any be thought tedious or impertinent, in my so full clearing up our Title to this Reverend Prelate's Birth in this County, the *Motto* to his Arms shall be all my Apology; which is thus in English,

Truth will overcome.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1257.
R. R. Hen. 3d.

Or a Chevron Sab. charg'd with 3 Cinque-foils of the firſt between 2 Keys in cheif, and a Sword erect of the ſecond.

Motto. Vincit Patientia.

BRONSCOMBE

WALTER, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, was a Native of the ſame City; and born there of poor and mean Parentage (*a*): which I mention, not in the leaſt to diſparage the Memory of this great Prelate, but rather to his Honour; That from the diſadvantage of ſo low a Footing, he ſhould be able to mount up ſo high.

(*a*) Patre natus Exonienſi Cive, ſed tenuiſſimæ ſortis & ex plebe infimâ. *Godw.* de Præſ. in Epiſc. *Exon.* p. 461.

Where, or under whom, he had his Education, it doth not now appear; tho' plain it is, he had a very Liberal one; partly at the Coſt of his Parents, and partly at the Coſt of their Friends: who keeping him to his Book he being of a towardly and good Diſpoſition, came to deſerve at laſt, the Character of a very Well Learned Man (*b*).

(*b*) *Hook.* print. Cat. of the Biſhops of *Exon.*

He was firſt Arch-Deacon of *Surrey*; and from thence, on the Death of Biſhop *Blondy*, he was advanced to the Biſhoprick of *Exon*, his native City. What is not a little Remarkable, at the time of his Election, 'tis ſaid (*c*), He was no Prieſt, and therefore not capable of any ſuch Dignity. But immediately he took that Order upon him, and forthwith he was conſecrated Biſhop: all which being done within Fifteen days ſpace, it was counted as for a Miracle, for ſo many Dignities to be caſt upon one Man in ſo ſhort a time, had not been lightly ſeen. He was elected Biſhop in *February*, and conſecrated at *Canterbury*, by the Hands of *Boniface*, Arch-biſhop thereof, *March* the 10th, 1257. ſays *Godwin*: *March* the 10th, 1258. ſays the Regiſter of the Church of *Canterbury* (*d*): which is a Year Odds.

(*c*) Id. ibid.

(*d*) Conſecratus à *Bonifac.* in Eccl. *Cant. Mar.* 10. 1258 *Whrrt.* Ex Regiſtr. Eccl. *Cant.* apud Angl. Sac. V. 1. p. 440.

And here it may not be concealed, That ſome have ſpoken leſs honourably of this Reverend Prelate, than became his Character, or perhaps, upon a ſober Examination of things, than he deſerv'd to have been; as if he got away ſeveral Eſtates from the right owners by Craft and Guile; unbecoming a Churchman and a Biſhop.

Thus he is charg'd, with the getting the Mannor of *Biſhops-Cliſt*, near *Exeter*, by a Trick; the way thus, Sir *Ralph Sachvile*, Lord of *Cliſt-Sachvile*, now from its latter Lords, called *Biſhops-Cliſt*, being required to attend *King Edward* the Firſt into *France* (*e*), or, as others will have it (*f*), Prince *Edward*, in his Voyage to the Holy Land, that he might put himſelf into an Equipage ſuitable to his Rank and Quality, was forced to Mortage theſe Lands for a Supply of Moneys: which he did accordingly, to Dr. *Bronſcombe* Biſhop of *Exeter*. The Condition of which Covenants ran, not only that the Biſhop ſhould be re-emburſed his Money, but that the Knight at his return ſhould ſatisfie him for all the Expences and incidental Charges his Lordſhip ſhould be out upon the Premiſes.

(*e*) *Pole* of *Dev.* in *Biſh. Cliſt.*

(*f*) *Weſtcot* in *Cliſt-Sachvile.*

Sir *Ralph* being gone out of *England*, the Biſhop laid out ſo much Money in ſtately Buildings, rich Manurements of the Land, ſtrong Fences, and the like, that at his return, he found the Charges to exceed the Principal: and both together, the true Value of the thing. Whereupon the Knight left it all at the Biſhop's diſpoſal; who made here a very fair Palace, which he left to his Succeſſors, Biſhops of *Exeter*; and in whoſe Hands it continued

tinued unto the days of Bishop *Voysey*, who alienated it unto the Lord *Russel*; one of which right noble Family about sixty Years since, was pleased to part with it; and sold the House and good part of the Barten and Mannor, (the rest unto others) to the Ancestor of *Richard Beavis*, Esq; whose pleasant and gentile Habitation now it is. A Gentleman, who hath been much delighted in Ringing, and most critically skill'd in Tuning of Bells, of any other in these Parts. 'Tis a Praise to be eminent in any honest and ingenious Faculty.

The Bishop having thus secured *Clist-Suchvile* to his See, had a mind also to the *Advowsan* of the Church of *Sowton*, then from its Owner called *Clist-Fomison*; and there fell out a lucky occasion for the hitching in of that also: thus,

The Bishop had a Frier to his Chaplain and Confessor, which died in his House at *Clist* aforesaid, and should have been buried at the Parish-Church of *Farrindon*, unto which that House belonged; but because the Parish-Church was somewhat far off, the Ways foul, and the Weather Rainy, or the like, the Bishop willed and commanded the Corps to be carried to the Parish-Church of *Sowton*, near adjoyning (g). Mr. *Fomison*, the Lord and Patron at that time of that Parish, understanding the Bishop was minded to make or claim a new Way over his Lands, without his Leave or Consent, calls out several of his Tenants and Servants to preclude the Passage. The Bishop's Men being come with the Corps, and finding their way stopp'd by the adverse Party, endeavour to open it by Force; and meeting all on a narrow bridg over the Clist, which parts the two Parishes, they strive and contend so long, that in the end, my Lord's Frier fell in the Water. The which, the Bishop took in so much Indignation, that a Holy Frier, a Religious Man, and his own Chaplain, should be so irreverently treated after he was dead, that he fell out with the Gentleman; and upon I know not what pretences, proceeded to an Excommunication against him; until at length, he was forced to purchase his Peace and Quiet, at the Price of his *Advowsan* aforesaid, with a piece of Land into the bargain, granted unto the Bishop; and which continues in the Hands of his Successors unto this Day.

(g) *Hook.* print. Car. of the Bishops of *Exet.* in Bp. *Br.*

These are the things, with I know not what Story, of his wiping his Dean and Chapter of *Cornish-Wood*, for the enlargement of his barten at *Clist*, which do blur and blemish the Memory of this great Man. I am no way willing (having suffered so severely under 'em) to become the Advocate of Oppression or Injustice in any, though a Father. Nor yet can I consent, so Reverend a Person should have any Stain stick to his memory, which may fairly be wiped off.

We have here heard only one Party, whose Story is good until the others be told. He in this time, undoubtedly, could have made a just Defence of himself herein. To say nothing of *Clist-Sachvile*, which it seems was only answerable to the Agreement made between the Bishop and the Knight, the quarrel with Mr. *Fomison* was wholly accidental, and undesign'd of his Lordship: the Circumstances whereof, did we thoroughly understand 'em, would be found to make a great alteration in the Case.

But shall we enquire farther into these things? It will be no difficult matter to conjecture from whence all those Stories and Criminations came; even from the Malice of those Persons, who had deservedly participated of his Lordship's Justice: for he caused the Chancellor of his Church, the Register, the Official, and the keeper of the Seal to his Predecessor, to do open Penance in St. *Peter*'s Church at *Exon*, upon *Palm-Sunday*, *March* 19. 1267. *For false contriving and disposing of sundry spiritual Livings of the said Church, under the former Bishop's Seal, without his privacy or consent, while he lay a dying* (h).

(h) Ex. Mem. of *Exet.* p. 15.

Truly, he who shall presume (be he Bishop or other) so publickly to expose such men as these, who might no more want for Wit and Parts to raise, than Malice and Revenge, to spread and propagate such scandalous Stories, must not expect to have his memory descend very fragrant to Posterity. *His Mole-hill shall be bigger than anothers Mountain*; *and a Mote in his Eye, shall be held larger than a Beam in their own.*

Shall we consider this Prelate, not as represented by the malice of his Adversaries, but the impartial Records of Truth; we shall find him a Person of great Piety and Devotion, according to the Times wherein he lived. I shall therefore crave leave to do that Right and Justice to his Memory, as to insert some considerable Instances thereof, as I find them Recorded to his Praise.

First, 'Tis said, he builded the Hospital of St. *John*'s within East-Gate, *Exon* (i); or rather, as I humbly conceive, repaired it; for it was Founded by two Brethren, (whose names were *Long*) before. However he was a considerable benefactor thereunto; settling upon it two Estates at *Clist* and *Rockesdon*.

(i) Prochotrophium S. *Joh.* construxit intra portam Orientalem *Exon. God.* de Præsul in Episc. *Exon.*

He also founded a noble College at *Perin* in *Cornwal*, consisting of a Dean and Twelve Prebends, to the Honour of the blessed Virgin and S. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*. And what is to be noted, It is said, *He was admonished so to do by a Vision in the Night*. Nor did he raise the Structure only, but endowed it also with good Lands; insomuch, that at the Dissolution of Monasteries in *K. Hen.* 8. time, the Revenues thereof, with some Addition made thereunto, by *Peter Quivel* his Successor in the See of *Exeter*, amounted to the yearly Value of 205 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

To his Works of Piety, let us farther add, the consideration of his Devotion; which according to the Religion of those Days, was very conspicuous. The Holy Angel *Gabriel*, being of so great Interest in the Court of Heaven, S. *Luke* 1. 19. *I am* Gabriel, *which stand in the presence of God*, &c. he thought it a matter very useful, if not meritorious, to institute in his Church, a particular Feastival to his Name; and that the People might not complain of the dearness of this super-added piece of Devotion, he appointed good Lands to discharge the Cost of the Solemnity.

Farther, if credit may be given to his Funeral Monument and Epitaph, (the best, and all the Record we have left us of many eminent Persons) which we can't suppose him to have contrived himself; we find there, he was willing *all Glory should be ascrib'd to God alone*, without the least Conjunction therein, of Saint or Angel. And this hath brought me to the consideration of his Death.

This Reverend Prelate having well Governed this Church Three and Twenty Years, departed this Life *July* 22. 1280. or as some will, 1281 (*k*). and lieth Interr'd under a very noble Alabaster Tomb, which stands fair and undemolished this Day, on the South side of the Lady *Mary*'s Chapel, in his own Church at *Exeter*: the Figure and Device of which Monument is thus,

(*k*) *Ex.* Catal. of Bish. of *Exon.*

Against the Side-wall of that Chapel, is raised a Bed of about three Foot and half high whereon is laid the lively Effigies of the deceased Bishop, curiously cut out in polish'd Alabaster, in his Episcopal Robes, all at large, well painted.

Over which, is a very stately Arch, supported with Marble Pillars, and adorn'd with Angels, neatly carved and painted in Stone.

The first Angel hath a Label on his breast, with this Inscription on it, *Soli Deo Honor & Glori*

The second Angel hath this, *Deum adora, omni die, omni hora.*

His Epitaph consisteth of Twelve Hexamiter Verses; Six whereof are written in one long continued Line in fair Characters, on the Edge of the Monument, which runs from End to End; whereby we may guess at the length thereof, which, with the other six, I shall subjoyn.

Olim Sincerus Pater, omni dignus amore
Primus Walterus, magno jacet hic in honore.
Edidit hic plura, dignissima laude Statuta;
Quæ tanquam jura, servanti hic omnia tuta.
Atq; hoc collegium, quod Glasney plebs vocat omnis,
Condidit egregium, pro voce datur sibi somnis.

Quot Loca construxit? Pietatis quot bona fecit?
Quam sanctam duxit vitam, vox dicere quæ scit?
Laudibus immensis jubilet Gens Exoniensis,
Et chorus & Turba, quòd Natus in hac fuit urbe.
Plus si scire velis, Festum statuit Gabrielis:
Gaudeat in Cælis igitur, Pater iste fidelis.

Thus Englished:

This sincere Father, worthy of Love so high,
Walter the first, doth here in Honour lie.
He wholsome Laws did for his Church indite,
That all things safe might keep in Peace and Right.
Fair *Glaseney* College, as 'tis call'd, he founded,
Warn'd thereunto, b' a Voice in's Sleep, that sounded.

What Buildings he? What pious Works did raise?
How Holy too? What Tongue can speak his Praise?
On this her High Renown may *Exeter* glory,
In her was born the Man so great in Story.
Would you know more? he made to *Gabriel*
(Heavens bless his pious Soul!) a Feastival.

The *Motto* under his Arms is suitable to, and well worthy of his Function; being in English, *Patience overcometh.*

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1348.
R. R. Edw. 3.

Argent a Wivern Azure (*).

(*) *Hook.* Cat. of Arms, MS.

De BAMPTON

JOHN, Doctor of Divinity, was born at the Town of *Bampton*, lying on the Skirts of *Somersetshire*, about Five Miles North of *Tiverton* in this County. This place heretofore, was variously written, as *Bahantune*, *Baenton*, *Baunton*, *Bahampton*, *Bampton*, &c. (*a*) It is an antient Town, priviledged with a weekly Market on *Saturdays*, and two yearly Fairs, the one in *Whitsun*-week, the other on St. *Luke*'s Day. It giveth Name to the Hundred, which hath six other Parishes within it. Here, as *Marianus* and *Florentius* report, *A.D.* 620. was a great Conflict between *Kenegel* the first Christian King of the West-Saxons and the Brittains (*b*), where the King put Twenty Thousand to the Sword; the Original names a larger Number, by one Cipher.

(*a*) Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 432.

(*b*) *Wesc.* Surv. in *Baunt.* MS.

These Lands are given by *William* the Conqueror to a noble *Norman*, *Walter de Doway*, who had his Castle in this place: which yet did not long continue in his Name; for *Robert* his Son called himself *de Bahantune* or *Baunton*, whose Daughter and Heir *Julian*, brought this Inheritance to her Husband, *William Paganel*, or *Paynel*, Lord of *Bridgwater*; whose Son's Daughter, *Christian*, brought this Estate to her Husband (*c*), that great Soldier and Undertaker of the Irish Conquest, Sir *Milo Cogan*, *Kt.* by which means it came into that Name; in which it flourish'ed for divers Descents in much Honour. Until at length *Elizabeth*, Sister and Co-heir of Sir *John Cogan*, the eighth Knight of that Name in a direct Line in this place, brought it to her Husband Sir *Fulk Fitz-Warren*, *Kt.* Lord of *Wanting*: and by another Heir of that honourable Tribe, it came to Sir *Richard Hankford* of *Annery* in this County, *Kt.* by one of the Co-heirs of which Family, it came to the most Noble Line of *Bourchier*, late Earls of *Bath*; whose Dwelling was at *Taustock* near *Barnstaple*: in which having continued about six Descents, it fell, with many other noble Estates, among three Heirs Female; one married to the Earl of *Stampford*, one to the Earl of *Denbeigh*, and one to Sir *Chichester Wray* of *Cornwal*, Baronet; in whose Posterity, for the most part, it still remains to this Day: and is the noble Seat of the Lady *Wray*, Dowager of the honourable Sir *Bourchier Wray*, Bar. lately deceased.

(*c*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Desc. of *Dev.* in *Baunt.*

At this place, we are informed (*d*) was this *John de Baunton*, or *de Bampton* born; whose Name is said to be *Local*, and to be derived from thence. For according to antient Custom, Clergy-men of Note were wont to be called from the Town or Village where they were born. Which Practice continued much in Vogue unto the Days of King *Henry* the Sixth, and then --*de*- such a place, began to be left off: began, says *Fuller* (*e*), but not quite finished, for some continued the Use a long while after.

(*d*) Mr. *Risd.* Chor. Desc. of *Dev.* in *Bampt.* MS.

(*e*) Worth. p. 43.

This *John de Bampton*, as to his Profession, was a Monk of the Order of the Carmelites; so called, from having their Habitation in Caves and Rocks in the Hill *Carmel*; famous for the Prophets *Elias* and *Elisha* (*f*): They began about the Year of Christ 1160. Or as others say, 1121. They came into *England Anno* 1240. *Ralph Freshburn* was their first Governour here; and *Humfrid Newton*, the first Carmelite that read School-Divinity in *Cambridge*; and was of that Order, the first Doctor of Divinity. *Gregory* the Ninth, who was advanced to the Popedom, *Anno* 1227. forbad them to enjoy Possessions or Revenues; but were to beg from Door to Door. To be of this Order, was held meritorious in the Church of *Rome*: and of this was *John de Bampton*.

(*f*) *Ros.* view of Relig. p. 301.

(g) *Bal.* Descr. Cent. 10. p. 46.
(h) *Risd.* quo supra.

He was a great Lover of Learning, and studied many Years at *Cambridg* (*g*); and is said to have been the first that read *Aristotle* publickly in the Schools there (*h*). He applyed himself also to nobler Studies; and made so great a Progress in Divinity, that he at length commenc'd Doctor of that sublime Faculty.

(i) *Bal.* ibid.

He was a Person excellently Learned for the Times wherein he lived; had a very acute Wit (*i*), and was a great Disputant. For he well knew how to urge and how to evade all the Subtilties of sophistical Arguments.

He wrote divers Books, some of which we find thus Entituled in the Centuries of *Balæus*.

Opusculum octo Quæstionum.	Lib. 1.
De veritate Propositionum.	Lib. 1.
Lecturæ Scholasticæ in Theologia.	Lib. 1.

Some other things he composed, but altogether *Sophistry*, as that Author tells us.

How long Doctor *Bampton* continued in the University after the taking that Degree, or whether he retired to any particular Monastery of his Order, I am not able to inform my self or Reader: nor can I learn where he died, or in what Dormitory his Corps doth rest. He flourished under *Edward* King of *England*, the Third of that Name; about the Year of our Redemption, 1340.

(k) Sir *W. Pole* in *Comb-Ral.* MS.

There was another Family of the Name *Baunton*, that flourished in the Parish of *Combe-Raglegh*, near *Honiton* in this County (*k*); which Parish was first named *Combe* singly, then *Combe-baunton*: for here was famous, in *K. Henry* 3. time, Sir *Matthew de Baunton*, *Kt.* and after him *John de Baunton*.

Whether this Stirp took its Name from the Parish and Family aforesaid, or whether our *John de Baunton* or *Bampton*, had any Relation to it, I do not find. Afterward this Parish left the name of *Combe-Baunton*, and came to be called *Combe-Matthew*, from *Matthew* the Lord thereof: and so at last, *Come-Ralegh*, from the *Raleghs*, which it still retaineth (*l*).

(l) Id. ibid. in Cat. of Arms.

The Arms of *Baunton* of *Comb-Baunton*, were, *Gul. a Bend between 3 Escalops Or. one above, two below.*

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1350. R. R. Edw. 3d.

[*] Sir *W. Pole's* Cat. of Arms.

Or three Piles in Point B. (*)

BRIAN

LORD *Guy*. That he had his Birth at the place where his Ancestors had their Residence, and that they had their Residence at the place from which they took, or to which they gave, their Name, we may reasonably conclude; and that was *Tor-Bryan*, a small Parish, lying about Three Miles to the South of *Newton-bushel* in this County. Here were lately seen near the Church, some Remains of an antient noble House, sometime the Seat and Habitation of this honourable Family.

The

The place deriveth its name, partly from the Rocks and Torrs which there abound, eſpecially about the Church; and partly from its antient Lords the *Brians*: for this was the long continued Inheritance of this noble Progeny (*a*). The Heirs-male whereof, as is obſerv'd, were always called *Guy*, from the beginning of *K. Hen.* 2. Reign, unto the latter end of *K. Rich.* 2. which is more than Two hundred Years.

(*a*) Id. ibid. in *Tor-Bryan*.

Dugdal in his *Baronage of* England (*b*), acknowledges, That he had not ſeen any mention of this Name, until the 29 K. *Hen.* 3 that *Guy de Brien* received Command to aſſiſt the Earl of *Gloceſter* againſt the Welſh; whereas we find it flouriſhed in theſe Parts long before, even ſo far back as the days of K. *Hen.* 2. when we meet with Sir *Guy de Bryan*, of *Tor-bryan* in this County, *Kt.* (*c*)

(*b*) Vol. 2. p. 151.

(*c*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſc. of *Dev.* in his Cat. of Knights in K. *H.* 2. MS.

The ſame Learned Antiquary farther ſays (*d*), That the chief Seat of this Family was in the Marches of *Wales*, as he doth gueſs. If he hath no better Authority for it than a bare Gueſs, then it may be lawful for us to gueſs alſo: And from the continual Marriages of this Family for divers Generations following, with Gentry in theſe Parts, we may gueſs, It had its chief Reſidence in this County. Thus *Guy de Bryan*, of *Slapton* and *Tor-bryan*, married *Eve*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Henry de Tracy* (*e*), whoſe Dwelling was at *Barnſtaple*, and ſometimes at *Tauſtock* near adjoyning. *Guy de Brian*, in King *Henry* the Third's time, Married the Lady *Jone de la Pole*, of *Pole* (*f*), in *Slapton* aforeſaid. Sir *Guy* his Son Married *Sybella*, Daughter of *Walter de Sulley*, of *Iddeſlegh*, (by whom he or his Poſterity came to be Lord of *Great Torrington*). Sir *Guy* his Son, *Jone de Carew*. The Lord *Guy de Bryan* Married *Anne*, the Daughter and Heir of *William Holway*, of *Holway*, by whom he had Iſſue *Anne*, Wife of Sir *John Cary* the JUDGE; all *Devon-ſhire* Families. Which may preponderate, in the Ballance of Opinion, That this Noble Perſonage was alſo Born here.

(*d*) *Dugd.* quo ſup.

(*e*) *Dugd.* ut antea.

(*f*) Sir. W. *Pole*'s Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Tor-Brian*, and *Slap.* MS.

That they had a great Eſtate in *Wales*, and that the Caſtle of *Walweyn* in the County of *Pembroke* was theirs, as Sir *William Dugdal* informs us, I readily grant: So they had in *Surrey*, *Middleſex*, *Dorſet*, and elſewhere, as well as there; which is no Argument, but this Lord *Guy de Brian*, might have been a Native of this Province.

He was a great Man in the days of K. *Edward* the Third, and a Perſon of eminent Note; (*g*) of whom that Learned Antiquary quoted in the Margent, gives the following honourable Hiſtory.

(*g*) *Dugd.* ibid. p. 151.

Guy Lord *Brian*, was Standard bearer to King *Edward* the Third, in that notable Fight he had with the French at *Calais*, in the Twenty Third Year of his Reign, *Anno Dom.* 1349. Where, behaving himſelf at that time with great Courage and Valour, in Recompence thereof, he had a Grant of Two Hundred Marks *per An.* out of the Exchequer, during Life.

In the Twenty Fourth of the ſame KING, he obtained a Charter for Free-Warren, in all his Demeſn Lands in *Surrey*, *Middleſex*, *Dorſet*, *Devon*, and *Wales*.

After this, *Anno* Twenty Sixth of the ſame Reign, he was Conſtituted One of the Commiſſioners, for Arraying of Men, in the Counties of *York* and *Berkſhire*, for Defence of the Realm, againſt the French, then Threatning an Invaſion.

Two Years after this, *&c. Anno* 28 *Edward* the Third, 1354. He was one of the Ambaſſadors, with *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, and Others, then ſent to *Rome*, to procure a Ratification of the League between *England* and *France*, from the Pope; and attending the KING the Year after, in his Expedition into *France*, he was made a Banneret; *i. e.* Knighted in the Field under the Banner Royal: Having Licenſe for the better ſupport of that Dignity, to purchaſe Lands of 200 *l. per An.* Value, to himſelf and his Heirs.

In the 33d. *Edw.* 3d. he was again in the Wars of *France*; ſo likewiſe the Year following, where continuing in the King's Service, he had Reſpite for the Payment of ſuch Debts as were due from him for the Ferm of the Mannor of *Weſtcot*.

After this, *Anno* 35 *Edward* the Third He was again ſent Ambaſſador to the Court of *Rome*, upon important Buſineſs: and the King engaged himſelf to indemnify him for any Loſs or Detriment he might receive in that Journey.

In the Thirty Seventh of that *KING*, he obtained a Grant of the Mannor of *Northam*, near *Bytheford* in this County; which belonged to the Abby of *Caen* in *Normandy*.

Then went he once more into the Wars of *France*, *Anno* 43 *Edward* the Third, and the ſame Year was made Admiral of the *KING*'s Fleet againſt the French; and in the Forty Fifth *Edward* the Third, he was employed in the Scottiſh Wars.

In all which honourable Employments, he behaved himſelf with ſo great Satiſ faction to his Prince, that he was Elected into the Society of the Knights of th Moſt Noble *ORDER* of the *GARTER*: An Order firſt Founded by thi *KING*, in the 23th Year of his Reign, *Anno Dom.* 1348. now of the greateſt Honou in *Europe* of that kind.

Nor was this Noble Perſon in the Service and Favour of this Prince only, bu upon his Deceaſe, he ſucceeded in that alſo of *King Richard* the Second his Grand Son; and Served him with good Succeſs by Sea and Land: In whoſe Court an Time, this Lord *Brian* was of that Reputation, that he was Conſtituted one o the Commiſſioners to Treat with *John* Duke of *Brittany* and the Earl of *Montfor* for a League of Friendſhip with *King Richard*; being the ſame Year in that Expedition mad into *Ireland*, with *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*.

Thus far of the Military Actions of this Lord *Brian*, whereby he approv'd himſelf great Soldier.

Let us next conſider him alſo in his Religious Deportment; and according to th Devotion of thoſe Times, we ſhall find him to be a good Chriſtian. For he Foun ded a Chauntrey for Four Prieſts, to Sing Service every Day, in the Chapel of ou Lady, within the Mannor of *Slapton*, lying about Four Miles from *Kingsbridg* i this County; which he Endowed with Lands of Ten Pounds *per Annum* Value; a alſo with the *Advowſan* of the Church of *Slapton*. After the Diſſolution, it was pu chaſed by *Ameredeth*; whoſe Grand-Son Sold it unto Sir *Richard Hawkins*, *Kt.* the famou Sea Captain.

This Lord *Guy de Brian* was a Baron of Parliament, unto which he was Sum mon'd, from the Twenty Fourth of *Edward* the Third, until the Thirteenth of *Ki Richard* the Second; ſoon after which he died. *Dugdal* tells us (*h*), That he Ma [*h*] Quo ſupra. ried *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*: but it muſt be underſtoo of his ſecond Wife, for his firſt was *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *William Holway*, of *Holwa* Eſq; as was ſaid before.

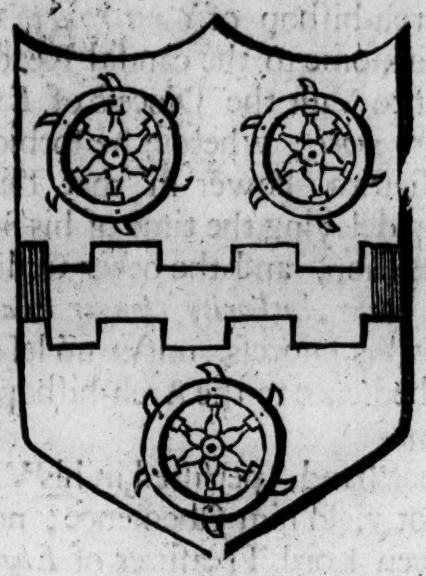
He departed this Life *Wedneſday* next after the Feaſt of the Aſſumption of the bleſſed Vi gin, *Anno* 14th of *King Richard* 2d. 1391. being then ſeiſed of the Mannors of *Northa Slapton*, and *Tor-brian*, in this County.

By his ſecond Wife, whom Sir *William Pole* (*i*) calls *Margaret*, he had Iſſue two Son [*i*] In *Tor-Bri.* *Guy*, and *William*. The younger, who was a *Knight*, and Captain of the Caſtle of *Mer* in the Marches of *Calais*, died *Anno* 21th *Richard* 2d. without Iſſue. *Guy*, his eldeſt So left two Daughters, and Heirs to their Grand-Father (their Father dying before him) ma ried to *Devereux* and *Lovel*.

The Eldeſt, *Philippa*, (whoſe ſecond Husband was Sir *Henry le Scrope*, *Kt.*) for her Pu perty, had in *Devon*, the Mannor of *Northam*, two Mannors in *Somerſet*, and one in *D ſet*, called *Pomknolle*, with the *Advowſan* of that Church. *Elizabeth* the Youngeſt, was t Wife of *Robert*, the Son of *John Lovell*, whoſe Share was the Mannor of *Donhed* in t County of *Somerſet*, the Iſle of *Londy*, with the Lordſhips of *Dartmouth*, *Clifton*, and *Har neſs* in *Devon*.

Thus ended this Noble Family.

B.



Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1370.
R. R. Edw. 3.

Sab. a Fesſ Battled Counterbattled between 3 Catherine Wheels Or (*a*). [*a*] *Iza.* Cat. of Bps. of *Exet.*

Motto. Vincit qui Patitur.

BRENTINGHAM

THOMAS, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, and Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*, was born in this County [*b*]; though where I can't ſo much as gueſs, having never met the Name any where elſe, in all the Records of this Province: But, perhaps, Biſhop *Godw.* his -- *alias Goad*, affix'd to his Name in the Engliſh Edition of his Prelates, may give us ſome light in this matter-- And then we may ſuppoſe him a Native of the City of *Exeter*, where *Good* or *Goad* flouriſhed even before this time. [*b*] Id. ibid.

We can ſay nothing as to the Education of this Prelate; the firſt Notices we have of him, are, when he was *Quæſtor*, or Treaſurer, to K. *Ed.* 3. in *Picardy* [*c*]; which was, moſt likely, at the time when that Heroic Prince took the Town of *Calais* from the French, *Aug.* 3. 1347. *An.* 21. of his Reign. Where this Reverend Perſon beſtow'd thoſe many intervening Years, *i. e.* between his Quæſtorſhip and his Biſhoprick, we cannot tell; nor, indeed, any thing elſe of him, until the time of the Death of the two Biſhops of *Exeter* and *Hereford*; which happening both together, it ſo fell out, that the Canons of both theſe Churches met, in the choice of Mr. *Brentingham* to be their Biſhop; who being left to himſelf herein, which he would accept, (whether induced by the larger Revenues of the one, at that time, above the other, or a natural Inclination that might biaſs him to his own Country before the other, I ſhant determine) embraced the Dioceſs of *Exeter*; and was Conſecrated accordingly by *William Wittleſey*, Lord Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, *Mar.* 31. 1370. [*c*] *Godw.* de Præſul. *Exon.* p. 470.

About Nine Years after this, *viz. An.* 2. *Rich.* 2. according to *Godwin*, but *An.* 1. *Ric.* 2. *Jul.* 19. as *Dugdal* tells us [*d*], was Biſhop *Brentingham* conſtituted Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*. A Place which for Honour is the ſecond, but for Profit the firſt, about the Crown [*e*]; the late Salary, belonging thereunto, was Eight thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. This high and honourable Office, *Godw.* tells us [*f*], he enjoyed to the 12*th* Year of K. *Richard*'s Reign; but *Dugd.* more truly informs us [*g*], that he poſſeſſed it not above 4 Years, and then *Robert de Hales*, Prior of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, was made Lord Treaſurer in his place. [*d*] Chron. Ser. page 50. [*e*] *Chamb.* preſ. State of *Engl.* P. 1. page 135. [*f*] Quo ſupra. [*g*] Ib.d. p. 52.

However, about ſeven Years after this, *ſc. An.* 12. *Ric.* 2. he was once more advanced to that high Office [*h*]; in which he continued one Year more, and was then diſcharged again: What the ground hereof might be, it may not quit-coſt to enquire; but we may well ſuppoſe, it was without any Diſhonour to our Biſhop, as may appear by what follows. The Parliament, that then was, being exceedingly diſpleaſed at K. *Richard*'s menaging the Affairs of the Kingdom, ſuffering himſelf to be led aſide by evil Counſellours, thirteen Lords by their Order, were choſen, to have the overſight, under the King, of the whole Government of the Realm [*i*]. Of this number this Reverend Prelate, for his great Wiſdom and Experience, was appointed to be one. A Paſſage of that honourable and publick Remark, that I admire how Biſhop *Godwin*, in his elaborate Hiſtory of the Biſhops of *England*, ſhould come to leave it out of his Life. [*h*] Id. ib p. 54. [*i*] Sir R. Bak. Chr. *An.* 9 *Ric.* 2.

Yet, notwithſtanding, all the Honours and Abilities of this great Perſon, (to let us ſee how vain and empty all worldly Splendour is) could not defend him from thoſe Troubles and Diſturbances which harraſs the Life of Mortal Man. Among others, as what is moſt remarkable, was that bitter Controverſy he had with that moſt Reverend and Noble Prelate *William Courtenay*, Lord Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, (our Country-man alſo) a brief account whereof it may not be irkſome to the candid Reader, here to relate (*k*).

[*k*] Out of Bp. *Godw.* de Præſul. Cant. p. 174.

The Arch-biſhop being about to Viſit the Dioceſs of *Exeter*, by his Metrapolitical Authority, ſent out his Inhibition *pro more*; wherein he forbids the Biſhop, and other Ordinaries, the Exerciſe of their Eccleſiaſtical Power in that Dioceſs, during his Archiepiſcopal Viſitation. But the Arch-biſhop delaying the time of his Seſſion from day to day, and that for a great while together, the Biſhop, and the other Ordinaries, began to complain, *That they were kept from the Exerciſe of their Authority, longer than the Canons did allow.* Whereupon Biſhop *Brentingham* forbids his Dioceſs, under no leſs Penalty than that of Excomunication, to yield any farther Obedience to the Arch-biſhop's Viſitation: and ſo he immediately appeal'd to the Pope of *Rome*.

The Arch-biſhop, on the other hand, perſiſted in his Viſitation; and proceeded to Excommunicate all, who would not yield him Obedience; not ſparing the Biſhop of *Exeter* himſelf, though he had lately been Lord Treaſurer of *England*. Matters now went very high; and it ſeemed a meaſuring Caſt, which ſide was moſt likely to prevail Until, at length, there fell out an unlucky Chance, which proved a great Prejudice to the Biſhop, and embarraſs'd the whole buſineſs; and that was the imprudent Act of ſome of his Lordſhip's own Servants, who meeting the Arch-biſhop's Apparator, *Thomas Hill*, at *Topſham*, (the Port of *Exeter*) they would needs examine his Boxes and Fardles; and finding among other things a certain Inſtrument, with the Arch-biſhop's Seal affix'd, wherein the Biſhop was ſummon'd to appear, and anſwer certain Articles before his Grace, they fell upon the poor *Sumner*, beat him very ſore, and after that cauſed him to eat the ſaid Inſtrument, Wax, and all.

Which barbarous Action being brought to the Notice of the King, though before he ſeemed indifferent between both Parties; yet now did his Majeſty begin altogether to favour the Arch-biſhop and his Cauſe.

Whereupon Biſhop *Brentingham*, ſeeing he could not ſtem ſo ſtrong a Current, prudently yielded himſelf up to be carry'd by it. And ſo withdrawing his Appeal from *Rome*, humbly ſubmitted himſelf to the Arch-biſhop's Grace; who hereupon (as became a Gentleman and a Biſhop) generouſly paſſed by all former Prejudices, and embraced him again with Reſpect and Favour.

This Prelate, for thoſe times, was a learned Perſon, and of great Prudence and Dexterity in Buſineſs (*l*). And, had it not been for his Misfortune, in having Servants whoſe Zeal went beyond their Knowledg, we might have had, perhaps, a far different account of the Iſſue of that Contraſt of his with the Arch-biſhop.

[*l*] Vir magna Prudentiâ & Eruditione (ut illa ferebant tempora) non vulgari præditus: magnaq; in rebus gerendis dexteritate, &c. *Godw.* de Præſul. in vita ejus. p. 470.

He was very Beneficial to his Church; adding much thereunto, as well in Buildings as in Ornaments. He was alſo a great Benefactor to the Vicars-Choral, who (we are told (*m*)) originally were the Biſhop's Chapter, and that the Arch-Deacon of *Exeter* was their Preſident: For he builded their College, now called *Kallander-Hay*, or at leaſt finiſhed it, and brought it to perfection. A neat and handſom Pile it is, which they enjoy unto this day.

[*m*] *Weſtc.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Exet.*

What the particulars are of his other Benefactions, they do not now occur, and therefore can't be rehearſed at preſent.

All therefore, which I have farther to add of this great Prelate is, that, notwithſtanding his high Honours, and his great Virtues, having well Governed his Church the ſpace of Four and twenty Years, he was viſited with Sickneſs in his Palace at *Cliſt*, where he yielded up the Ghoſt, *Dec.* 3. *A. D.* 1394.

From *Cliſt* was his Corps brought to *Exeter*, and interr'd on the North-ſide of his Church there, in a little Chapel of his own building, between two Pillars. On his Grave was a large Marble Stone laid, whereon was his Portraicture in Braſs; which long ſince was ſo worn out by Time, or imbezel'd by Sacrilegous Hands, That, nor Arms, nor Effigies, nor Inſcription do now remain (*n*).

[*n*] *Izac.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 65.

His *Motto*, well becoming a Biſhop, was

By Suffering we overcome.

Arms.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1390.
R. R. Rich. 2*d.*

Sab. a Fesſ Arg. betw. 3 Eſcalops Or.

BRITTE

WALTER, a famous Scholar, was born in that part of this Kingdom which verges towards the Weſt, ſo *Balæus* tells us (*a*). That indeed, is a very large County; though poſſibly the Pariſh, and perhaps the Houſe, wherein this Gentleman was born, may be pointed at by us this day. In great likelyhood, therefore, this eminent Perſon received his firſt breath at *Stotteſcombe*, in the Pariſh of *Wembiry*, near *Plymouth*, in this County: For, in that place, I find a Family of this Name, of great Antiquity, and long continuance; ſuppoſed to have proceeded from the *Brittiſh* Race (*b*). So far back as King *Hen.* 2d's time, I met with a Knight of this Name, in *Devon*, Sir *Richard Brito* (*c*). This Family ſometime took the Name of *Halgwell*; which at length they changed again into *Britt*, from a place ſo named, belonging to them. *Guy de Britt* held *Stotteſcomb*, *Halgwell*, *Walford*, and *Stoddon*, *Anno* 27. King *Hen.* 3. now above Four hundred Years ago. Four Generations of the Name *Guy* followed one the other (*d*); after that ſucceeded three more, whereof *Raph Britt* was one, who was High-Sheriff of thi County with *Raph Beaupell*, *Anno.* 21. King *Edw.* 3. (*e*). And then a Daughter and Heir of this Name, brought this Inheritance unto the Knightly Family of *Wiſe*, of *Sydenham*; whoſe Iſſue Male became lately extinct in that ingenious Gent. Sir *Edw. Wiſe*, Kt. of the *Bath*.

Having thus given a brief account of that antient Houſe, in this County, from which, in probability, this learned Perſon did proceed, I ſhall now go on to a conſideration of his Perſonal Worth, and more particular Accompliſhments.

(*a*) Ex illa Inſulæ parte quæ ad occidentem Vergil. Bal. Edit. in 4*to*. p. 168. *b*.

(*b*) *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Stoke-Damarel*.

(*c*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Catal. of famous Men in K. *H.* 2. Mſ. of *Devon*.

(*d*) Id. ibid. in *Stotteſcombe*.

(*e*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Cat. of the Sher. of *Dev.* Mſ.

Being much addicted unto Learning, for his better Improvement therein, he went to *Oxford*, and greatly admiring the moſt Learned Choir of *Merton* College, ſtanding near the Banks of the River *Iſis*, he was, at length, deſervedly added to their number (*f*); where following his beloved Studies, he acquired a mighty Fame for his Terſe and illuſtrious Erudition (*g*).

Among other things, he diligently apply'd himſelf to the Study of the Mathematicks; and made earneſt Court to thoſe fair and coy Miſtreſſes: Whoſe Favour and intimate Acquaintance he at laſt happily obtain'd. Being a joyful Man at this his Succeſs, he did not imploy his time in Lines and Numbers, and Proportions, but with an Induſtry almoſt Miraculous, he ſearched out the Motion of the Stars, and the Courſes of the Heavenly Bodies.

Now at this time it ſo fell out, that *Wickliffe*, the Phoſphorus or Morning-Star to the day of the Reformation, began to ſhine forth at *Oxford*: Unto whom, for his Chriſtian and plainly Apoſtolick Spirit, this our *Britt*, as a faithful Diſciple, did adhere. Which indeed is no ſmall Reputation to our Country, That in thoſe Days of Darkneſs, ſhe ſhould produce one who did bare ſo early a Teſtimony to the Light.

(*f*) Mart nenſium chorum doctiſſimum propè ripas Iſidis, ſeu Oxonii, Coluit: - undè & ipſe merito eorum eſt aſcriptus numero. Bal. Cent. 6. page 503.

(*g*) Accrevit illius in immenſum fama, parta illuſtri ab Eruditione, terſaq; exiſtimatione. ibid.

(f) Sir *R. Bak.* in K. *Edw.* 3.

Wickliffe, in his Sermons, and his Exerciſes of the Schools (*f*), took occaſion of *Inveighing bitterly againſt the Abuſes of the Monks, and the religious Orders of thoſe times: And by his Doctrine won many Diſciples unto him; profeſſing Poverty, going bare Foot, and poorly Clad in Ruſſet.*

Among other his Doctrines, he taught, *That neither King, nor Secular Lord, could give any thing in perpetuity to Church-Men.*

In this Undertaking our *Britt* ſhews himſelf a very Zealous Champion. For when his Maſter *Wickliffe* was either Dead or Baniſh'd, he knowing by what Tricks and Machins theſe Monks endeavoured to overwhelm the Truth, took up his Pen, and, with utmoſt Power, bravely repelled their Vain and Weak Efforts (*g*).

(g) Arrepto calamo vaniſſimis eorum conatibus, pro virili vir inclitus obſtitit. Bal. ut Sup.

The Point which he chiefly undertook to maintain, was that Principle of his great Maſter, *That Perſons immerg'd in the Poſſeſſions of Worldly Enjoyments, cannot but oppoſe (as what is ſo contrary to their Carnal Love and Intereſt) the eternal Goſpel of GOD.* This he endeavoured to make good from the Authority of the Holy Scriptures; and by very ſolid Argument, in a juſt Diſcourſe, written to that purpoſe, under this Title:

De auferendis clero Poſſeſſionibus. Lib. 1.

(h) Fatuam illam Eccleſiæ per excæcatos Principes Dotationem, matrem Simoniacæ Peſtis atq; omnium vitiorum altricem eſſe. Bal. ut Supr.

Wherein he endeavours to ſhew (*h*), *That the rich Endowments of the Church, by the blind Devotion of Princes, doth prove the peſtilent Mother of Simony, and the Nurſe of all Vices.*

He wrote alſo,

Theoremata Planetarum. Lib. 1.

Tractatum Algoriſmalem. Lib. 1.

De Rebus Mathematicis. Lib. 1.

With many other Things, which he exquiſitely compoſed: though through the Negligence and Incurioufneſs of the Times wherein he lived, the very Titles of them periſhed, before they deſcended to Poſterity.

What Profeſſion this learned Perſon took upon him, and made his Employment, whether *Divinity* or *Philoſophy*, or where he ſpent his latter days, whether in the Univerſity or Country, or what became of him, and where his Aſhes lye, we are wholly at a loſs, and cannot expect to be informed.

All the Account which we have farther of him, is, That he was Famous in the Days of King *Rich.* 2d. about the Year of our Saviour CHRIST His Incarnation, 1390.

There were two Families of the Name of *Britt*, as by their different Armories may appear (*i*) in this County.

(i) Sir *W. Pole's* Catal. of Arms in his Deſcrip. of *Dev.*

Britt of *Stotteſcombe*, from which, I ſuppoſe, this Gentleman deſcended, gave as before.

And *Britt* of *Bathin*, or *Bachin's* Arms were,

Argent 2 Chevrons, Paly of Six Or and Azure.

Arms

B.

Arms —

Flor. A. D. 1400.
R. R. Hen. 6.

Sable 3 Fuſils in Feſs between three Bucks-heads caboſs'd Arg.

BUDEOKSHED

ROBERT Eſq; was born in this County, about the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Three Hundred and Sixty, at the antient Manſion-Houſe of the Family, called by the ſame Name, lying in the Pariſh of St. *Budeox*, a Daughter-Church to the Town of *Plymouth*, near three Miles to the North thereof; on the Eaſt ſide of the River *Tamer*, over-againſt *Salt-Aſh*, which ſtandeth on the *Corniſh* Shoar.

This Name, as moſt other antient ones were, was variouſly written, as *Bodokſhed*, *Budokſide*, *Budeokſhed*, and now vulgarly *Budſhed*. A Family this was of great Note and Antiquity in thoſe parts: For *Alan de Budokſide* lived in this place in the days of King *Hen.* 3. (*a*). whom ſucceeded, in the Male Line, no leſs than thirteen Generations. They all Match'd into very honourable Families of this and the Neighbouring Counties, as *Pomeroy*, *Halwel*, *Strode* of *Parnham*, *Prouz*, *Trencreek*, *Champernon*, and divers others.

(*a*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in St. *Budokſ.* Mſ.

This Gentleman, of whom we are ſpeaking, Married *Ann*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Pomeroy*; by whom he had Iſſue *Thomas Budokſhed*, High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, *An.* 26. King *Hen* 6. They much advanced their Patrimony by Marrying the Daughters and Heirs of *Trevalloade*, and *Trencreek* of *Trenhall*; which laſt was the Mother of *Robert*, now before us.

He was a Perſon of great Worth, and deſerves a place in the Regiſter of Honour: More eſpecially for two Qualifications, the beſt Ornaments of a Chriſtian and a Gentleman, his *Piety* and his *Charity*.

Such was his *Piety*, that he was the ſole Founder of the now Pariſh Church of St. *Budeox*, aforeſaid; a very neat and handſome Pile. This he did for the better and more decent ſolemnizing the Worſhip and Service of Almighty GOD. A Work moſt deſerving Honour and Eſteem, above other, in the juſt acknowledgment of all, who have any Veneration to Religion. 'Twas the great Argument which the Jews made uſe of to our SAVIOUR, why he ſhould Heal the *Centurion's* Servant, telling him plainly, *That the Man was worthy, wherefore He ſhould do this for him: For*, ſay they, *he loveth our Nation, and hath built us a Synagogue*, St. *Luk.* 7. *c.* 5. *v.* As if this were the moſt evident Inſtance of his Love, To prepare them a proper place for the publick Service of God.

But then the *Charity* of this good Man was conſpicuous in this, That in building the Church in the place where it now ſtandeth, he particularly conſulted (what is juſtly acknowledged the moſt valuable of all Temporal Bleſſings) the Health of his Neighbours and Pariſhoners. The pariſh had a Church in it before this time (ſuch as it was): But it ſtood, 'tis ſaid (*b*), in a remote and unhealthy place, too near the Water-ſide. Which great Inconvenience this Gentleman piouſly and chriſtianly conſidering, at his own Coſt and Charge, he pull'd down the Old, and erected a New Church, in a more healthy and convenient place, as may be now ſeen.

(*b*) *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in St. *Budeox.*

(c) Id. ibid.

But see his Fate, or rather the inscrutable event of Providence (c); this Gentleman's own Daughter was the very first that handseld it, as the place of her Burial.

This antient Family fail'd, in the Issue Male, upon the Death of *Philip Budokshed*, whose three Sisters became his Heirs; who thus disposed of themselves in Marriage, *Winifred* unto Sir *William Gorges*; *Elizabeth* unto *John Amidas*, of *Plymouth* (d); and *Agnes* unto *Oliver Hill*, of *Shilston*. *Winifred* brought *Budokshed* unto the Family of *Gorges*, in which Name it continued two or three Generations; and then Sir *Arthur Gorges* sold it unto ..... *Trevill*, and *Lethbridge Trevill* Esq; is now Lord thereof.

(d) Sir *W. Pole* Quo Antea.

Mr. *Budokshed* lieth buried in his own Church; whose whole Pile is his lasting and visible Monument.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1430. R. R. Hen. 6.

Sab. six Mullets Arg. pierced Gul.

BONVILL

(a) Sir W. P. Descr. of *Dev.* in *Shute*, Ms.

(b) *Britan.* edit. Lat. in 4*to. A.*1600. p. 170. in *VViscomb.*

LORD *William*, we may well conclude, was born at *Shute*; which we are informed was the principal Dwelling of this Family (a). *Cambden*, by a mistake, calls it *Chuton* (b), when he tells us, *Ejus primaria sedes erat Chuton in hoc Comitatu*; speaking of *Devonshire*. Whereas it ought to have been *Shute*; which is a Chapel of Ease to the Church of *Culliton* adjoyning, lying two Miles to the West of *Axminster*, in this County.

(c) Sir W. *Pole* Quo Sup.

(d) Ibid. in the Catal. of fam. Men in K. *R.* 1.

This place was antiently called *Schete*, though now *Shute*, and gave Name to a noted Tribe that lived there; whereof two were Knights, Sir *Lucas* and Sir *Robert de Schete*, in the days of King *Hen.* 3. (c) From *Schete* this Estate came to the antient Progeny of *Pine*, of *Combe-Pine*, in the South-East part of this Shire; where flourished Sir *Simon de Pin*, of *Combe Pin*, (as he is called) in the Reign of K. *Rich.* 1. (d) who was, we suppose, of the same Family with Sir *Adrian du Pin*, one of the Knights of the Round-Table, of King *Arthur*'s Institution, about the Year of our Lord 520.

Sir *Thomas Pine*, of *Shute*, Knight, having no Issue Male, divided his Inheritance between his two Daughters and Heirs; who brought their partitions to their Husbands, *Bonvil* of *Wiscombe*, in the Parish of *Southlegh*, and *Humphravil* of *Down-Umphravil*, in *Comb-Pine*, both in this County.

(e) Id. in *VVisc.*

Wiscombe, aforesaid, was the most antient Habitation that I find of this Name (which is of a French Original, *de Bon ville, Of the fair Village*); and did sometime belong to the Abby (e) of St. *Michael in periculo Maris in Normandy*; and by the Abbot thereof, about the mid'st of the Reign of K. *Hen.* 3. under the reservation of 20 *s.* yearly Rent, it was granted to Sir *Nicholas Bonvile*, Kt. where he seated himself and Family.

(f) Bar. vol. 3. p. 236.

Here, because Sir *W. Dugd.* (f) acknowledges he hath not seen any thing of the Descendents of this Family (going no farther back than the 29*th.* of K. *Hen.* 3.) from the 23. *Edw.* 1. to the 4. K. *Rich.* 2. I shall insert a fuller account hereof from Sir *W. Pole* (g); Sir *Nicholas Bonvile* of *Wiscombe*, Kt. Married *Amesia*, and had Issue Sir *William Bonvile*, Kt. which by *Joan* his Wife had Issue *Nicholas*; which by *Matilda* his Wife, (*Dugd.* calls her *Hawise*) Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Thomas Pine*, had Issue Sir *Nicholas Bonvile*, Kt. which by *Margaret*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Sir *William Damarel*, of *Woodberry*

[g] Ib. in *Shute*

in this County, Knight (*h*), (in which Family were five Knights following) had Iſſue *John*, and others.

(*h*) Id. ibid. in *Woodberry*, Mſ.

John Bonvil died in the Life time of his Father; but by *Elizabeth*, Lady of *Chuton*, had Iſſue *William*, Lord *Bonvil*, of whom we are ſpeaking: Who, by *Margaret Meriet*, had Iſſue Sir *William Bonvil*, which died in the Life time of his Father; but left Iſſue, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, the only Daughter and Heir of *William* Lord *Harrington*, *William Bonvil*, Lord *Harrington*; which alſo died in the Life time of his Grandfather: But left Iſſue by *Catharine* one of the Daughters of *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, *Cicely*, his only Child; who afterwards brought a vaſt Inheritance to her Husband *Thomas Gray*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*.

Upon this Marriage with Sir *Thomas Pine*'s Daughter, and Co-heir, the Family of *Bonvil* tranſplanted it ſelf from *Wiſcombe* to *Shute*, where it long flouriſhed. A very ſweet and noble Seat; adorned in thoſe days, (as ſtill it is) with a fair Park, and large Demeſns. There was a great Eſtate belonging to it, not only in *Devonſhire* (too tedious to be particulariz'd) but in *Somerſet*, *Dorſet*, and *Cornwal*. In which laſt County, their Seat was at *Trelawn*, near *Weſt-Loo*; the pleaſant Habitation of the Right Reverend Father in GOD Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Bart. the preſent Lord Biſhop of this Dioceſs; whoſe undaunted Zeal for the Church of *England*, and the Liberties of his Country, will be read in the Records of the Tower of *London* (unto which, with ſix others of his venerable Order, he was committed by K. *Jam.* 2. for Humble-Petitioning) to all Generations. Inſomuch, this Lord *Bonvil*, in the 14. K. *Hen.* 6. *A.* 1435. was no leſs than 920 *l.* in the Subſidy-Book.

He was the Son of *John Bonvil*, of *Shute* aforeſaid, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Lady of *Chuton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, lying under the *Mendip*-Hills; and in his time a great Soldier: Who making proof of his Age, in 2 K. *Hen.* 5. had Livery of his Lands (*i*). In the 5. *Hen.* 5. being then a Knight, he went in that Expedition then made into *France*, and was of the Retinue with *Thomas*, Duke of *Clarence*, the King's Brother. In the 1 K. *Hen.* 6. he was made Sheriff of *Devonſhire*: And in the 4*th*, he had Livery of the Mannor of *Meriet*, in Com. *Somerſ.* In the 21 K. *Hen.* 6. he was retained to ſerve the King, for one whole Year, in his Wars of *France*, with twenty Men at Arms, and ſix hundred Archers; being at that time alſo made Seneſchal of the Dutchy of *Aquitane*. And meriting ſo well for his Services in thoſe Wars, and otherwiſe, *A.* 28 *H.* 6. he had Summons to Parliament, amongſt the Barons of this Realm; and ever after to his Death. And in 31. of that Reign, in conſideration of his further Services, he was conſtituted Governour of the Caſtle of *Exeter*, for Life: His Title was Lord *Bonvil*, of *Chuton*; which place deſcended to him from his Mother, who brought it into this Family. And moreover, a learned Author tells us (*k*), he was admitted Companion of the Noble Order of the Garter.

(*i*) *Dugd.* quo prius.

(*k*) *Camd.* Britan. in *Somerſ.* ult. Edit.

In 32 K. *Hen.* 6. He was made Lieutenant of *Aquitane*. And in the 33. of that King, there fell out a ſhrewd Diſpute between *Thomas Courtenay*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, and this Lord *Bonvil*, about a couple of Hounds; which could by no Mediation of Friends be qualified, or appeaſed; until it was valiantly try'd by a ſingle Combat, on *Cliſt-Heath*, near *Exeter*, wherein (as *Dugd.* tells us (*l*), This Lord prevail'd. But another VVriter ſaith (*m*), That after they had well try'd one the other's Strength and Valour with their naked Swords, they at laſt, as was ſaid of the two Kings *Edmond* and *Canutus*, in the Iſle of *Olney*, near *Glocester*, *A.* 1016. lovingly agreed, and embraced each other, and ever after continued in great Love and Amity. VVhich I can hardly believe, for a Reaſon, which hereafter may be obſerved in reference to this Lord.

(*l*) Quo Prius.

(*m*) *Weſtc.* View of *Dev.* in *Cullit.* Mſ.

Not long after this, the Civil VVars breaking out in *England*, between the two famous Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*; notwithſtanding the Honour, and perſonal Obligations, this noble Lord had received from K. *Hen.* 6. he was always found on the ſide of his Enemy, the Duke of *York*. But whether induced hereunto from a Principle of meer Conſcience, towards what he apprehended the right Line, or by the ſubtile Inſinuations of *Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, whoſe Daughter he had married up to his Grand-Son *William Bonvil*, Lord *Harrington*, I ſhall not take upon me to determine.

But in that Battle, fought at *Northampton*, between the *Yorkiſts* and *Lancaſtrians*, that unfortunate Prince K. *Hen.* 6. was taken Priſoner; and, among others, was committed to the Care and Cuſtody of this Lord *Bonvil*. After which, 'tis obſerv'd (*n*), he was never proſperous: As if he had been pick'd out as an Example of the Inſtability of Fortune: For all theſe Miſchiefs ſoon ſucceeded the neck of one the other, as if (ſaith Mr. *Cambd.*) Fury had haunted him for Revenge. He was an Eye-witneſs of the untimely Death of his only Son, (nobly married to the Lord *Harrington*'s Daughter and Heir) and of *Bonvil*, Lord *Harrington*'s Grand-Child, both Slain before his Face, in the Battle of *Wakefield*: And preſently after, to make his old Age as miſerable as could be, whil'ſt he was in expectation of better Fortune, himſelf was taken Priſoner, in the ſecond Battle of St. *Albans*: And though his own Party had then the better, and King *Henry* had promiſed him he ſhould receive no bodily Hurt; yet, ſuch was the Indignation of the Queen towards him, as alſo of the Duke of *Exeter*, and the Earl of *Devon*, that being now in their power, however they had loſt the Day, never reſted till they had taken off his Head; which happen'd in the 39*th* and laſt Year of the Reign of K. *Hen.* 6. *A. D.* 1460. Notwithſtanding, this Lord's

(*n*) *Camb.* Britan. in *Somerſ.* ult Edit.

Memory was *q. e poſtliminio*--- as it were reſtored to him by Act of Parliament, after his Death, 1 *Ed.* 4. declaring him Innocent (*o*): And in regard he had ſtood up ſo ſtoutly againſt the *Lancaſtrians*, *Elizabeth*, his Widow, that ſame Year, had likewiſe an Aſſignation of a very large Dowry out of his Eſtate in *Somerſet*, *Dorſet*, *Cornwal*, and *Devon*; by Name, *Combe-Pyne-Seton*, *Combe-Pyne*, *Down-Umphravile*, *Charletone*, *Head and Pole*, *Northcote*, with divers Lands in *Birches*, *Sydeford*, *Axminſter*, and *Toregge*, all in this County (*p*).

(*o*) Id. ibid.

(*p*) *Dugd.* quo prius.

The Author of the Memoirs of the City of *Exeter*, who ſhould beſt have known, being at that time Chamberlain thereof, tells us (*q*), That *William* Lord *Bonvile* founded an Alms-Houſe in *Rocks-Lane*, alias *Combe-Rew*, within that City, for twelve Poor People; and endowed the ſame with Lands, of the yearly Value of One and twenty Pounds, Eleven Shillings, and Four Pence: But Sir *W. Dugdal* (*r*), with greater probability of Truth, attributes this charitable Benefaction to another, *viz.* to Sir *William Bonvil*, the Grand father of the preſent Lord *Bonvil*, who, by his Teſtament bearing Date upon *Saturday*, preceding the Feaſt of our Lady's Aſſumption, *A.* 1407. 8 *K. Hen.* 4. bequeathed his Body to be buried before the High-Croſs in the Abby-Church of *Nywenham*, in Com. *Devon*; and gave unto it 40*l.* in Money, for Licenſe of Sepulture therein to himſelf and his Wives, and to Pray for their Souls. By this his Teſtament he alſo ordain'd, that his Executors ſhould give 300 Marks for leave to Amortize Lands of 50 Marks *per An.* value, for the Endowment of an Hoſpital, ſituate in *Combe-ſtreet*, within the City of *Exeter* for twelve Poor Men and Women, there to be maintained forever: He, likewiſe, bequeathed thereunto, for the Honour of GOD, and the better Support thereof, all his Rents within that City, excepting his own Manſion-Houſe there, which he gave to *Alice* his Wife, to hold during her Life, (and afterwards to the Heirs Male of his Body) with 500 Marks in Money, and the one half of all his ſilver Veſſels: To *Ann* his Siſter, a Nun at *Wherwel*, in *Hampſhire*, he gave 10 Marks; and to *William* his youngeſt Son, 200 Marks, towards his Marriage. The Probate of which Teſtament bears date 18. *Apr. A.* 1408.

(*q*) Pag. 187.

(*r*) Quo Supra.

Now upon the Attainder of the Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, (the Heir-General to the Lord *Bonvil*) the Lands for the maintenance of this Hoſpital (with others) fell to the Crown; but the Poor were ſtill paid by the *King*'s Receiver (*ſ*): And upon their reſpective Deaths, the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid City name others to ſucceed them, by vertue of Queen *Elizab.* Letters Patent to them granted, on that behalf, dated 7 *Nov.* 4. *Regni*, *A.* 1562. But to return.

(*ſ*) *Izaac* ib.

The Lord *Bonvil*, thus falling by the Hand of Violence, his Corps, it ſeems, was preſerved to a decent Sepulture; for a certain Author tells us (*t*), upon what authority he beſt knows, that *William Bonvil*, (whom I take to be the preſent Lord *Bonvil*) and his Lady, lye Inter'd in the Chancel of the Church of *Chuton*, in the County of *Somerſet*.

(*t*) *Camb.* Brit. in *Addendis* Com. *Somerſ.*

This noble Family, in the Male Line, thus extinct, this vaſt Eſtate fell to *Cicely*, this Lord *Bonvil* his Grand-Son's only Daughter and Heir, married (as was ſaid before) unto *Thomas Gray*, Lord *Marqueſs* of *Dorſet*, half Brother, by the *Mother*, to *K. Edw.* 4. which by the Attainder of the Duke of *Suffolk* fell to the Crown: Part of which, in this Country, came afterward to be purchaſed of Q. *Mary* by Sir *William Petre*, her principal Secretary of State; who exchanged the Houſe at *Shute*, with the Park and Lands about it, for other of like Value, with one of the Anceſtors of the Honourable Sir *John Pole*, Bart. whoſe pleaſant Seat and Habitation now it is.

(*u*) Sir *W. Poles* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Combe-Ral.* and *Ivy-bridge*, Mſ.

(*x*) *Dugd.* Quo Antea.

This Lord *Bonvil*, by *Eliz. Kirkby* (*u*), left a natural Son called *John Bonvil*, on whom (*x*) he ſettled an 100 marks *per An.* Rent, and his Eſtate at *Ivy-bridge*; who by *Harris* his Daughter and Heir, of *Comb Ralegh*, had ſix Daughters, married to *Moor*, *Kirkham*, *Fulford*, *Larder*, *Dinham*, and *Forteſcue*; but having no Iſſue Male by her, he left *Ivy-bridge* to *John Bonvil*, his natural Son, whoſe Name, after three Generations, expired in a Daughter and Heir, married unto *Hugh Croker*, of *Lineham*, in this County, Eſq;

Arm

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1588.
R. R. Elizab.

Arg. 5 *Martlets in Saltire Sab. on a chief Azure* 3 *Crowns proper.*

In relation to which Crowns his Motto *was,* Quarta perennis erit [*]. [*] *Leigh's* learned and relig. Men L. 3. p. 140.

BODLEY

SIR *Thomas*, was born in the City of *Exeter*, as appears from that Hiſtory of his Life, written by himſelf, which I ſhall here offer to your View, in his own excellent Words; from a Manuſcript (on probable Grounds, ſuppoſed to be his own Hand-writing) now in the cuſtody of a Neighbour-Gentleman (*a*), nearly related to his Family; at the end whereof, I ſhall preſume to carry on his Hiſtory, home unto his Tomb, and there take my leave of his honourable Aſhes.

(*a*) *Walter Bogan* of *Gatcombe*, Eſq;

I was born at *Exeter* in *Devon*, the 2d of *March*, in the Year 1544. deſcended by Father and Mother, of worſhipful Parentage; by my Father, from an antient Family of *Bodley* (*b*), or *Bodleigh*, of *Dunſcomb* by *Crediton*; and by my Mother, from *Robert Hone* Eſq; of *Ottery St. Mary*, nine miles from *Exon*.

(*b*) Eldeſt Son of *John Bodley* of *Exon*, Son of *John Bodley* of *Tiverton*, ſecond Son of *Will. Bodley* of *Dunſcomb*. Athenæ. *Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 326.

My Father, in the time of *Q. Mary*, being noted and known to be an Enemy to Popery, was ſo cruelly threatned, and ſo narrowly obſerved, by thoſe that maliced his Religion, that for the ſafeguard of himſelf and my Mother, (who was wholly affected as my Father) he knew no way ſo ſecure, as to fly into *Germany*; where, after he had been a while, he found means to call over my Mother, with all his Children and Family; whom he ſettled for a time at *Weſell* in *Cleaſand*, (for there, as then, were many Engliſh, which had left their Country for their Conſcience, and with quietneſs enjoyed their Meetings and Preachings) and from thence we removed to the Town of *Frankford*, where was in like ſort another Engliſh Congregation.

Howbeit, we made no long tarriance in either of theſe Towns, for that my Father had reſolv'd to fix his Abode in the City of *Geneva*; where, as far as I remember, the Engliſh Church conſiſted of ſome hundred Perſons. I was at that time of twelve Years of Age, but through my Father's coſt and care, ſufficiently inſtructed to become an Auditor, of *Chevalerius* in *Hebrew*, of *Beraldus* in *Greek*, of *Calvin* and *Beza* in *Divinity*, and of ſome other Profeſſors in that Univerſity, which was then newly erected: Beſides my domeſtical Teachers in the Houſe of *Philibertus Saracenus*, a famous Phyſician in that City, with whom I was Boarded, where *Robertus Conſtantinus*, that made the Greek Lexicon, read *Homer* unto me.

Thus I remained there two Years and more, until ſuch time as our Nation was adverti-ſed of the Death of *Q. Mary*, and Succeſſion of *Q. Elizabeth*, with the Change of Religion; which cauſed my Father to haſten into *England*, where he came with my *Mother*, and all the Family within the firſt of the *Queen*; and ſettled their Dwelling in the City of *London*.

It was not long after, that I was ſent thence to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, recommended to the Reading and Tuition of Dr. *Humphrey*, who was ſhortly after choſen chief Reader in Divinity, and Preſident of *Magdalen College*: There I followed my Studies, till I took the Degree of Batchelour of Art, which was in the Year 1563. Within which Year I was choſen Probationer of *Merton College*; and the next Year enſuing, admitted Fellow.

Afterward, *viz.* in the Year 1565, by ſpecial perſwaſion of ſome of my Fellows, and for my private Exerciſe, I undertook the publick Reading of a Greek Lecture in the ſame College-Hall, without requiring or expecting any Stipend for it: Nevertheleſs, it pleaſed the Fellowſhip, of their own accord, to allow me, ſoon after, Four Marks by the Year; and ever ſince to continue that Lecture to the College.

In the Year of our Lord 1566, I proceeded Maſter of Arts, and Read for that Year, in the School-ſtreets, Natural Philoſophy. After which, within leſs than three Years ſpace, I was won, by entreaty of my beſt affected Friends, to ſtand for the *Proctorſhip* (*c*), to which I, and my Collegue *Mr. Bearblock*, of *Exeter*-College, were quietly elected in the Year, 1569. without any competition, or counterſuit of any other.

(*c*) Which Office he performed with great commendations. Ath. Oxon. quo prius.

After this for a long time, I ſupplied the place of Univerſity Orator: and beſtow'd my time in the Study of ſundry Faculties, without any Inclination to profeſs any one above the reſt: Inſomuch, as at laſt, I waxed deſirous to Travel beyond the Seas, for the attaining to the Knowledg of ſome ſpecial modern Tongues; and for my increaſe of Experience in managing Affairs, being wholly then addicted to employ my ſelf, and all my Affairs, in the publick Service of the State.

My reſolution fully taken, I departed out of *England* (*d*) *A.* 1576, and continued abroad very near Four Years, and that in ſundry parts of *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*. A good while after my return, I was employ'd by the Queen to *Frederick*, Father to the preſent King of *Denmark*, to *Julius* Duke of *Brunſwick*, to *William Lantgrave* of *Heſs*, and other *German* Princes. The effect of my Meſſage was, to draw them to joyn their Forces with hers, for giving aſſiſtance to the King of *Navar*, now *Hen. 4th*, of *France*. My next Employment was to *Hen. 3d*, at ſuch time as he was enforced by the Duke of *Guiſe* to fly out of *Paris*: Which I performed in ſuch manner as I had in charge, with extraordinary Secreſy; not being accompanied with any one Servant, (for ſo much was I commanded) nor with any other Letters than ſuch as were written with the *Queens* own Hand to the King, and ſome ſelected Perſons about him: The Effect of that Meſſage it is fit I ſhould conceal; but it tended to the good not only of the King, but all the Proteſtants in *France*, and the Duke's apparent overthrow, which alſo follow'd ſoon upon it.

(*d*) With leave from the Warden and Society of his Coll. he departed *England* with the allowance belonging to a Traveller. Id. ib.

It ſo befel after this, in the Year (*e*) ---- 88, that for the better conduct of her Majeſty's Affairs in the Provinces United, I was thought a fit Perſon to reſide in thoſe Parts, and was ſent hereupon to the *Hague* in *Holland*; where according to that Contract which had formerly paſſed between her Highneſs and the States, I was admitted for one of their Council of Eſtate; taking place in their Aſſemblies next to the Count *Maurice*, and yield my Suffrage in all that was propoſed.

(*e*) Having about that time married *Ann*, the Daughter of *Carew* of the City of *Briſtow*, the rich Widow of one *Ball*. id. ib.

During all that time, what approbation was given of my painful Endeavours by the *Queen*, *Lords* in *England*, by the *States* of the Country there, and by all the *Engliſh Soldiers*, I refer to be notified by ſome others Relation, ſince it was not unknown to any of any Calling, that then were acquainted with the State of that Government: For at my firſt coming thither, the People of that Country ſtood in dangerous Terms of Diſcontentment, partly for ſome Courſes held in *England*, as they thought to their ſingular Prejudice; but moſt of all, in reſpect of the inſolent Demeanour of ſome of her Highneſſes Miniſters, which only reſpected their private Emolument, little weighing, in their Dealings, what the *Queen* had contracted with the States of that Country.

Whereupon was conceived a mighty Fear on every ſide, and that both a preſent Diſſolution of the Contract would enſue, and a down right Breach of Amity betwixt us and them. Now what Means I ſet on foot for the Redreſs of theſe Perils, and by what degrees the State of Things was reduced into Order, it would require a long Treatiſe to report it exactly: But this I may with modeſty aver, and the Country did always acknowledg it with Gratitude, That had I not of my ſelf, without any direction of my Superiors, proceeded in my Charge with extream circumſpection, as well in all my Speeches and Propoſals to the States, as in the Tenour of my Letters I wrote into *England*, ſome ſudden Alarm had been given, to the utter Subverſion and Ruine of the State of theſe Provinces; which, in proceſs of Time, muſt have, in all probability, wrought the ſame effect in the State of this Realm.

Of which my Diligence and Care in managing my Buſineſs, there was (as I have ſignified) very ſpecial Notice taken by the *Queen* and *State* at Home; for which I received from her Majeſty many comfortable Letters, of her gracious Acceptance; as withal from that time forward, I did never almoſt receive any ſet Inſtructions how to govern my Proceedings in her Majeſty's Occaſions; but the Carriage, in a manner, of all her Affairs was left to me and my diſcretion.

Through this my long abſence out of *England*, which wanted very little of five whole Years, my private Eſtate did greatly require my ſpeedy Return: Which when I had obtain'd, by interceſſion of my Friends, and a tedious Suit, I could enjoy it but a while; being ſhortly after enjoyn'd to repair to the *Hague* again. Nevertheleſs, upon a certain occaſion, to deliver to her Majeſty ſome ſecret Overtures, and of performing thereupon an extraordinary Service, I came again Home within leſs than a *twelve-month*: And I was no ſooner come, but her Highneſs embracing the Fruits of my Diſcoveries, I was preſently commanded to return to the States, with Charge to purſue thoſe Affairs to Performance, which I had ſecretly Propoſed. And according to the Project that I had conceived, and imparted unto her, all Things were concluded, and brought to that Iſſue that was deſired: Whereupon I procured my laſt Revocation.

Now here I cannot choſe but, in making Report of the principal Accidents that have fallen unto me in the courſe of my Life, Record amongſt the reſt, that from the very firſt day I had none more my Friend, among the Lords of the Council, than was the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*. For when any Occaſion had been offer'd to declare his Conceipt, as touching my Service, he would always tell the Queen, (which I received from herſelf, and ſome other Ear-witneſſes) that there was not any man in *England* ſo meet as my ſelf, to undergo the Secretary's Office. And ſince, his Son, the preſent Lord Treaſurer, hath ſignified unto me,

in

in private Conference, that when his Father first intended to Advance him to that Place, his purpose was withal to make me his Collegue.

But the Case stood thus on my behalf: Before such time as I returned from the Provinces United, which was in the Year 1597. and likewise after my return, the Earl then of *Essex* did use me so kindly, both by Messages and Letters, and other great Tokens of his inward Favour to me; that although I had no meaning but to settle in my mind my chief dependance on my Lord *Burleigh*, as one that I reputed best able, and therewithal most willing, to work my Advancement with the Queen; Yet, I know not how, the Earl, who fought by all Devices to divert her Love and Liking, both from the Father and the Son, but from the Son in special, to withdraw my affections from the one and the other, and to win me to depend altogether upon himself, did so often take occasion to entertain the Queen with some prodigal Speeches of my Sufficiency for a Secretary, which were ever accompanied with Words of *Disgrace* against the present Lord Treasurer, as neither She, of whose Favour before I was throughly assured, took any great pleasure to prefer me the sooner, for she hated his Ambition, and would give little countenance to any of his Followers, and both the Lord Treasurer and his Son waxed Jealous of my Courses; as if, underhand, I had been induced, by the cunning and kindness of the Earl of *Essex*, to oppose my self against their *D*ealings.

And tho' in Truth they had no solid ground at all of the least alteration in my *Dis*position, towards either of them both, (for I did greatly respect their Persons and Places, with a setled Resolution to do them any Service, as also I detested in my Heart to be held of any Faction whatsoever) yet the now Lord Treasurer, upon occasion of some Talk I have since had with him, of the Earl and his Actions, hath freely confessed of his own accord to me, that his daily Provocations were so bitter and sharp, and his Comparisons so odious, when he put us in a Ballance, as he thought thereupon, he had very good reason, to use his best means to put any man out of hope of raising his Fortune, whom the Earl, with such violence, to his extream prejudice, had endeavoured to dignify: And this, as he affirm'd, was all the motive he had to set himself against me, in whatsoever might redound to the bettering of my Estate, or encreasing my Credit and Countenance with the Queen.

When I had throughly bethought my self first in the Earl, of the slender holdfast he had in the *Queens* Favour, and of an endless opposition of the chiefest of our *States-Men*, like still to wait upon him; of his perilous, feeble, and uncertain Advice, as well in his own, as in Cases of all his Friends; and moreover, when I had considered, how very untowardly these two Counsellors stood affected unto me, (upon whom, in cogitation, I had fram'd all my future Prosperity) how ill it did concur with my Nature, to become or be accounted a Stickler or Partaker in any public Faction, how well I was able (by GOD's Blessing) to live of my self, if I could be content with a competent Livelihood, how short a time of future Life I was to expect, by common course of Nature, when I had, I say, in this manner, represented to my thoughts my particular Estate, together with the *E*arls, I resolved thereupon to possess my Soul in Peace all the residue of my days; to take my full farewel of State Employments; to satisfy my Mind with that mediocrity of worldly living that I have of mine own, and so to retire me from the Court, which was the Epilogue, and End of all my Actions and Endeavours, of any important Note, till I came to the Age of Fifty three Years.

Now although after this, by her Majesty's Direction, I was often called to Court by the now Lord Treasurer, then Secretary, and required by him, as also divers times since by the King, to serve as Embassador in *France*, to go a Commissioner for his Highness, for concluding the Truce betwixt *Spain* and the *United Provinces*, and to negotiate in other very honourable Employments; yet I would not be removed from my former final Resolution.

Insomuch as at length, to induce me to return to the Court, I had an Offer made me by the present Treasurer, (for in process of time he saw, and was pleased to confess, that all my Dealings were upright, faithful and direct) and that in case my self were willing to it, he would make me his Associate in the Secretary's-Office: And to the intent I might believe he intended it *bona fide*, he would get me out of hand to be sworn of the Council, for the better enabling my Estate to maintain such a Dignity, whatsoever I would ask, that might be fit for him to deal in, and for me to enjoy, he would presently solicite the King to give it passage.

All which perswasions notwithstanding (albeit I was often assaulted by him) in regard of my Years, and for that I felt my self subject to many Indispositions, besides some other private reasons, which I reserved unto my self, I have continued still at Home, my retired course of Life, which is now methinks to me the greatest Preferment the Court can afford.

Only this I muſt truly confeſs of my ſelf, that though it did never Repent me of theſe and ſome other my often Refuſals; yet ſomewhat more of late, I have blamed my ſelf, and my Nicety that way, for the love I bear to my reverend Mother the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and to the Advancement of her Good, by ſuch kind of Means as I have ſince undertaken.

For thus I fell into diſcourſe and debate in my mind, that although I might find it fitteſt for me to keep out of the Throng of Court-Contentions, and addreſs my Thoughts and Deeds to ſuch Ends altogether as I my ſelf beſt could affect; yet withal, I was to think, That my Duty towards GOD, the Expectation of the World, my natural Inclination, and very Morality, did require, that I ſhould not wholly ſo hide thoſe little Abilities I had, but in ſome meaſure, in one kind or other, I ſhould do the true part of a profitable Member in the State.

Examining exactly, for the reſt of my Life, what courſe I might take; and having, as I thought, ſought all the Ways to the Wood, I concluded, at the laſt, to ſet up my Staff at the Library-door in *Oxon*, being throughly perſwaded, in my Solitude and ſurceaſe from the Common-Wealth Affairs, I could not buſy my ſelf to better purpoſe, than by reducing that Place (which then in every part lay ruinated and waſte) to the publick Uſe of Students.

For the effecting whereof, I found my ſelf furniſhed in a competent proportion of ſuch four kinds of Aids, as, except I had them all, there was no hope of good Succeſs: For without ſome kind of *Knowledg* in the Learned and Modern Tongues, as in ſundry other ſorts of Scholaſtick Literature; without ſome *Purſe*-Abilities to go through with the Charge; without very great ſtore of Honourable *Friends* to further the Deſign; and without ſpecial *good Leiſure* to follow ſuch a Work, it could but have proved a vain Attempt, and inconſiderate.

But with Felicity of Event, I have ſped in all my Endeavours: And how full Proviſion I have made for the Eaſe and Benefit of all the Frequenters of the Library, that which I have already performed in ſight, that beſides which I have given for the Maintenance of it, and that which hereafter I purpoſe to add, by way of Enlargement of that Place (for the Project is caſt, and whether I live or dye, it ſhall be, GOD willing, put in full Execution) will teſtify ſo truly and abundantly for me, as I need not be the Publiſher of the Dignity and Worth of mine own Inſtitution.

Laus Deo.

T. B.

Written with his own Hand, *Anno.* 1609, *Dec.* 15.

This is that brief Account which this great Man has been pleaſed to give us of himſelf; I ſhall now crave leave (for his and our Countreys greater Honour) to carry on his Hiſtory where he left off; and that in relation to his Noble *Works*, his *Funeral*, and the *Honour* hath been done his Memory.

For his *Works*; not to mention the Two hundred Marks given by him to *Merton* College (*f*), where he had his Education, nor thoſe many other leſſer Inſtances of his Bounty, proceed we to conſider that moſt Noble Undertaking of his ---*etiam Regibus invidendum*--- in Repairing, ſhall I ſay? or rather the Re-edifying, the famous Library of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

(*f*) Hiſt. & Antiquit. Univ. *Oxon.* Lib. 2. Pag. 23.

This Honourable Perſon, taking into conſideration the ruinous confuſed Condition (*g*), the Old Library there (ſaid to be Founded by *Humphry* the good Duke of *Gloceſter*, and other worthy Mecænaſſes) then lay in, to the great hindrance and decay of Learning, reſolves to undertake the Reformation thereof, at his own Coſt and Charges: In order whereunto, he writes a Letter (*h*) to the then Vice-Chancellor *Dr. Ravis*, Dean of Ch. Ch. to be communicated to the Univerſity, *That if they pleas'd, he would reſtore that Pile to its former Figure, and ancient Uſefulneſs; adorn it with Desks and Shelves; and ſettle an Annual Income upon it, for the buying of Books, and the Encouragement of ſuch Officers as ſhould be neceſſary to look after it, and keep all Things in good Repair.* Which Letter, we may well ſuppoſe, was received by the Univerſity with all the Joy and Thankfulneſs that became them; as containing in it one of the greateſt Bleſſings Heaven could beſtow, or they receive: Preſently after they return their Anſwer, *That with moſt grateful Acknowledgments they embrace his Noble Offer.*

(*g*) Ibid. Lib. 1. pag. 308.

(*h*) A Copy whereof you may ſee ibid.

Here-

Hereupon, Sir *Thomas Bodley* ſate preſently about the Work, and in two Years time (*i*), brought it to ſome perfection: And then beſtows abundance of choice Books upon it, which with great Coſt and Care himſelf had collected in Foreign Countries, to the value of about 10000 *l.* as Dr. *Willet* tells us, *Synop. Pap.* p. 1236. Which were ſo augmented by the generous Benevolence of many Noble-men, Biſhops, and others (*k*), who took the Example, that in a little time, nor the Shelves, nor the Room, would ſuffice to contain them.

(*i*) Begun *A.* 1597, Finiſhed *A.* 1599. Hiſt. & Antiq. *Ox.* Lib. 2. P. 50.

(*k*) A Catalogue of whoſe Names may be found in the Place abovecited.

To remove this Inconveniency alſo, *viz.* the Streightneſs thereof; the great *Bodley* once more propoſes to the Univerſity, *That with their liking, he would make an Addition to the Structure, and enlarge it to a much greater Capacity.* Which Motion alſo was moſt thankfully embraced by that venerable Body (*l*): Inſomuch, *Jul.* 19. *A.* 1610 (*m*), the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Proctors, with many Maſters of Art, in their proper Robes and Formalities, being preſent, with a Speech beforehand made, the firſt Stone was laid, and Money offer'd, thereupon, according to Cuſtom. But the great Good Man did not live to ſee this part of his Undertaking, with ſome other Deſigns he had for the Advantage of the Univerſity, brought to full Perfection; though (according as he had ſaid) he left wherewithal to do it with ſome Friends in truſt.

(*l*) Ibid. p. 51.
(*m*) Ibid. p. 19.

While this was tranſacting, the Univerſity maturely conſidering (*n*), that if they ſhould add three other ſides to what was already Built, there would thence ariſe a noble Quadrangle, and ſpacious Rooms for Schools of Arts; but being unwilling to give farther trouble to Sir *Thomas Bodley* herein, who had been at ſuch vaſt Charges already, they thought fit to apply themſelves to the generous Bounty of ſuch Noble-men, Biſhops, and others, who had formerly been Members thereof, for their aſſiſtance. The knowledg whereof coming to this worthy Gentleman, he was not only Serviceable herein by his great Intereſt with many eminent Perſons, but very liberally contributed towards it, out of his own Pocket, ſo that at laſt, his Debts, Legacies, and Funeral Charges firſt defray'd, he conferred his whole Eſtate upon thoſe glorious Enterprizes; as by the Copy of that part of his Will, here quoted in the Margent, to this purpoſe may more fully appear (*o*).

(*n*) Hiſt & Antiq. *Oxon.* Lib. 2. p. 23.

(*o*) Cæterum ne gravioribus hinc Impenſis premeretur Academia in ſe recepit ſumptus quos cunq; de novo emerſuros.—In eam vero rem Latifundia ſua omnia, ac Tenementa, Penſitationes, annuos reditus pecunias Creditas, bona realia atq; mobilia, Teſtamenti curatoribus dividendum mandavit, &c. Loco ult. cit.

For the better improvement likewiſe of this his noble Gift, and promoting the Intereſt of his Library, as became a prudent Founder, he compoſed and left behind him very judicious Statutes, for the better menaging the Affairs thereof; whereby he appointed Eight *Guardians*, *viz.* The Vice-Chancellor, and the Proctors, for the time being, the Three Faculty, and the Two Tongue (*Hebrew* and *Greek*) Profeſſors (who have an Honorary Stipend allowed them for their Care and Pains) to ſee all things well perform'd.

And leſt this his magnificent Donation might in time, by Repairations, or otherwiſe, become a Rent Charge to the Univerſity, this great Man was pleaſed, further, to ſettle *Two hundred Pounds per Annum* on the ſaid Library for ever: Out of which, he appointed near Forty Pounds a Year for the Head-Librarian, Ten Pounds for the Sub-Librarian, (whoſe Office is to keep the Books in order) and Eight for the Janitor.

Nor did the Zeal of Sir *Thomas Bodley* herein yet expire, until, for the encreaſe of his Publick Library, and the advancement of the Common-Wealth of Learning, he had obtained a Law (*p*), That the Company of Stationers in *London*, ſhould cauſe one Copy of every New Book which they Printed, to be preſented thereunto. By all which it is now become (the famous *Vatican* not excepted) one of the moſt glorious and magnificent Librarys this day in the World (*q*). And there are ſo many various Books found therein, that the very Catalogue of them amounts to a large Volume in Folio: Which renders it the leſs ſtrange, that that learned Prince King *JAMES* the Firſt, of pious Memory, ſhould wiſh, if ever he were a Priſoner, it might be in this Library, among thoſe Fellow-Priſoners the Books, which are there enchain'd. So that in and toward the Building, Repairing, and Finiſhing the Univerſity Library, we are told (*r*), Sir *Thomas Bodley*, in Lands, Goods, and Money, gave about Eighteen Thouſand Pounds.

(*p*) Quod lege ab inde lata præſtare tenentur—id. ib. pag. 51.

(*q*) —Nec quidem Athenis olim in Lycæo aut Peripato, nec in Alexandrino Muſæo magnificentiùs habitabat Pallas. Id. quo prius. pag. 2. 4.

(*r*) *Wil.* Synop. pay. 1236.

Having thus conſider'd the magnificent Works of this our noble Country-Man, proceed we next to his *Death* and *Funeral*. Though his illuſtrious Deeds can render him Immortal, yet they could not Bayl him from the Arreſt of Death: For having brought to ſo great Perfection his truly generous Deſigns, for the Advancement of Learning, God was pleaſed to call him to himſelf, *Ne poſt illud immortale factum, mortale aliquid faceret* (*ſ*), leaſt after that immortal Exploit, he ſhould be found in any mortal Action, as the Orator expreſſed it at his Funeral.

(*ſ*) Haleſ. Orat. apud Bateſ. vitas ſelectiores p. 431.

Thus it pleaſed the Great ALMIGHTY, the ſole ARBITER of all our Lives and Fortunes, to ſend Sickneſs (Death's Harbinger) unto him, to make ready for the Enter-

tainment of that King of Terrors, whoſe approach was now near at hand: This happen'd in the Month of *January*, Sixteen Hundred and Twelve. During the time of whoſe Illneſs, the Vice-Chancellor, and chief Heads of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, teſtify by a condoling Letter to him, how very deeply afflicted they were for his Sickneſs; the beginning whereof ran in this Tenour, *What Griefs the connate Members of the Body feel, when their Heart is ill affected; the ſame, moſt noble* Bodley, *do we labour under, now you, our deareſt Heart, may ſeem to be in Danger:* But neither could the Muſes or the Graces, with all their Wit, or Oratory, or Beauty, encharm inexorable Death, to delay the Execution of his Summons. So that on the Eight and Twentieth of the ſame Month this excellent Perſon put off his Garments of Mortality, which were interr'd with a Solemnity anſwerable to his VVorth and Quality; as by this brief Account thereof will more fully appear (*t*).

(*t*) Ex Hiſt. & Antiq. Acad. *Oxon.* Lib. 1. p. 320.

The doleful Tydings of his Death, being now come ſo far as *Oxford*, the Univerſity, in Convocation, conſulted what Exequies might beſt Honour the Remains of this their great *Mecænas:* And it was therein at length agreed, that the Nine and Twentieth Day of *March*, 1613, ſhould be the ſet time for the Solemnity of his Interment, which was intended to be made in *Merton* College Chapple.

A few days before which, the Honourable Corps was brought from his Houſe in St. *Bartholomews the Leſs*, *London*, where he died, accompanied, for the greater Honour, with three Heralds at Arms, (of which Number *Cambden Clorenceaux* was one) his Brother Doctor *Laurence Bodley*, Sir *John Bennet*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, *William Hakewell* Eſq; Counſellour at Law, Doctor *George Hakewell*, and many other Perſons of Quality; the Herſe was adorn'd with his Arms and Enſigns of Honour, ſuitable to his Degree, and repoſed in *Merton* College-Hall.

The Day for the Solemnity being come, the Vice Chancellor Doctors, Proctors, and Heads of the Univerſity, with almoſt an innumerable Company of Schollars, every one in their diſtinct Habits came thither to attend the Funeral. The Vice-Chancellor, the Preacher, (*Dr. William Goodwin*, Dean of Chriſt-Church) both the Proctors, all the Bedles, with the Fellows, Chaplains, Portioniſts, and Servants of *Merton* College, together with Sixty Seven (the Age of the Defunct) of the Poorer ſort of the Univerſity, (all in Mourning, beſides his own Servants, and many others) being ready about Nine a Clock in the Morning, they bring forth the Corps; and that there might be the more ſpace for ſo great an Aſſembly, they deduce it through *Chriſt-Church* College up to *Carfaix*; thence to St. *Marys*; and then through *School-Street* into the *Divinity-School*: where a while are depoſed the ſacred Relicts, until ſuch time as Mr. *Corbet* (who then officiated as the Publick Orator) had made an eloquent Oration in praiſe of the illuſtrious *Bodley*.

At the end whereof they all return to St. *Marys* Church, where a *Cenotaphium*, or Empty Herſe, was erected in Honour to the Dead; and then the aforeſaid *Dr. Goodwin*, preached the Funeral Sermon.

All Things being over here likewiſe, that could contribute to the Glory of the Solemnity, they return the Corps to *Merton* College-Church; where the famous *Hales*, then Fellow of the Houſe, made an excellent Oration in *Latin* at the Grave: Which ended, the ſacred Remains of this great Perſon were laid up, with profound Reverence, under the North-Wall of the higher part of the Choir there.

The Interment thus finiſhed, the Vice Chancellor, and Heads of Houſes, with the Mourners, return to the College-Hall, where was prepared for them a moſt ſumptuous Dinner of no leſs than an Hundred Pounds coſt; part of the Thouſand Marks alotted by himſelf for his Funeral Charges.

Thus have we brought our great *Bodley* to his Grave, in Peace and Honour; where we ſhall leave him to his reſt. in expectation of a far more glorious Reſurrection.

You having thus beheld him, in his Life and in his Death, give me leave to lay before you the *ENCOMIUMS* which have been liberally beſtowed upon him; and the HONOURS done unto his Memory: And here ſhould I ſtay to enumerate thoſe Titles of Eſteem and Dignity, which private learned Men of our own and foreign Countries, have in their Writings endeavoured to adorn him with, they would amount to a Volume of themſelves: I ſhall therefore chooſe to inſiſt on thoſe only, which are more eminent and illuſtrious.

(*u*) Ut *Jacobus* Rex in Chartâ ſuâ de manu *mortuâ* dotandæ Bibliothecæ *A.* R. 2. *conceſſâ*, Bodleium (nec *injuriâ*) Fundatorem ejus nuncupavit. Hiſt. Antiq. Ac. *Ox.* Lib. 2. p. 51.

King *Jam.* 1. of bleſſed Memory, was pleaſed to beſtow upon him, not only the Honour of Knighthood, but what is greater, the Title of the *Founder of the Univerſity Library of* Oxford (*u*).

(*w*) Mr. *Hales.*

(*x*) Dr. *Corbet* ſucceſſively Bp. of *Oxford* and *Norw.*

Not only his particular College of *Merton*, employed one of their moſt eminent Fellows (*w*), to make an Oration in his Praiſe at the Grave, but the Univerſity alſo appointed their Orator at that time (*x*) (as was ſaid before) to do the like at the Schools: Both which,

ich very eloquent Speeches may be found at large in Dr. *Bates*'s ſelect Lives of eminent
ën (*y*).

(*y*) P. 416. *&c.*

It was farther Ordered in Convocation, That the whole Body of the Univerſity of *Ox-*
d ſhould, with Verſes in his Praiſe, celebrate the Obſequies of this moſt renowned Man
); which was done accordingly in *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Engliſh*.

And that the Name and Memory of this excellent Perſon might be conſecrated to Im-
ortality, *Thomas Sackvile*, Earl of *Dorſet*, and Chancellor of the ſaid Univerſity, cauſed
Statue to be ſent to *Oxford*, while yet living, *A.* 1605; and ordered it to be placed in a
tch of the Wall within the Library, in a conſpicuous Place, with theſe Words under-
itten:

(*z*)--Ordinatum eſt, ut integrum Univerſitatis corpus, viro clariſſimo epicediis variis Parentaret. Hiſt.& Antiq. Lib. 2. p. 23.

Thomas Sackvillus Dorſet *Com.*
ſummus Angliæ Theſaurar.
Hujus Acad. Cancel.
Thomæ Bodleio *Equiti Aurato*
Qui Biblioth. hanc inſtituit
Honoris Cauſâ P. P.

The Univerſity of *Oxford* alſo, in the Wall of the Eaſt ſide of his Library, cauſed to be
e up in Letters of Gold, to the perpetual Memory of the illuſtrious Founder, this In-
iption.

Quodfeliciter
Vortat, Academiti Oxonienſ.
Bibliothecam
Hanc, vobis Reipublicæq;
Literatorum
T. B. P.

Thus is he ſtiled the *Ptolomy* of the Age he lived in, The *moſt Illuſtrious PA-*
RON; and dignified with Expreſſions of the higheſt Honour and Reſpect; and yet
hen this is done, they are all acknowledged to be ſhort of his Merit (*a*). Which
all the Apology I need to make, if in any thing I have ſpoken of him, I may ſeem to
me too large and tedious.

[*a*] In vita vero rebuſq; geſtis enarrandis, nemo unquam nimius eſſe poterit. Hiſt. Antiq. *Oxon.* lib. 1. p. 320.

To all this may we yet add the Honour done his Memory by Doctor *John Morrice*, Ca-
n of *Ch.* Ch. *Oxon*, who in his laſt Teſtament bequeathed to the Univerſity Five Pounds
Annum [*b*], to be given to a Maſter of Art, that ſhould make and ſpeak a Speech in
aiſe of Sir *Thomas Bodley* every Year, on the *eighth* of *Nov.* (on which the Viſitation of
e Library commonly is) to be nominated by the Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, and confirmed by
e Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

[*b*] Athenæ *Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 327.

VVhich Gift was not to take place until the Death of his VVife, which happened not
til the Year One Thouſand Six Hundred Eighty and One: And then in the Year follow-
g, *November* One Thouſand Six Hundred Eighty and Two, the VVill of the Donor
as accordingly Executed; and the Practiſe has ever ſince been laudably conti-
ed.

It now remains only that I ſhould give ſome Account alſo of his Sepulchral MONU-
ENT and EPITAPH, and then, with due Reverence, withdraw from his ſacred
m.

[*c*] Sir *Thomas Bodley* lyes Interred in the Choir of the Collegiate Church of *Merton* in
ford; where in the ſide of the North VVall, is fixed a Monument of white and black
arble, having this Device:

[*c*] Hiſt. Antiq. Acad. *Oxon*, lib. 2. p. 89.

His Effigies is there erected in a Scholars Gown, drawn to the middle, encompaſſed
nd with Books; at the corners whereof ſtand *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Muſick*, and *Arith-*
ick; he is placed between two Angels, that on the Left-hand holds him out a Crown;

that on the Right-hand offers him a Book open, having theſe words written therein, *delebo nomen ejus de libro vitæ.*

Under all is this Ingraven.

Memoriæ
Thomæ Bodley *militis, Publicæ Bibliothecæ*
Fundatoris Sacrum.
Obiit 28. *Jan. Anno.* 1621.

Underneath is the Figure of a VVoman ſitting before the Stairs of the Old Librar holding in one Hand a Key, in the other a Book, (wherein the greateſt part of the Alphab may be ſeen) behind which appear three ſmall Books ſhut up; on the outſide of wh Leafs are Inſcribed their Authors Names, *viz. Priſcianus, Diomedes, Donatus* ——

Thus have I finiſhed what I intended, not what might be ſpoken of our Immor *Country-Man*; of whom I ſhall take my leave in Mr. *Corber*'s words [*d*], in his Funeral ration on him, *Quid non Semper dicenti ſupereſſet, pro Bodleio? Nec vitâ potuit Bodleius, morte indigere; nec Cælo, nec Sepulchro.*

[*d*] Apud Bateſ. vit. ſelect. p. 4. 20.

Ampliat ætatis Spacium ſibi vir bonus, hoc eſt
Vivere bis, vita poſſe priore frui.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 159
R. R. Eliz

Arg. 5 *Martlets in Saltire Sab. on a chief Azure* 3 *Crowns proper.*

[*] *Leigh*'s learned and relig. Men. L. 3. P. 140.

In relation to which Crowns his Motto *was,* Quarta perennis erit [*].

BODLEY

LAWRENCE, D. D. younger Brother to the Famous Sir *Thomas Bod* (though, by miſtake, he is ſaid, in the Hiſtory and Antiquity of the U verſity of *Oxford* [*a*], to be the elder) was alſo Born in the City of *Exe* near about the Year of our Lord, ſo far as we may conjecture, 1546. was the pious Son of Religious Parents; for the Family was eminent as w for their Piety as Gentility, according to the Teſtimony of an excellent A thor [*b*], who ſays thus thereof, *In familiæ Bodleianæ præconiis, non tantum gentilitiam dig tatem, (quanquam fuit illa perilluſtris) quàm quod fuerit Pietatis laude floreniſſima*, among Praiſes of the Bodleian Family, not ſo much the Dignity of their Gentility ought to be garded (though that was very Illuſtrious) as the Honour they got for their Piety; who ea embraced the Reformed Religion, which not being permitted to Profeſs openly, neit

(*a*) Lib. 1. pag. 320.

(*b*) Mr. *John Hales* in his Funeral Oration on Sir Tho. Bodley. Apud Bat. vit. ſelect. p. 423.

to Practise privately in *England* in the hot *Marian* days, they fled into *Germany* [c]; from thence they came to the City *Geneva*, where they continued until that black Cloud of Perſecution, which hung then over the Church of *England*, by the Providence of GOD, blew away: And then Mr. *Bodley* returned with his Family back into his own Country, and ſettled in *London*.

(c) Sir Tho. Bodley's Life written by himſelf.

(d) Nubecula eſt citò tranſitura.

From whence his Son *Lawrence* was ſent to *Oxford*, and placed into that noble Seminary of Virtue and Learning there known by the Name of *Chriſt-Church*; for ſo much may we gather from that Circumſtance, *That after the Interment of his honourable Brother, he was created* [e] *Doctor in Divinity, as a Member of that College.* In this famous College he continued a ſtudious and induſtrious Scholar (though in what Capacity, whether as a *Commoner* or *Student* it appears not) until he had finiſhed his Degrees of Arts: What the particular Accidents of his Life were, while he here reſided, I no where find.

(e) Athenæ *Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 817.

From hence he removed into his own Country, at what time his Merit was ſo conſpicuous, that he was made one of the Canons Reſidentiary of the Church of *Exon*, and Rector of *Shobrooke*, about Seven Miles from thence, a rich Parſonage near adjoyning to the antient Town of *Crediton*: Which was all the Preferment (ſo far as I can find) that this eminent Perſon ever own'd, who yet deſerved more and better; for he was a Perſon of extraordinary Worth, and did much good in his Generation.

Among other things, for which he deſerves to be Recorded, this is none of the leaſt, that he was of great Uſe to his noble Brother Sir *Thomas Bodley*, in Founding his famous Library at *Oxford* [f]. At whoſe Funeral, celebrated with great Solemnity there, he was chief Mourner: At what time, by the Body of the Univerſity in Convocation, he was thought worthy the Honour of the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was ſo created accordingly, *May* 30. 1613, a little after the Interment was over [g].

(f) *Weſtc. Mſ.* of *Devon* in *Shobr.*

(g) Ath. *Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 817.

As for the faithful Diſcharge of the Duties of his Function, one who was his Pariſhoner, [h] and knew him well, hath left this honourable Teſtimony of him upon the File of Time in theſe words, That for his pious Zeal and continual Labours in this Vocation, he cannot be over-praiſed. A Character of ſo high a Strain as might juſtly raiſe, in thoſe of his Profeſſion, a pious Emulation, to deſerve and obtain the like.

(h) *Weſtc.* Quo Supra.

Farther, I find Dr. *Bodley* was capable of Obliging, and actually did ſo, by ſome Preferment he had the Donation of (I ſuppoſe in his *Ball* at *Exeter*) the famous Dr. *Prideaux*, while he was *Rector* of *Exeter*-College in *Oxford*, and *Regius Profeſſor of Divinity* there. The particular Inſtance whereof I cannot learn; but the Thing it ſelf fully appears from the Dedication which that grateful Doctor made him, of his Act-Sermon, preached at St. *Marys*, *Jul.* 10*th* [i], in which he calls him his worthy Patron; and takes occaſion to commend him as a Pattern to Patrons, for diſpoſing the Lord's Portion in thoſe his days. Wherein, *he tells him*, that Buyers and Sellers break into the Temple: And *Judaſes* what will ye give me? And *Simon Magus* his Offering make moſt Bargains for Benefices. A ſevere Charge againſt that Age; though 'tis feared the preſent, upon this account, deſerves not a milder one.

(i) Epiſtle Dedicat. to *Epheſus* Backſliding; a Serm. on *Rev.* 2. 4.

He was alſo of an Hoſpitable Diſpoſition; but very Liberal and Open-handed to the Poor; whoſe Charity they were not obliged unto Death for, as the manner of ſome is, who give nothing ſo long as they can keep it: No, he freely beſtowed it in his Life-time, in a daily doing Good to ſome or other; Prudently making his Eyes the Overſeers, and his own Hands the Executors of his Alms.

Nor was his Piety towards GOD leſs ſignal or ſincere, which was not by lucid Intervals, but ran through his general Converſation. A ſhort Evidence whereof we may obſerve in that Elegy he made on his and our famous Country-Man's Death, Biſhop *Jewel*, of pious Memory; ſo much of which as is a confirmation of it, I ſhall here inſert [k]:

(k) Ex *D. Humphredi* vitâ *Juelli*, in *Calce*.

Interea, Decor O! Doctorum ſumme virorum,
& Pater, & Patriæ Gemma, Juelle, vale,
Chare, vale: Donec Superorum ſede recepti
Perpetuo junctî Stabimus ante Deum,
Tu modo præcedis, Quia te præcedere dignum eſt:
Nos per Idem Lætî mox veniemus Iter, &c.

How great an Encourager this Reverend Divine was of the weighty Ordinance of Gospel Preaching, (that great Duty indeed of his High Calling) may appear not only fr his assiduous Practise thereof, in his own Person while alive, but from that consider Summ of Money, he gave to that purpose at his Death [*l*]. For by his last Will and Te ment, *He bequeathed to the Mayor and Chamber of* Exeter, *Four hundred Pounds in Money, purchase Twenty Pounds a Year in Lands, towards the Maintenance of a Preacher in that Ci* Who is now wont to Officiate as that Honourable Body is pleased to direct.

(*l*) Ex Regist. Eccl. *Exon.*

Having lived to a considerable Age, near 70 Years, in this Vale of Misery, the Goo man surrendered up his pious Soul into the Hands that gave it, (most probably) in t same City where he first received it, on the 19*th* day of *April*, *A.* 1615; for he lieth terr'd near the *Choir* in St. *Peter's Church* there, under a flat *Marble-stone*, which had t Epitaph sometime legible thereon: but being now obliterated by the Feet of M and Time, I shall here insert it, as I find it quoted by an industrious Author [*m*].

(*m*) Risd. Descr. of Devon. in Mr. *Eastchurches* Copy.

Clarissimo Viro, nec non Reverendo, olim hujus Ecclesiæ Canonico Residentiario Dno. Laurentio Bodleo, Johes & Laurentius Bodleus *Nepotes, hunc Dialogum, Memoriæ Sacrum Devotissimè Consecrarunt.*

Laerentius Bodleius.

Anagramma. —— *Bonus Dives ille erat.*

Johannes. *Ille erat! Hoc miserum non nunc Ubinam pia Facta, Virtutis Corpus, Spiritus, Ossa, Caro?*

Laurentius. *Ossa jacent terrâ & Corpus Pia Facta Supersunt (Protypa virtutis) Spiritus Astra Colit.*

Obiit Decimo nono Aprilis A. D. 1615.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1594 R. R. Elizab

Arg. 5 *Martlets in Saltire Sab. on a chief Azure* 3 *Crowns proper.*

[*] *Leigh's* learned and relig. Men, L. 3. P. 140.

In relation to which Crowns his Motto *was*, Quarta perennis erit [*].

BODLEY

SIR *Josias*, Kt. was Born (as is probable) at *Exeter*, where his Brothers were; he was the Fifth Son of *John Bodley*, of that City, Gentleman, by *Joan* his Wife, one of the Six Daughters and Heirs of *Robert Hone*, of *Ottery* St. *Mary*, Esq; and so the whole Brother to the great Sir *Thomas Bodley*: Which Five Sons I find (*a*) ranged in this order, and thus Named: 1. Sir *Thomas*, the Founder of the Library at *Oxford*, 2. *John*, a Minister, 3. *Lawrence*, *D. D.* 4. *Zachary*, a Minister, and 5. Sir *Josias*.

(*a*) *Westc.* Pedigrees in *Bodley.* Mss.

Two

Two of these, *John* and *Zachary*, lived privately in the Country; though where Beneficed I do not find. The other three most Worthy Brothers of this Family, (as one that knew them stiles them [*b*]) we may not pass, without a due remembrance. We have already done right to the two former; the last comes next to be spoken of: Before I proceed to which, it may not be unacceptable, to give some brief Account of this gentile Family [*c*].

[*b*] Id. in Descript. of *Devon.* in *Dunsc.* Ms.

[*c*] Id. in his Pedigrees of, &c.

John Bodley, aforesaid, the Father of Sir *Josias*, was the Son of *John*, by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Gale*, of *Dartmouth*, in *Devon*, Gentleman; which *John*, was the second Son of *John Bodley*, of *Dunscombe*, in the Parish of *Crediton*, Esquire; his Eldest was called *John*, also, who Married the Daughter of *Copleston*; and had Issue *George*, which Married the Daughter and Heir of ..... *Hurst*, of *Exeter*, Esq; that had Issue *William*, who by a Daughter of *Dowrish*, of *Dowrish*, (a very antient and gentile Tribe) had Issue *Thomas*; who by a Daughter of *Arscot*, of *Tetcot*, in this County, Esquire, had Issue *John*, and others. One of which, in the last Age, departed with *Dunscombe*; and it is now the Inheritance of *Moses Gould*, Esquire: Of which, at present, let this suffice.

Sir *Josias Bodley*, wheresoever he had his puerile Education, at *Exeter*, *London*, or elsewhere, was brought up to Letters. And having made a good proficiency in School-Learning, he was sent to *Oxford*, and placed in the same College there, of which his eldest Brother, Sir *Thomas*, was at that time Fellow; and that was *Merton* (*d*). How long he continued there is uncertain; though, certain it is, he did not in that place make any long Court to those shie Mistresses, the *Muses*. But being of an active Martial Spirit, he devoted himself betime to the VVars; so that throwing down the Pen, he took up the Pike.

[*d*] Ath. *Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 328.

The *Low-Countries*, at that time, were the great Cock-pit of *Europe*: VVhither they, who were of the true Game-kind, repair'd; at once to improve and try their Valour; and to learn that Skill and Experience, in Military Affairs, in another Nation, which might, upon occasion, be useful in their own. Thither Mr. *Bodley* also betook himself, in his youthful Years; whose highest Honour, at first, was to Trayl a Pike. But, in a little while, he so well improved himself in the Art-Military, that passing through the several other inferior degrees of Office, he came to be advanced to that of a Captain.

At this time it was, that the *Irish*, instigated thereunto, as well by their own Disposition, as by their Priests and Jesuits Instigation, made a violent effort in that Kingdom, for the Recovery of their former Liberty and Religion, under the Conduct of that wilely subtile General, the Earl of *Tyrone*: Who raising a formidable Rebellion, in that Country, carried it on for several Years with great Success. Insomuch, having given the *English* a great Defeat at *Black-Water*, in the Year of our Lord 1598. all *Ulster*, *Munster*, and *Conaught*, were in Arms against them; and *Tyrone* was celebrated as the Deliverer of his Country (*e*). Whereupon it was thought necessary by the *English* Government there, that more Forces should be sent for over. Accordingly several old Companies, (to the number of a Thousand Men, and upward) drawn out of the *Low-Countries*, were dispatch'd out of the West of *England* thither: Of which Regiment Mr. *Bodley* was one of the most eminent Commanders; and is mentioned (*f*) as the second Captain therein; whose Company, at that time, consisted of an Hundred Men.

[*e*] Fines *Moris.* Itiner. part 2d. p. 25.

[*f*] Id. ibid.

Being now arrived in *Ireland*, Captain *Bodley* signalized himself, by many distinguishing Actions of Valour and Conduct; all which to relate would be too tedious, had they been Recorded. One of which, however, must not be pretermitted, and that is, his and Captain *Blaney*'s taking of the Island, called by my Author (*g*) *Loghrorcan*.

[*g*] Id. ibid. p. 97, 98.

Being come to the place, and having made what Discovery thereof they were able, Captain *Bodley* made ready thirty Arrows with Wild-fire. And some playing with an Hundred Shot upon the Island, while the others delivered their Arrows, suddainly the Houses took fire, and burnt so vehemently, as the Rebels, lodging there, forsook the Island, and swam to the other Shoar.

In which Action the Rebels sustain'd great Loss; not in Men, so much as in Butter, Corn, Meal, Powder, Cows, Sheep, and other Provision, laid up there as a safe Magazine: the *English* had only two Slain, and seven Hurt.

This happen'd *Anno.* 1601. at which time, I find Captain *Bodley* was Overseer of the Trenches, when those of our Nation laid Siege to *King-sale*, *Baltamore*, *Berehaven*, and *Castlehaven*, then in the Irish Hands; who were greatly assisted by the *Spaniards*, come thither on purpose to their Succour, though but few of them returned back to give an account of their famous Exploits.

For this, notwithstanding, out of all their Strong-Holds were these at length beaten, by GOD's Blessing, on the English Conduct and Valour: Towards which, this our *Bodley* contributed not a little; for 'tis Recorded to his Praise, That he behaved himself bravely, both in the Works and in the Battle (*h*). Which Battle must have relation to that had with the great *Oneal*, wherein he was defeated, and all his Army, but by a small handful of the English routed: So that the Earl confessed himself to be overthrown by a Sixth part of his Number. VVhich he is said to have ascrib'd *To God's great Work, beyond Man's Capacity* (*i*).

[*h*] Ath. *Oxon.* quo supra.

[*i*] Morison ubi prius. p. 178.

For all which his good Services, he did in this Country, (as he well deserved) was Captain *Bodley* honoured with *Knighthood*, by the Lord Deputy *Blunt*, Earl of *Devon*; so one (*k*): Though I find him not mentioned under that Title by Mr. *Morison*, in his Itinerary, during the time of that Noble Earl his prudent Government of that *Kingdom*. It is therefore more probable he received that Honour from the hands of his most Honourable Country-Man *Arthur*, Lord *Chichester*, who succeeded my Lord *Blunt* therein: For in his time I find the last quoted Author gives him the Title of Sir *Josias*, but not before.

[*k*] *Westc.* Pedig.

We may therefore, from what foregoes, acquiesce in that, as a true Character of him, which was given by one that was no Stranger to his Person or Fame (*l*), *That Sir* Josias Bodley *was a worthy Commander*: In relation to whom, he says, he might enlarge, and yet not stray from *Albinus* his Counsel (a valiant Leader of the *Britains*) to the Historians of his time, offering to write his Actions. *Write*, quoth he, *of those that are dead, whom you need neither Fear nor Flatter.*

[*l*] *Westc.* Descript. of *Devon.* in *Dunscombe*, Ms.

Nor did Sir *Josias* so addict himself to the Sword, as wholly to neglect the Pen: He knew how to Brandish both, to good Advantage of himself and his Country.

Thus *CÆSAR* like, the wise Observations which he made upon the Civil and Military Affairs of the *Kingdom* of *Ireland*, he committed to VVriting. Nor was he of so severe a Brow, but he could unbend sometimes to VVit and Railery: A Specimen of both which he hath left unto Posterity, in two Manuscript Treatises, thus Entituled (*m*):

[*m*] Ath. *Oxon.* quo antea.

Observations concerning the Fortresses of Ireland, *and the Brittish Colonies of* Ulster. A Ms. in *Folio*; sometime in the Library of Sir *James Ware*, now supposed to be in that of *Hen.* Earl of *Clarendon*.

A jocular Description of a Journey, by him taken to Lecale, *in* Ulster, *Anno.* 1602. A Ms. sometime in the same Library.

He continued many Years in *Ireland*, into which he came *Anno.* 1598. and was there living *Anno.* 1613. when he was Director-General, and Overseer of the Fortifications of that *Kingdom* (*n*).

[*n*] Morison ubi prius. pag. 300.

How long after this he lived; when, or where he died, and lyeth Interr'd, I no where find.

B.

Arms — *Flor. A. D. 1595. R. R. Elizab.*

Arg. ten Torteauxes 4. 3. 2. 1. Gul.

Motto. Spe Labor Levis.
Hope makes Labour light.

Another. Virtus Dei in Infirmitate.

BABINGTON

GERVAIS, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*, is said, by a late Author (*a*), to be a Native of this County: and upon his Authority, I relate him into the number of our Worthies.

(*a*) *Iz.* Catal. of the Bishops of *Exet.*

Doctor *Fuller*, in more places than one (*b*), (and some others from him) tells us, He was born in the County of *Nottingham*, of the antient Family of the *Babingtons*, in the said County: and yet in that very Book, where was most proper for him to have done it, I mean in his *Worthies of England*, Printed after those other Works of his, he doth not challenge him as such.

(*b*) Church-Hist. Lib. 10. p. 56. *Abel* Rediv. pag. 456.

There was a Family of this Name, which long flourished in and about *Ottery* St. *Mary*, this County. Which, I suppose, was a younger Branch of that of *Nottinghamshire*. For Sir *John Babington* Kt. (*c*), by *Benedicta* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Ward*, had ue Sir *William*, *Thomas*, *Normannus* (*d*), (Sheriff of *Derby* and *Nottinghamshire*, *Anno.* Hen. 6.) *Arnold*, and *John*. *John Babington*, the fifth Son, came into *Devonsh.* and Married *Margaret*, Daughter and ir of *Robert Knolle*, of *Knolle*, in or near *Ottery* aforesaid; and had Issue *John*: *John Ba-gton*, of *Knolle*, in *Devon.* by the Daughter and Heir of *Weyman*, of *Devon*, had Issue *n*; who by *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Co-heir of *Walter French*, of *Ottery* St. *Mary*, Issue *John*; who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Holcombe*, of *Branscombe*, had *Nicholas*; *John* and Sir *Philip*; which were Knights of *Rhodes*: Of which last, another Author tells (*e*), That *Philip Babington* was one of the Knights of St. *John* of *Hierusalem*, (the same th *Rhodes*); and that at the Dissolution of that Order, he had Ten Pounds Portion assign-him yearly for his maintenance. *Nicholas Babington*, of *Ottery* St. *Mary*, by *Joan* his ife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Henry Whyting*, of *Ottery* St. *Mary*, Gent. had Is-*Walter*, who consumed his Estate: but by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Bryan Tra-rs*, of *Pill*, near *Barnstaple*, left Issue *Thomas*, whose Name in these parts is now ex-ct.

(*c*) This is taken out of the Pedig. of this Family, by Mr. *Weste.* Fol. Mf.

(*d*) *Fuller's* Worthies in *Derbysh.* p. 242.

(*e*) *Risd.* Surv. of *Devon.* in *Ottery* St. *Mary.*

Which of the aforementioned Gentlemen Bishop *Babington* challenged as his Father, do not find: Tho' probably one of them might be so.

Having drawn the first Rudiments of good Literature, in the Country, by his worthy rents care; he was sent to *Cambridge*, and was admitted into the Society of *Trinity* Col-e there; at what time Doctor *Whitgift* was Master.

Having taken his Degrees of Arts in his own University, coming to the *Act* at *Oxford*, no. 1578. (*f*) he was there admitted *in eundem*, *i. e.* to the same Priviledges in that Uni-rsity, his Degree did entitle him unto, at *Cambridge*. And having gotten great Fame, his other parts of Learning, he gave himself to the Study of Divinity; and became a orthy Preacher in the University (*g*) where he resided.

(*f*) Ath. *Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 745.

(*g*) *Fuller's Abel* Rediv. quo supra.

Being now Doctor of Divinity, he was made his Domestick Chaplain by *Henry*, Earl of mbroke, Knight of the Most Noble ORDER of the GARTER, and Pre-nt of the Council in the Marches of *Wales*: whose excellent Countess, *Mary Sydney*, made exact Translation of the Psalms of *David* into *English* Meetre. In which great Under-

taking, 'tis believed she had the assistance of this her Chaplain. For it was more than a VVomans Skill, as a certain Author Notes [b], to express the Sense so right as she hath done in her Verse: and more than the *English* and *Latin* Translation could give her.

(b) Ath. *Oxon.* ut antea.

Being thus related to this noble Family, by the Interest thereof, he was first made Treasurer of the Church of *Landaff*, in *Wales*: After that, the Bishop. He received his Consecration *Aug.* 29. 1591. tho' from whose Hands it doth not appear. [i] Which place his Lordship, in merriment, was wont to call *Asse*; the Land thereof being long before Alienated by his unworthy Predecessor *Kitchin*, in the days of K. *Hen.* 8. and Q. *Mary*.

(i) *Godw.* De Præsul. *Landav.* p. 641.

From thence, after three Years residence there, he was translated to the See of *Exeter* in his Native Country, *February*, 1594. so Bishop *Godwin* [k]; in *May*, 1595. so our *Hooker* [l]; in *May*, 1593. so Mr. *Izaac* [m].

(k) Id. ibid.
(l) Catal. of the Bps. of *Exet.*
(m) Mem. of *Exet.* in the Cat. of Bishops.

Which of these Accounts is most consonant to the Truth, I shall leave it to their Disquisition, who are curious in such nice Matters.

He continued no long time at *Exeter*, tho' long enough to do that Church an irreparable Injury; but, we hope, against his will, as being over-aw'd by avaritious Greatness, rather than biass'd by any private Interest; which we can't fairly suppose of so good a Man. However it was, he is said to have consented to the Alienating from his Church of *Exeter*, beyond the possibility of a Retreival, that rich and noble Mannor of *Crediton*, in this County; a Bough as big near as the rest of the Tree. This Mannor had been affix'd to this Bishoprick, from *Eadulphus* his time (who lived *Anno.* 907.) unto his own 1594. and computed worth a Thousand Marks *per Annum*, Rents of Assize.

'Tis true, that courtly profuse Antecessor of his, Bishop *Voysey*, in his time, wasted the Bishoprick of *Exeter* as much as he could: For of two and twenty Mannors, which belonged unto it, he scarcely left eight; and they none of the best: among others, this of *Crediton* was Alienated also; but it not being done in due Form of Law, it was afterwards recovered. But then another Bishop, says *Hooker* [n], more unadvised than careful for himself and Successors, passed it by Fine and Recovery, unto Sir *William Kelligrew*, an hungry Courtier in Q. *Elizabeth*'s days. And tho' there have been strong Endeavours since used to that purpose, it is now gone beyond Recovery out of the Hands of the Bishop, and long since out of the Name of the *Kelligrews* also. So true is that

(n) Chorogr. Synops. of *Devon.* in *Credit.*

De Male quæsitis ——

The thus passing away of this Mannor, might give occasion to a Statute against Ecclesiasticks Alienating the Revenues of the Church. Until which time, it seems, Spiritual Lords could as freely sell and dispose of their Temporalities, as Secular Lords could. Which Power the Popish Bishops, when they saw the Times inclining to a Reformation, (envying the Descent of those Revenues on them they look'd on as Heretick-Successors) abused, to the Spoil of the Church as much as they could.

From *Exeter*, after three Years continuance there, was Bishop *Babington* translated to *Worcester*, *Anno.* 1597. where having remained about three Years longer, (as if that Period were fatal to him) he was translated thence to Heaven.

(o) *Full. Abel* Rediv. p. 456.

'Tis a good Character which one gives of him (o), That in the mid'st of all his Preferments he was neither tainted with Idleness, Pride, or Covetousness: but was not only diligent in Preaching, the most honourable Part of a Bishop's Office, if we may believe the Apostle [p], but in writing Books, for the better Understanding of GOD's VVord. He was an excellent Pulpit-Man; for having gotten up the Affections of his Auditory, he would keep them up to the end of his Sermon.

(p) 1 *Tim.* 5. 17.

He wrote many Things, *viz.*

A large Commentary on the Five Books of Moses. *On the Lord's-Prayer. The Creed. The Ten Commandments.* VVhich was Printed at first in *Quarto*; after that, with many Additions, in *Folio*, 1615. called, Bishop *Babington*'s Works!

He Died of the Jaundice, *May* 17. 1610. [q] and left his Library to the Church of *Worcester*; where he lieth Buried.

(q) Ictericus decessit Maii 17. 1610. *Godw.* quo sup. p. 524.

For an Epitaph, we may take the Epigram written on him by Dr. *Fuller* (r), his *Abel Redivivus*.

(r) *Abel* Rediv. ib.

Renowned Babington *spun out his Days*
In Truth and Peace: And had the ecchoing Praise
Of every Tongue: His Worth was priz'd by all
That lov'd Religion: Nothing could recall
His Heart from Goodness: Peace and Love did rest
Within the Closet of his serious Breast.
Therefore let every Tongue proclaim and cry,
The Fame of Babington *shall never die.*

I find nothing of him remarkable farther, but, what perhaps never happen'd before, at his Paternal Coat was exactly the ſame with that of his Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, with hich impaled.

Before his Works in *Folio* ſtands his Picture, of venerable Aſpect; under which are theſe erſes engraven:

Non melior, non integrior, non cultior alter,
Vir, Præſul, Præco, more, fide, arte, fuit.
Oſq; probum, vultuſq; gravis, pectuſq; ſerenum:
Alme Deus, Tales præfice ubiq; Gregi.

Under theſe is the *Motto* laſt quoted.

B.

Arms— *Flor. A.D.* 1596. *R. R.* Elizab.

Gules two Pales Argent.

BLUNDELL

PETER, (not *George*, as by miſtake he is ſomewhere called) (*a*) was born in that fair and antient Town of *Tiverton*, in this County, (ſo named, *quaſi Twifordtown*, for that it ſtands between two Rivers, *Lowman* on the Eaſt, and *Ex* on the Weſt) about the Year of our Lord 1520. He deſcended from very mean Parentage, the which I mention, not to diſparage the Memory of the worthy Perſon deceaſed; nor to leſſen the Reputation of any of his ſurviving Relations: but upon this double Account, *viz.* For the greater Glory of Almighty GOD, who hath, in ſo ſignal an Inſtance, given us to ſee, how He can, when He pleaſes, propagate Nothing into a vaſt Encreaſe: As alſo to lay an Example of Encouragement before ſuch eſpecially, who, tho' they are not bleſs'd with any illuſtrious Birth, or Fortunes by Inheritance, may hereby ſee what Diligence and Induſtry in time, by GOD's Bleſſing, may advance them to.

(*a*) *Wanly's* Wond. of the little World, L. 3. p. 190. from Dr. *Willet* in his Synopſ. Papiſ. p. 1229.

I ſhall here, therefore, give ſome Account of this eminent Perſon's Original, and way of Living in the World, before I come to relate how great an Eſtate he acquired, and the noble and pious Benefactions which he made therewith.

Mr. *Peter Blundell* then (*b*) was at firſt a very Poor Lad, of *Tiverton*; who, for a little Support, went Errands for the Carriers that came to that Town; and was Tractable in looking after their Horſes, and doing little Services for them, as they gave him Orders. By degrees, in ſuch means, he got a little Money, of which he was very Provident and Careful; and bought therewith a Kerſey, which a Carrier was ſo kind as to carry to *London*, *gratis*, and to make him the Advantage of the Return. Having done ſo for ſome time, he at length got Kerſies enough to Lade an Horſe, and went up to *London* with it himſelf: Where being found very Diligent and Induſtrious, he was received into good Imployment by thoſe who managed there the Kerſey-Trade, (for which *Tiverton* then was very famous) and he continued therein, until he was rich enough to ſet up the Calling of making Kerſies for himſelf. When employing ſeveral Men, making ſtill his return to *London*, he came at laſt to a vaſt and large Eſtate; whereby he was enabled to do ſuch noble Benefactions, and

(*b*) My Author the Rever. Mr. *J. Newt*, now Rector of the ſaid Pariſh-Church of *Tiverton*

beſtow ſuch large Legacies as he did: which, to the admiration of all that read or hear them I ſhall here relate, as they are collected from his laſt Will and Teſtament, made *Jun.* 1599.

	Pounds.
To *Chriſt's-Hoſpital, London,*	500
To St. *Bartholomew's-Hoſpital,* London,	250
To St. *Thomas's-Hoſpital,* London,	250
To *Bridewel,* Yearly,	008
Towards *Tiverton* Church,	050
To Amend the High-ways there	100
To the 12 chief Companies in *London,* each	150
which makes the Sum of	1800
Towards the Relieving of Poor Priſoners and other Charitable Uſes *in toto,*	1800
Towards poor Maidens Marriages in *Tiverton*	400
To the City of *Exeter,* to be Lent to poor Artificers	900
To place 4 Boys Apprentices to Husbandry, yearly,	020
To maintain ſix Scholars, three in *Oxford,* and three in *Cambridge,* the Sum of	2000

But what is farther conſiderable, is that magnificent School-Houſe, which he cauſed to be erected, and richly endow'd, at *Tiverton,* aforeſaid: Of which I ſhall crave leave to give a more particular Deſcription, with the Priviledges and Revenues thereunto belonging.

This Houſe ſtands at the Eaſt end of the Town, a very tall and ſpacious Structure, but ſomething like the College-Halls in the Univerſities, with a fair *Cupulo* in the middle. The Pile contains one School for the Maſter, and another for the Uſher, only an Entry between them; both, by his Direction, One hundred Foot long, and four and twenty broad; well Wainſcoted and Boarded.

Cloſe adjoyning to which, is a very large Houſe for the Maſter, and another convenient one for the Uſher: with very good Orchards, Gardens, and Out-Lets, belonging to it. The Yearly Salary for the Maſter, is Fifty Pounds: For the Uſher now, Twenty Pounds; at firſt but Twenty Marks.

Before the School-Houſe is a large ſpacious Green-Court, in Figure a Quadrangle, in Content one Acre of Ground, at the enterance in from the Street. All encloſed with an high and ſtately Wall, coped with yellow Purbeck-Stone, very handſome to behold. It hath a fair Gate at the Entry into it; over which is this Inſcription, cut in Stone, now rendered by Time and Weather, almoſt illegible.

This Free Grammar-School was Founded at the only Coſt and Charge of Mr. Peter Blundell, *of this Town, ſometimes Clothier.*

And in a Braſs Plate, over that again, are engraven theſe four Latin Verſes, yet plainly to be read.

Hoſpita diſquirens Pallas Tritonia ſedem,
Eſt Blundellinæ *percita amore Scholæ.*
Aſcivit Sedem, Placuit: Cupienſq; foveri
Hoſpes, ait, Petrus Qui mihi Fautor eris.

And becauſe all worldly Things in time decay, a good yearly Revenue is appointed for the conſtant Repair thereof.

Mr. *Blundell* gave likewiſe Two thouſand Pounds, for the purchaſing of Lands, towards the Maintenance of ſix Scholars at *Oxford* and *Cambridge,* always to be ſent thither from this own School (*c*). But ſince, the Number, by the Fidelity of the honourable Truſtees, is augmented unto Eight, Four in *Baliol* College, in *Oxford*; and Four in *Sidney* College, *Cambridge.* Beſides which, to *Sidney* College, by the ſame Donor, is given an *Hebrew* Lecture of Five Pounds *per Annum* (*d*). Moreover, Five Pounds more are allowed yearly by way of Exhibition, above their Fellowſhips and Scholarſhips, to each of the Four.

Farther yet, ſince the Revenue of the School is augmented, 'tis common with the Truſtees, to grant Exhibitions to ſeveral other Scholars, which goe from this School to the Univerſity: To ſome Five, to others Ten Pounds *per Annum,* for Four, Five, or more Years, as they are pleaſed to agree.

(*c*) 2000 Libras Scholaribus Sex *Oxon.* & *Cantab.* alendis, è Schola verò ſua *Tivertonenſi* accerſendis Legavit *Pet. Blundel.* Hiſt. & Antiq. *Oxon.* L. 2. p. 72.

(*d*) *Willet's* Synopſ. Papiſ. p. 1236.

The Names of the Truſtees, appointed by the Founder, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, for this School, are theſe following:

Sir *Francis Popham*, Lord Chief-Juſtice of *England*. *Anthony Pollard*, Eſq; *Richard Bluet*, Eſq; *Charles Bere*, Eſq; *Roger Aſhford*, Eſq; *Roger Ware*, Eſq; *Roger Giffard*, Eſq; *James Clark*, Eſq; *Henry Worth*, Eſq; Theſe were Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood of that Town. To which were added theſe following Tradeſmen, for the moſt part Clothiers of that Place.

John Weſt, Senior. *Humphry Coleman*. *John Waldron*. *Edward Amey*. *Nicholas Skinner*. *George Slee*. *Richard Hill*, alias *Spurway*. *Richard Prowſe*. *John Weſt*, Junior. *Peter Weſt*. *Robert Chilcot*, alias *Cummyn*. *John Deyman*. *John Blundell*. *Peter Blundell*. *William Tanner*. *Roger Slee*. *William Croſs*, and *Arthur Croſs*. Seven and Twenty in all. This Truſt was made to them, and to their Heirs after them.

Beſides this, 'tis ſaid, Mr. *Blundell* left a large Legacy to *Robert Chilcot*, alias *Cummyn*, of the Town aforeſaid, towards his erecting another School for teaching to Read *Engliſh*, Write and Cipher: Of which (God willing) more hereafter.

Inſomuch, his public Liberality to the Town of his Nativity, is computed at more than Seven thouſand Pounds.

Moreover, he gave above Ten thouſand Pounds to ſome Relations and Acquaintance in *Tiverton*. About Five thouſand Pounds more to his Acquaintance and Friends in *London*. And abundance of good Legacies to particular People, as Carriers, Inn-keepers, Tuckers, and ſuch as had been aſſiſtent to him in the way of his Trade. Who not being thought beneath the grateful remembrance of this worthy Perſon in his Will, I hope will not be held unworthy to be thus mentioned here; when 'tis intended too, to the greater Honour of the Donor.

Now (what is yet more) when all theſe Legacies and Benefactions were paid, and diſcharged, there was a good Eſtate remaining; which he left to his Executors, Mr. *William Craven*, (Anceſtor to the preſent Right Honourable Earl of *Craven*) and Mr. *William Parker*, Merchants in *London*. Mr. *George Slee*, *John Weſt*, Senior, and *John Weſt*, Junior, Clothiers in *Tiverton*, in Truſt for the good of his Heir his Brother *James*; whoſe Poſterity ſtill remains in good eſteem, in thoſe parts, as may be ſeen underneath. He was never married, and ſo had no Iſſue of his Body to leave that vaſt Eſtate unto, which by God's Bleſſing, and his own Induſtry, he had acquired. His Legacies and good Works are computed to near Forty thouſand Pounds of themſelves: How much more then might the whole Bulk be ſuppoſed to amount unto? If it be but a little beyond this, what a Prodigy of Induſtry, or rather of a very benign Providence, might he juſtly be reputed? But when we conſider the pious and charitable Methods he diſpoſed all this in, we can't but admire at his generous and noble Mind as much as either.

Some Years before his Death, for the more convenient Management of his Affairs, he ſettled himſelf in *London*, in the Pariſh of St. *Michael-Royal*: For by his laſt Will, dated at *London*, *June* 9. *A. D.* 1599. he ordered that his Burial ſhould be in that Church. Within a very few Years after which time, this truly great and generous Perſon ſtoop'd to Fate, and was accordingly Interred in the place of his appointment, *May* 4. 1601. aged *Eighty One* Years.

Here it may not be amiſs, to give a brief Account of the Progeny and Iſſue of this Family; and what condition it ſtands in at this day (*e*).

Peter Blundell left *James* his Brother his Heir, who by *Margaret Howper*, his Wife, had Iſſue *John*; who by *Joan Reed*, his Wife, had Iſſue *Peter*; who by *Priſcilla Collamore*, his Wife, had Iſſue *John Blundell*, Eſq; ; who by *Mary Croſſing*, of *Exeter*, his Wife, had Iſſue *Richard*; who by *Mary*, Daughter of *Philip Gadd*, of *Taunton*, Mercer, had Iſſue 1. *Richard*, 2. *John*, (both died without Iſſue) 3. *Philip Blundell*, of *Brimridge*, near *South-Moulton*, Eſq; a Youth of about thirteen Years of Age, 1699.

(*e*) From the Pedigree in my Hands.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1620.
R. R. Jac. 1.

B. a Talbot paſſ. Arg. A Mullet Or.

BURGOIN

WILLIAM, Eſquire. Dr. *Fuller* hath thought fit to inſert this Gentleman among the Worthies of our County (*a*): And I ſhant preſume to exclude him. Altho' I muſt acknowledg, that I can find very little memorable of him, more than what is ſumm'd up in his Epitaph; which notwithſtanding may be ſufficient to ſpeak him Great.

(*a*) In *Devon.* p. 265.

At what particular Place in this County he was born, I do not find: The Name and Family hath, for divers Deſcents, flouriſhed in the Hamlet of *Zeal*, not far from *South-Tawton* (*b*). This originally was a Branch of an antient Stock in *Bedfordſhire*; which being providentially planted, he liked our Soyl ſo well, that it hath flouriſhed in Reputation for many Ages, and ſpread its ſelf into divers parts thereof, and doth flouriſh ſtill.

(*b*) *Riſdon* in *Zeal.* Mſ.

William Burgoin, Eſquire, a Lawyer by Profeſſion, and probably the firſt of the Name in theſe Parts, was Recorder of the City of *Exeter*, *Anno.* 11 of K. *Hen.* 7*th.* 1496 (*c*), for Two Years; which is now more than Two hundred Years ago. And *William Burgoin* (as I take it) his Son, was the firſt High Sheriff of that City and County, *Anno.* 1540 (*d*), being the 32. Year of the Reign of K. *Hen.* 8.

(*c*) *Iza.* Mem. part 1*ſt.* pag. 50.
(*d*) Id. ibid. p. 52.

What Relation the Gentleman, we are diſcourſing of, had to the Recorder aforeſaid, we cannot ſay poſitively; probably he was his Grand-Son; who did no way degenerate from the worth and honour of his Anceſtors: He being eminent for thoſe four Virtues, which carry their own Praiſes and Recommendations along with them, *viz.* Hoſpitality, Wiſdom, Charity, and Religion.

He was taken notice of for an hoſpitable Perſon: And, indeed, Hoſpitality is one of the beſt evidences of true Gentility. For what is there that more diſtinguiſhes a right Gentleman, from a ſordid Clown or Miſer, than a frank and hoſpitable Diſpoſition?

He alſo did greatly excel for his Wiſdom, and Underſtanding in Buſineſs. He could adviſe and aſſiſt a Friend in many difficult and knotty Caſes; whereby he became, in his Voiſenage, what good *Job* was among thoſe with whom he ſojourn'd, *He was Eyes to the Blind; and Feet was he to the Lame* (*e*). He had (what is well-becoming a Country Gentleman) ſome knowledg in the Practical part of Phyſick; and was wont to keep by him ſuch medicinal Preparations, as did often conduce to the recovery of his ſick Neighbours: A very gentile, as well as uſeful and obliging, Quality.

(*e*) *Job* 29. 15.

Nor was his Charity, in relief of the Poor and Needy, leſs conſpicuous. And this is more than a Gentleman-like property; for 'tis GOD-like to be Good, and to do it. Hereby mount we up to the honour of becoming, what we ſhould endeavour to be, *Homo homini Deus*, by Kindneſs, Love, and Charity, to be inſtead of a God unto one another. Though I know who hath ſenſibly found the truth of the alteration of the Proverb into *Homo homini Dæmon*, *Man is a Devil to Man*; there being no Creature more cruel to its kind, than he is to his.

And

And then for true Piety towards GOD, (the Crown of all other Accompliſhments) he was exemplary for that alſo. He abominated and controuled Vice, as the ſhame and diſgrace of our Natures. He loved and embraced Grace and Virtue, as our Crown and Glory in this VVorld, as well as what will be our Joy and great Reward in that to come; as if he had fully conſented unto that of the Chriſtian Poet.

Si Chriſtum diſcis nihil eſt ſi cætera neſcis:
Si Chriſtum neſcis, nihil eſt ſi cætera diſcis.

If Chriſt you Learn, what if nought elſe you know?
If not, all Learning elſe is but a Show.

Inſomuch, it may be ſaid of this good Man, and worthy 'Squire, (ſo he is called in his Epitaph) That having been a Bleſſing to the Place where he lived, the loſs of him adminiſter'd the greater occaſion of Grief and Sorrow when he Died; which happen'd upon the Twelfth of *Auguſt*, *A. D.* 1623. His Remains lye ſafely repoſed in the Church of *Arlington*, (a little Pariſh ſo called, lying about Seven Miles North-Eaſt of *Barnſtaple* in this County) under a Marble-Stone, having this Inſcription (*e*): (which you may obſerve, avouches the foregoing Character of the Perſon, though not the Excellency of the Poet)

(*e*) *Weſtc.* Deſcript. of *Devon.* in *Arling.* Mſ.

Here lies Will. Burgoin, *a 'Squire by deſcent;*
Whoſe Death in this World many People lament,
The Rich for his Love,
The Poor for his Alms,
The Wiſe for his Knowledg,
The Sick for his Balms,
Grace he did love, and Vice controul,
Earth hath his Body, and Heaven his Soul.
The twelfth Day of Auguſt *in the Morn died he,*
1 6 2 *and* 3.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1622.
R. R. *Jac.* 1.

Arg. a Chev. Gul. between 3 *Pellets.*

BASKERVILE

SIR *Simon*, Knight, was born at *Exeter*, (a County within the County of *Devon*) in the Year of our Lord God 1573. His Father was *Thomas Baskervile*, an Apothecary by Profeſſion, and ſometime one of the Stewards of that honourable City; who obſerving this his Son well addicted unto Books, kept him at School, until he became ripe for the Univerſity. Unto which he was ſent about the eighteenth Year of his Age; and planted into *Exeter* College in *Oxford*. He was placed under the Tutelage of Mr. *William Helm*, the famous Sub-Rector of that Houſe; a Man of rare Piety as well as Learning (*a*). He was Matriculated in the Univerſity on the 10*th.* of *March*, 1591.

(*a*) *Lloyd's* Mem. p. 539.

Being thus fix'd in his proper Orb, he began ſoon to diſplay the Beams of Virtue and Learning; ſo that now near Batchelour of Arts ſtanding, he was choſen Fellow of that College. Whereby it fell out that he was ſome conſiderable time more than ſtanding, before he took that firſt Degree; which was in the Year of our Saviour's bleſſed Incarnation 1596 (*b*). To this alſo having added that of Maſter, he was taken notice of in my Author's words, *for his admirable knowledg in Humanity and Philoſophy* (*c*).

(*b*) Ath. *Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 775.
(*c*) Id. ib p. 811.

After this, *viz. A.* 1606. he was choſen the Senior Proctor of the Univerſity; at what time he bended his Studies wholly upon Phyſick: In the knowledg of which uſeful Faculty, he became a moſt eminent Proficient; and proceeded to the taking both Degrees therein, *ſc. Batchelours* and *Doctors* at once, as they call it, by Accumulation. Unto which he was admitted by the Univerſity, *June 20th.* 1611. At which time he was in great eſteem for his admirable Knowledg in Medicine, as he had been before for other parts of Learning.

Leaving the Univerſity, after many Years Induſtry and Study there, he went for *London*; where he became of great Eminency upon the Account of his Profeſſion. He was a Member of the *College of Phyſicians* there; and, as is thought, Preſident thereof for a time. He had not been long in *London*, before the Fame of his Skill and Learning brought him to Court; where he was ſworn Phyſician to K. *Jam.* 1. of bleſſed Memory. So was he alſo afterward to that gracious Prince K. *Ch.* 1. of like pious Memory. One of which Princes had Dr. *Baskervile* in that high eſteem, for his Learning, and other Accompliſhments, that he was pleaſed to confer upon him the Honour of Knighthood.

(*d*) Epiſt to the Read. before his Conſecr. Sermon.

This Gentleman is one of the famous Men mentioned by Dr. *Prideaux*, as the great Ornaments of *Exeter* College, and the Univerſity in their time (*d*): and was held of higheſt Reputation for his Learning and good Succeſs in Phyſick, of any in that Age. None more ſought after, nor perhaps ſo much, if that be true which is reported of him, That he had no leſs than an Hundred Patients a Week. Which, if ſo, it can't be ſtrange he ſhould amaſs ſo great an Heap of Wealth, as to acquire the Title of Sir *Simon Baſkervile the Rich* (*e*). Whereby we may conſent to that of the Poet:

(*e*) *Lloyd*'s Mem. p. 539.

Dat Galenus opes, dat Juſtinianus honores:
At Genus & Species Cogitur ire pede.

Phyſick gives Wealth: Law, Honours doth beſtow:
But the poor Logick Man muſt Bare-foot go.

This learned Doctor, and worthy Knight, had, it ſeems, a Spirit as large as his Purſe, if *Fuller* gueſſed true, when he ſaid, *He had a plentiful Purſe, and a public Spirit* (*f*). Altho' he gives us no particular Inſtances of it; ſo that what became of all this great Wealth at his Death I no where find.

(*f*) Worthies. p. 276.

(*g*) *Lloyd* Quo Supra.

There is moreover ſomething farther remarkable recorded of him (*g*), That he was a great Friend to the Clergy, (GOD knows they have but few in this Age, and the inferior Loyal Gentry. Inſomuch, *He would never take a Fee of an Orthodox Miniſter under a Dean: nor of any Suffering Cavalier in the Cauſe of K. Ch.* 1. *under a Gentleman of an Hundred a Year* (*h*): but would alſo, with Phyſick to their Bodies, generally give Relief to their Neceſſities.

(*h*) *Lloyd*'s Mem. p. 635.

What Family he left behind him, or who became his Heir or Executor, I can no way be inform'd. All I am able to add farther of him is, that he died *July* 5. 1641. Sixty-eight Years of Age; and was buried in the Cathedral Church of St *Paul*, in the City of *London*, (unto which probably he had been a liberal Benefactor) where if he had any Monument erected to his Memory, it fell under the Ruines of that Church, occaſioned by the dreadful Conflagration, which happen'd in the Year 1666.

Arms

B.

Arms—*Vul. a Chevron Ermin between two Chevernels Or, and three Escalops Arg.* [*] [*] *Holl.* Collect. of Arms. Mf.

BROWNE

WILLIAM, was born at *Tavistock*, in this County, *A. D.* 1590 (*a*). His Father was *Thomas Brown*, of that place, Gentleman; most likely a Descendant from the Knightly Family of *Browne*, of *Brownes-Ilarsh*, in the Parish of *Langtree*, near *Great Torrington*, in *Devon*: Where Sir *Thomas Browne* built a gentile House; with a Park thereunto belonging, called *Brown* unto this day. This Sir *Thomas* was a younger Brother to the famous *Brute* *rowne* (*b*), who was killed at Sea, by the *Spaniards*, before *Port-Rico*: Of whose Death *r Francis Drake*, the General, in the Voyage, said, *I could grieve for thee, dear* Brute; *but w 'tis no time to let down my Spirits*. He had an elder Brother called *John*, whose Father as *Thomas Brown*, of *Brownes-Ilarsh*, Gent. his Mother was *Joan*, Daughter and Heir of *hn Lene*, of *Cutmanslegh*, in *Cornwal*; Son and Heir of *John Leme*, and *Joan* his Wife; Sier and Heir to *Thomas Wenwynnick*, of *Prust*, in *Cornwal*. This Family, in the Issue Male, came extinct in the last Age, and the Estate fell among Distaffs (*c*). But to return.

(*a*) Ath. *Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 419.

(*b*) *Westc.* Ped. Mf.

(*c*) *Risd.* Desc. of *Dev.* in *Langtr.*

William Brown, greatly addicted to Books and Learning, went to *Oxford*; where in the ginning of K. *Jam.* 1. his Reign, he spent some time among the *Muses*; into whose Favour he at length insinuated himself, and became one of their chiefest Darlings.

From the University he went to the Inner Temple, at *London*, without any Accademical Degree at this time conferred upon him. Several Years after this he returned unto *Exeter* College again, being then about Four and Thirty Years of Age: And became Tutor, or Governour to *Robert Dormer*, of that House; the same who was afterwards the Stout Earl f *Carnarvan*; and kill'd at *Newberry*, in the Service of K. *Char.* 1. on the 20*th.* of *Septem.* 643. At what time, though mortally wounded, he was more solicitous for the King's elfare than his own; breathing out his last with this Question, *Whether the King was in fety?* dying with the same Care of his Majesty that he lived (*d*).

(*d*) *Lloyd's* Mem. p. 370.

In the same Year, to wit 1624. was Mr. *Browne* actually created Master of Arts (*e*): nd that with a fair Character, being stiled in the publick Register, *Vir omni humanâ litera-ra, & bonarum Artium Cognitione instructus*, One accomplished with all human Learning, nd well instructed in the Knowledg of all good Arts.

(*e*) *Fast. Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 849.

A while after this did Mr. *Browne* leave the College with his Pupil; and became a Retaier to the Pembrochian Family. He was beloved by that generous Count, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*; so that he got Wealth, and purchased an Estate (which in a Poet, is near as rare Sight as to see a black Swan); but where it lay we are not told. He had a great Mind in little body: a pregnant and flowing Fancy, which addicted him much to Poetry. For which he became very Famous; especially after he had published the Poem, Intituled,

I. *Britannias Pastorals*, Esteemed then, by judicious Persons, to be written in a sublime Strain; and for Subject, Amorous and very pleasing. The First part of it was Printed at *London*, *Anno.* 1613. Folio. When it was usher'd into the World, with several Copies of Verses made by his learned Acquaintance, (the most famous Men of those Times; 'tis an Honour to be seen in good Company) such as were *John Selden*, *Michael Drayton*, *Christober Brooke*, &c.

II. The Second Part of *Britannias Pastorals*, was Printed at *London*, *Anno.* 1616. Foli
And was likewise commended to the World, by various Copies, made by *John Glanvile* (o
Country-man), *John Davies* of *Hereford*, *George Wither* of *Lincolns-Inn*, *Ben. Johnson*, *Th*
mas Wenman of the Inner-Temple, (sometime publick Orator of the University) and other
These two Books in Folio, were Re-printed in two Volumes, in Octavo, *A. D.* 1625. H
wrote also a Poem thus Intituled,

III. *The Shepherds Pipe, in Seven Eclogues*, *London*, 1614, in Octavo. The Fourth E
clogue, is dedicated to Mr. *Thomas Manwood*, Son of Sir *Peter Manwood*. And the Fifth to h
ingenious Friend Mr. *Christopher Brooke*. He wrote also,

IV. *An Elegy on the never-enough bewailed Death of Prince* Henry, *eldest Son to K.* Jam. I.
Prince of more than the greatest Hope; for he was *Master* of the greatest Virtues and rare
Acomplishments of any other at that time in *Europe*. He wrote also other Poems, who
Titles are not recorded.

As he had honoured his Country with his elegant and sweet *Pastorals*, so was it expecte
(*f*) *Carpent.* Geogr. lib. 2. p. 264. and he also intreated (*f*) a little farther to grace it by his drawing out the Line of his *Pa*
tick Ancestors, beginning in *Josephus Iscanus*, and ending in himself. A noble Design, if
had been effected; and what would have contributed much to the Adornation of th
Work.

Nor shall I thus dismiss this ingenious Person, without presenting you with a Taste of h
poetick Vein: which I shall do out of the First Song, of the Second Book of his *Pastorall*
(*g*) *Winstan.* Lives of Eng. Poets. p. 140. where speaking of a Deformed *Woman*, he thus paints her to the Life (*g*):

" And is not she the Queen of Drabs
" Whose Head is Perriwig'd with Scabs?
" Whose Hair hangs down in curious flakes,
" All curl'd and crisp'd, like crawling Snakes?
" The Breath of whose perfumed Locks,
" *M*ight choak the Devil with a P-----
" Whole dainty twinings did entice
" The whole Monopoly of Lice, *&c.*

But there's another Poem ascrib'd unto this Author, which, because it was never,
I know hitherto Printed, is more Historical, and no less Facete and Witty, I sha
here insert. It is the excursion of a luxuriant Fancy, on the most antient Town an
Burrough of *Lydford*, lying in *Dartmoor*; the largest Parish in the County or the Kin
dom, the whole Forrest of *Dart* belonging to it: To whose Parson or Rector all t
Tythes thereof are due. You must esteem this a satyrical Description of what it wa
(in this Poet's time, which was some Scores of Years since) rather than what it
at present; having met with some late Improvements.

I.

I *Oft have heard of* Lydford *Law*,
How in the Morn they Hang and Draw,
And sit in Judgment after:
At first I wonder'd at it much;
But since, I find the reason such,
As it deserves no laughter.

II.

They have a Castle on a Hill:
I took it for an old Wind-Mill,
The Vanes blown off by Weather:
To lye therein one Night, 'tis guess'd,
'Twere better to be Ston'd and Press'd,
Or Hang'd, now chose you whether.

III.

Ten Men less room within this Cave,
Than five Mice in a Lanthorn have.
The Keepers they are sly ones.
If any could devise by Art
To get it up into a Cart,
'Twere fit to carry Lyons.

IV.

When I beheld it, Lord! thought I,
What Juſtice and what Clemency
Hath Lydford, *when I ſaw all!*
I know none gladly there would ſtay;
But rather hang out of the way,
Than tarry for a Tryal.

V.

The Prince an Hundred Pound hath ſent,
To mend the Leads, and Planchens wrent,
within this living tomb:
Some Forty five Pounds more had paid,
The Debts of all that ſhall be laid
there till the Day of Doom.

VI.

One lyes there for a Seam of Malt;
Another for a Peck of Salt;
two Sureties for a Noble.
If this be true, or elſe falſe News,
You may go ask of Maſter Crews (g),
John Vaughan, *or* John Doble (*h*).

(g) The Steward.
(*h*) Attorneys of the Court.

VII.

Tore, to theſe Men that lye in Lurch,
here is a Bridge, there is a Church,
ſeven Aſhes, and one Oak:
Three Houſes ſtanding, and ten down;
They ſay the Parſon hath a Gown,
but I ſaw ne'er a Cloak.

VIII.

Whereby you may conſider well,
That plain Simplicity doth dwell
at Lydford, *without Bravery:*
And in the Town, both Young and Grave
Do love the naked truth to have;
no Cloak to hide their Knavery.

IX.

The People all within this Clime
Are Frozen in the Winter time,
for ſure I do not fain:
And when the Summer is begun,
They lye like Silk-Worms in the Sun,
and come to Life again.

X.

One told me in King Cæſar's *time,*
The Town was built with Stone and Lime;
But ſure the Walls were Clay:
And they are fal'n for ought I ſee;
And ſince the Houſes are got free
the Town is run away.

XI.

Oh! Cæſar, *if thou there did'ſt Reign,*
While one Houſe ſtands come there again,

Come quickly while there is one;
If thou ſtay but a little ſit,
But five Years more, they will commit
the whole Town to a Priſon.

XII.

To ſee it thus, much griev'd was I:
The Proverb ſaith, Sorrows be dry;
So was I at the matter;
Now by good luck, I know not how,
There thither came a ſtrange ſtray Cow,
and we had Milk and Water.

XIII.

To nine good Stomachs with our Whigg,
At laſt we got a roaſting Pigg;
this Dyet was our bounds:
And this was juſt as if 'twere known,
A pound of Butter had been thrown
among a pack of Hounds.

XIV.

One glaſs of Drink I got by chance,
'Twas Clarret when it was in France;
but now from it much wider:
I think a Man might make as good
With green Crabs boyl'd, and Brazil Wood,
and half a pint of Syder.

XV.

I kiſs'd the Mayor's Hand of the Town,
Who, though he wears no Scarlet Gown,
Honours the Roſe and Thiſtle:
A piece of Coral to the Mace,
Which there I ſaw to ſerve in place,
would make a good Childs Whiſtle.

XVI.

At ſix a Clock I came away,
And pray'd for thoſe that were to ſtay
within a place ſo arrant:
Wide and Ope, the Winds ſo roar,
By God's Grace I'll come there no more,
unleſs by ſome Tyn Warrant.

'Tis ſaid, that this Town (*i*), in its beſt Strength, was able to entertain *Julius Ca* his ſecond Arrival here in *Britain*: But *Anno* 997. it was grievouſly ſpoil'd by the man *Danes*. Recovering again, it had, in the Conqueror's Days, One hundred tw twenty Burgeſſes. This is ſtill the principal Town of the *Stanneries*, wherein the C held relating to thoſe Cauſes. But of this enough.

To return to Mr. *Brown*; where or when he died I do not find: for I preſume he is a rent Perſon from him of the ſame Name, who died at *Ottery St. Mary*, in this Coun the Year of our Lord 1645. Nor have I met any thing elſe memorable of him.

[*i*] *Weſtw.* Quo Supra.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1628.
R. R. Car. 1.

Sable 10 *Plates in Pile, in a Chief Arg. a Lion paſſant gardant langued Gul.* [*]

[*] *Dugd.* Orig. Juridic. p. 186.

BRIDGEMAN

JOHN, Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, was born in the City of *Exeter*, not far from the Palace-Gate there, of honeſt and gentile Parentage. His Father was *Edward Bridgeman*, ſometime High-Sheriff of that City and County, for the Year of our Lord 1578 (*a*). Who his Mother was I do not find.

[*a*] *Ex.* Cat. of the Sher. of *Exon.*

Having very good Natural Parts, and being obſerved to be well diſpoſed towards Books and Learning, he was carefully kept at School, until he was thought fit to be tranſplanted thence to the Univerſity, which was done accordingly; and he became a Member of *Magdalen-College*, in *Cambridg*; after that a Fellow, and laſtly the Maſter thereof (*b*).

[*b*] Ath. *Oxon.* Par. 1. p. 783.

Having commenced Maſter of Arts at *Cambridg*, he was admitted *ad eundem* at *Oxford*, *Jul.* 4. 1600. After this he proceeded Doctor of Divinity: Which is the higheſt Degree a Scholar can receive, or the Univerſity beſtow.

Being now of noted Learning, a pious Life, and courteous Deportment, he was admitted, by K. *Jam.* 1. of bleſſed Memory, into the number of his Domeſtick Chaplains; by whoſe gracious Favour he became Rector of the Church of *Wigan*, in *Lancaſhire*, in the Year of our Lord 1615. valued at 80 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*; the ſecond beſt Benefice in that County, as *Winwick* is the firſt, which in the King's Books is rated at 102 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* a Year (*c*).

[*c*] Valor Benefici, p. 153.

Afterwards he was, by the ſame his Royal Maſter, King *James* the Firſt, preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Cheſter*, raiſed by King *Henry* the 8*th.* out of the Ruines of the Abbies and Monaſteries here in *England* He was conſecrated at the ſame time at *Lambeth*, with Doctor *Howſon*, Biſhop of *Oxford*, and Doctor *Searchfield*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, *viz.* on the 9*th* of *May*, 1619 (*d*). Which See being of no great yearly Value, for ſo high a Charge, but Four hundred and twenty Pounds *per Annum*; he was made, *A.* 1621. Rector of *Bangor* alſo, which he held in *commendam*.

[*d*] Ath. *Oxon.* ibid. p. 481.

For many Years did this learned and pious Divine continue the faithful and watchful Biſhop of this Church; though how long exactly I cannot learn. In that memorable Year 1641. when the unchriſtian Rabble were encouraged, by no mean pretenders to Chriſtianity, to bawl down, and mawl down, Proteſtant Biſhops, as they came in their Barges to the Parliament-Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, this Reverend Prelate was then living: However, whether detain'd at Home by Age, or hinder'd by ſome other Occaſion, he was not preſent in the Houſe, to joyn in the Proteſtation made by his Right Reverend Brethren, againſt the Proceedings of that Parliament (*e*). Hence he happily eſcaped that long and ſevere Imprisonment, into which moſt of them, notwithſtanding their great Years, and their greater Piety and Learning, who ſubſcribed it, were confined for eighteen Weeks together.

[*e*] Ful. Ch. Hiſt. Lib. 11. p. 185, &c.

Such was this Prelate's Merit, that there is this honourable Character of him, tranſmitted to Poſterity, That he was as Ingenious as Grave; and a great Patron of thoſe Gifts in others, he was the happy Owner of in himſelf (*f*). He was Thirty Years Biſhop of *Cheſter*, and every Year maintain'd, more or leſs, hopeful Young-Men in the Univerſity, and prefer'd good Proficients out of it: By the ſame token, ſome, in thoſe times, turn'd him out of his Livings, whom he had raiſed into theirs. He was a good Benefactor unto *Cheſter* (the particulars whereof are not come to hand), but a better, under God, to *England*, in his Son the late Honourable

[*f*] *Lloyd's* Mem. p. 612.

Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, ſometime Lord Chief-Juſtice of the Common Pleas; after that Maſter of the Rolls; then Lord-Keeper of the great Seal of *England*, under our late gracious Soveraign King *Charles* the 2d. who was a Sufferer in his Majeſty's Cauſe, and a great Honour to it. His Moderation and Equity being ſuch, in diſpenſing the King's Laws, that he ſeemed to carry a Chancery in his Breaſt in the Common-Pleas: Endearing, as well as Opening the Law to the People, as if he carry'd about him the King's Conſcience as well as his own.

A clear Example, that the Sons of married Clergy-Men are Succeſsful and Accompliſhed, as the Children of thoſe of other Profeſſions: Contrary to the Reflection of ſome of the Church of *Rome*, who, againſt Nature, Scripture, and primitive Practiſe, forbid the Bans of Clergy-men within their own Church, and beſpatter them without. Though by this, and divers other illuſtrious Inſtances, they might eaſily obſerve, that the Sons of the Engliſh married Prieſts, prove as good Men, generally, as the Nephews of the Roman Cardinals: Although I muſt beg pardon for this Digreſſion.

This learned and holy Prelate, Biſhop *Bridgeman*, lived to enjoy the Bleſſings of a good old Age; for after the continuance of about thirty Years (as was ſaid before) Biſhop of the Church of *Cheſter*, he fell aſleep in the Lord at his Palace at *Cheſter*, aforeſaid, near the Year 1649. which was the next Year after the fearful perpetration of that horrible Murther, by the worſt of Hypocrites, on the beſt of Kings. He lieth Inter'd in his own Church there; whether with or without any Funeral Monument, I can't at this diſtance eaſily inform my ſelf.

This holy Prelate was famous in himſelf, but more famous in his Son Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, before mentioned: A Gentleman of great Piety, as well as Honour and Integrity; and was the firſt Engliſh Man King *Charles* the ſecond advanced to the degree of a Baronet, after his happy Reſtoration: Whom GOD ſo ſignally bleſſed, that out of his Loyns proceeded two honourable Families (*g*), which flouriſh this day in the North of *England*. *viz.* Sir *John Bridgeman*, of *Great Leaver*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, and of *Caſtle-Bromwich*, in the County of *Warwick*, Baronet; and Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, of *Ridley*, in the County of *Cheſter*, Baronet.

[*g*] Grandure of the Law in *Bridgm.*

One of this Name, probably, was ſometime Abbot of *Taviſtock*, in this County, who (as we gueſs) builded the Houſe in *Exeter*, now called the Bear-Inn, for the uſe of that Abbot, when he came to this City. Which we may infer from the Arms of *Ordulf*, the Founder of that Abby, and of the Abby it ſelf, there yet to be ſeen in painted Glaſs, in the great Window of the Dining-Room; and between the two Coats from a *Rebus* of this Name, *A Man ſtanding on a Bridge*. q. *Bridgeman*. On the out ſide of the Window is an old Inſcription not legible.

B.

Arms—

Argent three Pales Gules.

Flor. A.D. 1630.
R. R. *Car.* 1.

BARKHAM

JOHN, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Bocking*, was born in the Parish of Saint *Mary* the *More*, in the City of *Exeter*, about the Year of our LORD 1572. He was the second Son of *Lawrence Barkham*, of Saint *Leonard*'s (*a*), a small Parish about half a Mile to the South East of that City, and sometime one of the Stewards thereof, *viz. Anno.* 1576. when *Thomas Prestbood* Esquire, was Mayor thereof; who died in the beginning of his Mayoralty, *Sc. December* the 28*th.* that Year (*b*). His Mother was *Joan*, Daughter of *Edward Bridgeman*, of the said City of *Exon.* By which it may appear, how very nearly related he was to the last mentioned pious and eminent Prelate Bishop *Bridgeman*: Unto whom he was not more nearly allied by Consanguinity, than by all good and pious Accomplishments; as if Learning and Virtue did run in a blood,

(*a*) Ath. *Oxon.* vol. 2. p. 9.

(*b*) *Ib.* Mem. p. 135.

Being fit for the University, he was entered a Sojourner of *Exeter* College, in *Oxford*, in *Michaelmas* Term, 1587. (*c*) Aged fifteen Years. The Year following, he went to *Corpus Christi* College in the same University; and *August* the 24*th.* was admitted Scholar of that House. Several Years after this, he was chosen Probationer Fellow of the same, *Sc.* 21. of *June*, 1596. being at that time Master of Arts, and in Holy Orders.

(*c*) Ath. *Oxon.* ibid.

Afterward he proceeded Batchelour of Divinity; and was taken into the quality of his Domestick Chaplain, by *Dr. Bancroft*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, a learned and pious Prelate.

After this, upon the Death of *Bancroft*, he became Domestick Chaplain to his Successor in that See, Doctor *George Abbot*; a learned, pious, but an unfortunate *Metropolitane*; for shooting at a Deer, as he was Hunting in *Bramzel*, my Lord *Zouche*'s Park, (*Ful.* Worthies in *Surry*, page 83.) by mischance, his Arrow glanced and killed the Keeper. VVhich ecclipsed the Splendour of all his future Life and Days. Of whom I find this Character (*d*) no way, I think, to his discommendation, That he was stiffly principled in the Doctrine of Saint *Augustin*; which they who understand not, call *Calvinism*; and therefore disrelished by them, who incline to the *Massilian* and *Arminian* Tenents. How long he was Chaplain to this Arch-Bishop, I do not find; only at that time, he was Rector and Dean of *Bocking*, in the County of *Essex*, and Doctor of his Faculty.

(*d*) Ath. *Oxon.* vol. 1. p. 499. out of *L'Strange* his Hist. of K. *Ch.* 1. p. 131.

Doctor *Barkham* was an extraordinary Person, many ways very skilful in divers Tongues (*e*); a curious Critick; a noted Antiquary, especially in the knowledg of Coyns, of which he had made a choice Collection; an exact Historian, Herald, and an able Theologist.

(*e*) Id. vol. 2. p. 9.

He was also a strict Man in his Life and Conversation; he was Charitable and Modest; Prudent and Reserved, both in his Behaviour and Discourse. In a word, he was eminently remarkable for those good Qualities, which become one of his Profession.

He was a fix'd and ſteady Man; not carry'd about with every Wind of Doctrine; but well eſtabliſhed both in the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Orthodox Reformed Church, whereof he was both a Member and an Ornament.

(f) *Lloyd's* Mem. p. 281.

He was, as one tells us (*f*), as far from Popery as from Presbyterianiſm and knew the Strength of both Parties, and was able to Anſwer them both. And when both Extreams, as he called them, to the Virtue of the Church of *England*, the Partizans of *Rome* and *Geneva*, the Men of the pretended old Doctrine, and the new Diſcipline, met with any little Remnant of Antiquity that made for them, they would run to him with it. And he would plead himſelf infinitely with a Story, which hath ſince his death been printed: And for the appoſiteneſs thereof may be here inſerted.

A Nobleman, who had heard of the extream Age of one dwelling not far off, made a Journey on purpoſe to ſee him: And finding an aged Man in the Chimney-Corner, addreſſed himſelf to him, with admiration of his Age; until his miſtake was rectified thus, Oh, Sir, ſaid the Young-Old Man, I am not he whom you ſeek for, but his Son; my Father is further off in the Field.

Thus would he ſhew them, how they miſtook middle Antiquity for Primitive Hiſtory; in which he was ſo vers'd, that he had not the Fathers Books only, but their Hearts, not only their Hiſtory, but their Piety: Yea, ſo very ſtrict was he in his Life, that he went for a Father himſelf; being obſerved as much a Rule to others, as the Fathers were to him.

Skilled he was in many Tongues, (as was ſaid before) yet always a Man of a ſingle Heart. When GOD made him Rich, he made not himſelf Poor by Covetouſneſs: And if GOD had made him Poor, he could have made himſelf, by Contentment, Rich.

Arch-Biſhop *Uſher* and he, are ſaid to have had one uſeful Quality above many others, That they underſtood Men better than they did themſelves: And ſo employed them, who could not tell what to do with themſelves, upon what was moſt ſuitable to them, and profitable to the Publick: having Doctor *James* (that great *Oxford*-Librarian) his Notion much upon his Spirits, That all the Manuſcripts of *England* ſhould be Collected and Compared.

A Deſign, he thought, that would have proved very Beneficial to the Proteſtant Intereſt (conſidering how many Manuſcripts *England* hath ſtill, notwithſtanding the great Loſs ſhe ſuſtained at the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, and all the care hath been lately taken in the printed Catalogue of them, not yet come to light) if proſecuted with as great Endeavour, as propoſed with good Intention.

Such was his Charity alſo, and his univerſal Obligation, that you would think your ſelf at Saint *Auguſtin*'s or Saint *Ciprian*'s Houſe, when you ſaw the Poor at the Doctor's Doors, the Neighbours welcome at his Table; young Scholars in his Study; Bibles, and other godly Books in each Room in the Houſe, not only to entertain, but to bring over to Piety and Religion, all that entered therein. The Servants, and all the Houſhold, were ſo uſed to Pſalms and Chapters, that they ſpake familiarly the holy Language; the Hours of Devotion and Inſtruction were conſtantly obſerved; the People being at all the Returns of Duty in God's Service to forget their own Buſineſs; though in their own Buſineſs they never forgot God's Service.

He was one (contrary to the Mode of the preſent Age) who made the Errors of Men (to which all are ſubject) the matter of his Grief, not of his *D*iſcourſe. And would ſo prudently Reprove the Sin as to ſpare the Perſon: and yet ſo diſcreetly tender towards the Perſon as not to countenance the Sin.

He was a Man that would not give his Heart the Lye with his Tongue, by not intending what he ſpoke: Nor his Tongue the Lye with his Actions, by not performing what he promiſed. That had rather friendly inſinuate *Mens* Errors to themſelves, than detractingly Blaze them unto others.

A *Man* he was that would not put off his *D*evotion for want of Leiſure; nor his Charity for want of Ability. That thought it better to deny a Requeſt, for that was only *D*iſcourteſy than not to perform a Promiſe, for that is Injury. That would not Rebuke, as the Philoſopher would not Beat his Servant, in Anger. Angry Reproofs being like ſcalding Potions which Exulcerate inſtead of Healing: That Work being to be done with Compaſſion, rather than Paſſion.

*D*octor *Barkham*, farther, was not only every way a good and pious *D*ivine, but an excellent Scholar; and admirably Skilled in all ſorts of Learning; but eſpecially in Heraldry, Hiſtory, and matters of Antiquity. Witneſs thoſe excellent Books he wrote, though in his own Name he printed none. What they were, we have thus Regiſtered by that late Laborious Author Mr. *a Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxon* (*g*).

(g) quo ſupra.

The Hiſtory or Life of John, *King of* England : I.

Which is the ſame that is in the Hiſtory of *Great Brittain*, publiſhed by *John Speed*. Which ſheweth more Learning and Judgment than any Life beſides in that Hiſtory. And here to do that good old Hiſtorian right, he hath made a grateful and honourable mention of Doctor *Barkham*, and the Kindneſſes he had received from him, in the ſummary Concluſion of that elaborate Work of his, in theſe words (*h*): *The like moſt acceptable Helps, both of Books and Collections, eſpecially in matters remoter from our Times, I continually received from that worthy Divine Mr.* John Barkham; *a Gentleman compoſed of Learning, Virtue, and Courteſy, as being no leſs ingenuouſly willing, than learnedly able, to advance and forward all virtuous Endeavours.* A very noble Teſtimony.

(*h*) Hiſt. of Gr. Brit. juxta fin.

He Wrote, or had a chief hand in Compoſing,

The Hiſtory, or Life of Henry *the* 2d. *King of* England. II.

Remitted alſo by Mr. *Speed*, into his aforeſaid Hiſtory. Which Hiſtory, or Life, ſome ſuppoſe to have been written in oppoſition to one, (or rather to Suppreſs the ſame) written by one *Bolton*, a Roman Catholick; who did too much favour the haughty Carriage of *Thomas Becket*, *&c.* The ſame *Edmund Bolton*, as is ſuppoſed, who wrote, The Elements of Armory, printed at *London*, 1610. And the ---*Carmen Gratulatorium de Traductione Corporis Mariæ Reginæ Scotorum à Peterburgo ad Weſtmonaſterium.* Inſomuch, 'tis very plain, that Doctor *Barkham* had a great Hand in compoſing of the Book commonly called *Speed*'s Chronicle; which is the beſt we have of that kind extant.

He Wrote alſo,

The Diſplay of Heraldry, Print. Lond. 1610. in *Folio*. III.

Much uſed in that gentile Study, and is the beſt in that kind, for method, that ever before was publiſhed. This Book being moſtly compoſed in his younger Years, he deemed it too light a Subject for him to own: He being, when firſt made publick, a grave Divine, Chaplain to an Arch-Biſhop, and moſt likely a Dean. Wherefore, being well acquainted with *John Guillam*, an Officer of Arms, he gave him the Copy: Who adding ſome trivial Things of his own thereunto, publiſhed it, with leave from the Author, under his own Name. Which goeth this day under the Title of *Guillam*'s Heraldry.

He Publiſhed alſo,

Crackenthorp's Book againſt Marcus Antonius de Dominis, and wrote a Preface to it. IV.

Which *de Dominis* was Arch-Biſhop of *Spalato*, in the Territory of *Venice* (*i*); who leaving his Country, as he ſaid, for Religion, came into *England*; was entertained by the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*; and afterwards made Dean of *Windſor*, and Maſter of the *Savoy*. During which time he preached publickly before the Lords of the Council, and printed his firſt four Books of the Common-Wealth of the Church. Wherein, with great earneſtneſs, he maintained the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Proteſtants. But after all this, having ſtayed here five Years, he retracted all he had ſaid or written before. Which ſo incenſed King *James* the firſt, That he commanded him, within three days at his peril, to depart the Realm. VVho thereupon went to *Rome*, where he inveighed as bitterly againſt the *Proteſtants*, as he had done in *England* againſt the *Papiſts*; hoping at leaſt for Pardon, if not for Preferment. But notwithſtanding his Recantation, according to the Law of the Inquiſition, having once revolted, though now returned, he ſuffered the death of an Heretick, though not the ſhame; had the puniſhment of a Martyr, though not the honour: And was publickly burnt at *Rome*; yet not burnt alive, but dying in Priſon, and there Buried, it is ſaid his Body was afterwards taken up and burned.

(*i*) *Bakers* Chron. in K. *Jam.* 1.

At the Interment of that forementioned learned Man Doctor *Crackanthorp*, Doctor *Barkham* preached his Funeral Sermon at *Black Notly*, in *Eſſex*, (where he had been Rector) before ſeveral Gentlemen, and Miniſters, of the Neighbourhood, on *November* the 15*th*. 1624.

V. He alſo wrote,

A Book concerning Coyns,

Which remains in Manuſcript; but where it is now is uncertain. He was a great lover of Coins, much more than of Money: and 'tis certain he had the beſt Collection of them, of any Clergyman in *England*. Which being given by him to Doctor *Laud*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, who much deſired them; they came ſoon after, by his Gift, to the Bodleian Library in *Oxford*; and are at this day repoſed in the Gallery adjoyning thereunto.

And now this good Man, having lived long under a good Government, ſeeing the Anarchy and Confuſion that was then a breaking in upon the Kingdom, was afraid to live any longer, leaſt he ſhould ſee none at all. He ſurrendered up, therefore, his pious Soul to Him that gave it, in the Parſonage Houſe of *Bocking*, aforeſaid, on the 25*th*. of *March*, 1642. And was buried in the Chancel of the Church there.

Over whoſe Grave, though there be no Memory put, yet is there an Inſcription intended for him, printed in a Book Intituled —— *Affaniæ*; the ſight whereof I could not procure.

Doctor *Barkham* married *Ann Rogers*, of *Sandwich*, in *Kent*, by whom he had Iſſue *George*, *Henry*, and others: but whether any of them, or their Poſterity, be ſurviving this day, I cannot learn.

Many excellent Books were dedicated to this worthy Doctor: And 'tis pitty, ſays my Author, but there ſhould be an intire Book made of him.

But in that I cannot be furniſhed with the *Affaniæ* aforeſaid, I cannot here inſert what is there written of him.

However, that may ſerve for his Epitaph, written on him by another hand, which I ſhall here ſubjoyn [*].

[*] *Lloyd's Mem.* P. 281.

" Vivere *Deo* incepit eodem quo crede-
" bat *Deum* vixiſſe hominibus; nempe
" *Martii* 25. 1642. Ne digniſſimum
" virum, qui nil Servari dignum, pe-
" rire paſſus eſt, vel fuiſſe Seri Nepo-
" tes neſciant, Hoc Monumentum Æ-
" ternitati Sacrum eſſe voluit
" W. *D.* E. A. Qui Cordicitus
" amavit, priſtinæ Fidei virum
" & decoctum generoſum
" Pectus honeſto.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1640.
R. R. Car. I.

Or a Chevron between three Eaglets vert.

Creſt. A Squirel ſeiant, chain'd Or, holding an Acorn vert.

BLUET

COLLONEL *Francis*, was born in the Year of our Lord 1582 (*a*), at the antient Houſe belonging to his Family, call'd *Holcomb-Court*, in the Pariſh of *Holcomb-Rogus*, lying about ſix miles to the North of *Cullumpton*, in this County, on the Borders of *Somerſetſhire*.

(*a*) Ex Regiſt. Paroch.

Some perhaps, from the Name, may, at firſt hearing, take up a ſcandalous Opinion of this Place, as if it fetch'd its Original from *Rogues*, or *Bond-Men*, that ſometime lived there. Others, with a modeſter probability, may imagine, it was ſo call'd from *Rogus*, a Funeral-Pile, much in uſe among the Romans (ſometime in this Country) in their Wars, who, to prevent the Indignity might be offer'd them by their Enemies, were wont to burn the Dead Bodies of their Generals, and chief Captains, upon the Level, near the *Via ſtrata*, or *Militaris*, the whole Army congeſting upon their Aſhes, pure graſſy Turffs, cut from the Surface of the Ground, which became their *Tumulus* (*b*).

(*b*) *Dugd.* Hiſt. of *Warwickſh.* p. 5.

Nor is this the true Account of the Denomination of this Pariſh, which is ſo call'd from a very antient knightly Family, which were Lords thereof, ſo far back as the days of K. *H.* 1. (*c*) whoſe Name was *Rogus*, *Rogon*, or *Roges*. The firſt was *Rogon Fitz Symon*, whom ſucceeded *Symon filius Rogonis*; then *William filius Symonis filii Rogonis*; then *Rogon filius Symonis*. Next Sir *Jordan Fitz-Rogan*, Kt. After him, Sir *Symon Fitz-Rogus*. And, laſt of all, ſucceeded Sir *Symon Roges*: in the whole about Seven Generations.

(*c*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Hol. Rog.* Mſ.

But omitting this, I ſhall proceed to the honourable Family from whence the Gentleman before us deſcended: He was the ſecond Son of *Richard Bluet*, of *Holcomb-Rogus*, Eſq; by *Mary* his Wife, the Daughter of Sir *John Chicheſter*, of *Raleigh*, in this County, Kt. Siſter to the Right Honourable the Lord *Chicheſter*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; who, by a long Line of noble Anceſtors, is ſaid to be derived from *William Bluet*, or *Bloet*, Earl of *Sarum*. So a certain Author tells us (*d*), altho' I muſt acknowledg, I can meet with no ſuch Earl in all *Dugdal's Baronage of* England. Which *William Bluet*, Earl of *Sarum*, is ſaid to have had a younger Son named Sir *Rowland Bluet*; who, by one of the Heirs of *Ragland*, Lord of *Ragland*, had Iſſue Sir *Edmond Bluet*, Lord of *Ragland*; who, by the Siſter of Sir *Humphry Bawen*, had Iſſue Sir *Roger*, and *Robert Bluet*, Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*, (of whom God willing more hereafter) which Sir *Roger*, by the Daughter of Sir *Lewis de Powis*, Lord of *Powis*, had Iſſue Sir *Thomas*; who had Iſſue Sir *Ralph*; who, by *Hawis* his Wife, the Siſter to *Ralph de Mountchermer*, Earl of *Hertford* and *Gloceſter*, *An.* 1296, had Iſſue Sir *Walter*; who, by the Co-heir of *Symon de Greenham*, of *Greenham*, in the Pariſh of *Aſhbrittle*, in *Somerſet*, had Iſſue Sir *Walter Bluet*, of *Greenham*, Kt. the firſt of this Name, I find reſident in theſe Parts; which Sir *Walter* had Iſſue Sir *John*; who had Iſſue *John Bluet*, of *Greenham*; who, by the Daughter and Co-heir of *Chiſelden*, (the other married *Wadham*) became the Lord of *Holcomb-Rogus*; as *Chiſelden* did by marrying, three Generations before, the Daughter and Heir of *Roges*: Which antient and pleaſant Seat, continues in the honourable Name of *Bluet* unto this day; of which it hath been poſſeſs'd about eight Generations following, matching, as it came along, into many of the Nobleſt Families in thoſe parts, as *Mallet*, *Fitz-James*, *Saint Maur*, *Blunt* Lord *Mounjoy*, *Chicheſter*, *Grenvile*, *Portman*, and others; until at length, *John Bluet*, this Gentleman's elder Brother's Heir, of whom we are ſpeaking, having no Iſſue Male, conveighed away to his four Daughters a conſiderable part of this large and fair Eſtate, who thereby brought a great addition to the Fortunes of their Husbands, *Jones*, *Wallop*, *Stonehouſe*, and *Baſſet*. But of this enough.

(*d*) *Weſtc.* in his Pedigrees. Mſ.

Collonel *Bluet*, being a younger Brother, could expect no better Fortune; and if he follow'd a lazy life at Home, no better Treatment, than what usually attend such a Relation: He being, therefore, of a vigorous Martial Spirit, resolv'd not to let it rust in Sloath and Idleness in his Father's House (as too many Cadets are wont to do); but rather to cultivate, and improve it by Travel, and brave Adventures.

The *Low-Countries*, at that time, being the famous Academy for War, where Noble young Sparks might come to brighten and furbish up their Courage and Resolution, he (as a great many Gentlemens Sons of the First Rank then did,) betook himself thither; where the first thing he did, was to learn to Obey, that thereby he might the better know how afterward to Command. He began with Trayling a Pike (some of the greatest Generals have done the like); but ended with Trayling a Regiment. What particular Post he arrived at in those Countries, I cannot say; but having serv'd more than one Apprenticeship therein, he thought it fit to return unto his own.

It was not long before the Civil Wars brake out in *England*, that this Gentleman retired Home, when there fell out but too great Occasion for the Employment of Men of his Profession; his Blood, Honour, and Conscience, soon taught him what side he ought to adhere unto: He took up a Commission in the Service of King *Charles* the First, of blessed Memory, and was of that Reputation, both for Courage and Conduct, that he was deservedly preferr'd to be a Collonel; and having thus put his Hand to the Plough, he never look'd back, but continued Zealous and Affectionate in Supporting the best CAUSE, and the best KING had ever sate on the English Throne, to the last drop of his Blood.

Sometime after this, it fell out that the little obscure Town of *Lyme*, in *Dorsetshire* (lying just upon the borders of *Devon*), though Sirnamed *Regis*, shamefully turn'd Tail, and Engarrison'd it self on behalf of the Parliament; it was hereupon thought fit, by Prince *Maurits*, and other the great Officers, that then Commanded the King's Army in the West, to bring their Forces thither to reduce it unto Duty. Accordingly, in the Month of *April*, *Anno.* 1644, they sate down before it, with great assurance of carrying it in a very few days; and some were so very confident, as to say of it, It would be but a Breakfast Work, and that they would not Dine till they had took the Town. And, indeed, the King's Party had reduced it to the last extremity, for, notwithstanding the great Assistance of their Women, they were in so great want, they could not have held it out three days longer, had not the Earl of *Warwick* (the Parliaments Admiral) very seasonably relieved them by Sea.

But the Royalists observing the Distress of the Place, thought to have carry'd it before their Relief came; this made them push on a general Assault, with utmost Vigor; at what time Collonel *Bluet*, leading on his Soldiers, with undaunted Courage and Resolution, even home to the Enemies Works, he was there slain, to the great Loss of the Royal Cause, and Grief of all that knew him: He was soon strip'd, and his Scarlet Coat fell to the share of a common Centinel, whom I knew.

Soon after this, Prince *Maurits*, the Lord *Pawlet*, and the other General Officers, when they had spent here about a Months time, and lost near Fifteen Hundred Gallant Men, thought fit to raise the Siege, *re infectâ*: Though, indeed, the Town being of no great consequence, they had been better to have slighted it, and not beleaguer'd it at all, as some believed.

The Collonel thus fal'n asleep in the Bed of Honour, his body was no sooner demanded, than granted by the Governour of *Lyme* (or at least it was fetch'd off), to be decently and christianly Interr'd, where his Relations pleased; who accordingly took care to have it convey'd back to *Holcomb*, aforesaid; and on *May* 10th, *Anno.* 1644, it was decently deposited with Military Solemnity, *i. e.* Mourning Drums, Pikes trayl'd on the Ground, Vollies, and the like, among his Ancestors, in the Parish Church thereunto belonging.

He lieth under a plain Stone, without any Inscription; to prevent (as is supposed) the Indignities might be offered his loyal Ashes by the Rebels; some of which, in their furious Zeal, could not forbear violating the Sepulchres of the Dead.

However, there is as yet no Monument erected to the Memory of this worthy Gentleman; yet in the same Church are seen two belonging to this Family.

The one is raised in remembrance of the Collonel's Father and Mother, on the which lie their Effigies, elegantly cut in black Marble, finely polished; in a Table whereof may be read this Epitaph:

To the virtuous Memory of Richard Bluet, *Esq; late of* Holt-Reg. *who Deceased* March *the* 3*d*,
MDCXIIII.
Who lieth here Inter'd, together with his Wife, which was the Daughter of Sir John Chichester, *of* Rawlegh, *Kt. and Sister to the Right Honourable the Lord* Chichester, *Lord Deputy of the Kingdom of* Ireland.

The

The other is in memory of *John Bluet*, Esq; (the Collonels elder Brother's Heir) and his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Portman*, of *Orchard-Portman*, in the County of *Somerset*, Knight and Baronet. This is a very noble Monument, where the Defunct lie in Effigy, curiously wrought, in white Marble; with eight Daughters kneeling by their side. The Inscription is thus:

Memoriæ Sacrum

Viri verè Nobilis & Generosi Johannes Bluet *Armigeri & Clarissimæ illius Conjugis* Elizabethæ Johannes Portman *Militis & Barronetti Filiæ.*

Ille quidem Fato Cessit 29 *die* Novem.
Anno Ætatis Suæ 31. *& Salutis*
MDCXXXIIII.

Hæc verò Septimo Die Julii
Anno { *Ætatis* XXXII,
Salutis MDCXXXVIII.

I might farther mention another very worthy Person, of this antient Stock, Sir *Roger Bluet*, Kt. who marry'd the Daughter of *John Row*, of *Kingston*, Serjeant at Law, and builded the great Hall at *Holcomb-Court*, where his Name is yet to be seen. But, omitting him, and all others, I shall crave leave, according to my promise, to insist a little on *Robert Bluet*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, and Bishop of *Lincoln*; who though I cannot say he was a Native of this County, yet being so nearly related to this Family, I shall here record his History.

What the particular Education, and Accidents of his Youth were, I no where find; nor any thing else of him, until such time as, by King *William Rufus*, he was advanced to be Lord Chancellor of *England*, a place of the first Rank about the Crown; he, next after the King, and Princes of the Blood, in Civil Affairs, being the highest Person in the Kingdom (*e*).

After this, by the same King's Favour, was he prefer'd to be Lord Bishop of *Lincoln* (*f*); a Dioceſs, at that time, of larger Extent, and greater Revenues, than now. This happen'd in the Sixth Year of that King, *Anno. Dom.* 1092, and that upon this Occasion.

William Rufus, lying so dangerously Sick at *Gloceſter*, that he even despaired of Life, began to be Serious, and to Repent of a Conversation that had not been over Religious (*g*): Among those Terrors that did afflict him, was the Conscience of his Simony, and the Oppressions of the Church and Clergy, which he had been guilty of. The dread of Death, that King of Kings, being now upon him, he solemnly promiseth, if he did recover, he would reform the Laws, and establish Peace in the House of God: Whereupon, in this good mood, he began forthwith to fill up the vacant Bishopricks; that of *Canterbury*, he bestow'd upon *Anselm* (a venerable Person, and Abbot of *Bec*, in *Normandy*); and that of *Lincoln*, upon his Lord Chancellor *Bluet*.

But the King, recovering of his Sickness, soon Repented him of his Repentance (*h*); grew worse than he was before, and was troubled he had not sold those Bishopricks for Money; but being now not able to recover them back into his hands, he resolved to try what he could effect by Art and Policy; what doth he do, therefore, but stir up *Thomas*, Lord Arch-bishop of *York*, against *Robert*, the new Bishop of *Lincoln*; pretending, that *Lincoln* lay within his Province, and so was subject to his Archiepiscopal Authority. Accordingly, a Prohibition was issued out against his Consecration by *Anselm*, the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*; in fine, the King so ordered his business, that the Contention could not be appeas'd, until the Bishop had paid him down 3000 Marks (*i*) to exempt his Bishoprick from the See of *York*, and had settled upon the Arch-bishop also, the two Abbies of *Selbi* and St. *Oswalds*, in *Gloceſterſhire*.

If we proceed to the Accomplishments of this great Prelate, especially for so sacred a Function, we shall find that he did not pass without severe Reflections from the Writers of his own time, as being Deficient both in his Learning and Morals (*k*): However he passeth under a fair Character for his many, as well natural as acquired Qualifications, of whom one hath transmitted this Testimony to Posterity, *Eo non alterum fuisse Formâ venustiorem, mente Sereniorem, affatu dulciorem* (*l*), There was not an handsomer Man, nor of more sweet and affable Conversation, than this Prelate. Yet this is but a weak and faint stroke in the Effigies of his Worth, compared with what is by another hand added of him, That he was, *Præsul mitis & humilis*; *multos erigens*; *nullum deprimens*; *Pater Orphanorum*; *Delicia Sacrum*, &c. (*m*) a very mild and humble Prelate; a Raiser of many, an Oppressor

(*e*) *Chamb.* Pref. State of *Engl.* Part 1. pag. 132.
(*f*) *Tho. Rudb.* Hist. Maj. Wint. apud *Whart.* Angl. Sac. vol. 1. p. 264.
(*g*) *Godw.* De Præsul. Linc. p. 340.
(*h*) Sed ex quo sanus effectus est, ostendit seipsum deteriorem: dolens eo quòd eosdem episcopatus pretio non vendiderit. *Rudborn*, quo sup.
(*i*) Robertus Deniq; tria Milia Marcarum Regi donavit, &c. Annal. Eccl. Wint. apud Angl. Sac. vol. 1. p. 295.
(*k*) Hoc debuit adjeciſſe, admodum fuisse indoctum Libidinosum, & filium fuisse illi Nothum Simonem nomine; quem genuerit dum Cancellarius esset. Quem Decanum constituit *Lincoln*. *Godw.* ubi supra. Consule H. Huntingd. apud Angl. Sacr. vol. 2. p. 697.
(*l*) *Math. Paris* apud *Godw.* Quo Antea.
(*m*) *Hen. Huntingd.* apud *Whart.* Loc. ult. p. 695.

Oppreſſor of none; he was the Father of Orphans; and the Delight and Comfort of his Friends. And great was the State and Splendor wherein he lived, being waited on by noble Youths, fine Gentlemen, and elegant Knights; ſerv'd in Veſſels of Gold, and rich gilded Plate; had a Stable of choice and valuable Horſes; and was himſelf cloath'd in Silk and Purple (*n*). So that the Obſervation is not true, That Cardinal *Wolſy* was the firſt Clergy-man that wore Silk in *England*.

(*n*) Cum *Roberti* Præſulis noſtri gloriam conſpicerem, &c. Equites decentiſſimos, Adoleſcentes nobiliſſimos, equos pretioſiſſimos vaſa aurea & deaurata, ferculorum numerum, ferentium ſplendorem, veſtes purpureas & Biſſinas, &c. Id. ibid. p. 694.

Yet, to let us ſee the Vanity and Emptineſs of all worldly Splendor, many were the Misfortunes of this great Perſon; which, we hope, God ſent him as a Bleſſing. And as greater Miſeries than ordinary, often happen unto Men before their End, ſo did there befall him: For he, who was Lord Chancellor of *England*, and ſometime highly Honoured of all Men, in the laſt Year of his Life, was twice Impleaded, at the King's Suit, by an ignoble Juſtice, and as often afflicted with a great Fine, in a diſgraceful manner; ſo that he could not refrain the burſting into Tears, when he reflected on the State and Splendor he before had lived in, and the mean Condition he was now reduced unto.

However, the King had not yet quite thrown him out of Favour, but was wont to ſpeak much in his Honour and Commendation; yet all this was not able to raiſe a Spirit, dejected and forſaken of himſelf: For as he was Riding in Conference with his Majeſty, near *Woodſtock* Park (where was appointed a Royal Hunt) he was ſuddenly ſeized by an Apoplexy, and falling off his Horſe, he was taken up, and carry'd to his Bed, where he ſoon after expired, *Jan.* 10. 1122. (*o*)

(*o*) Sic *Godw.* quo ſupra. Sed *H. Hunting.* ſic rem narrat—apud *Woodſtock*, ubi Rex conventum hominum & Ferarum Statuerat, quum epiſcopus loqueretur *cum* Rege & Epiſcopo Sarisbur. (qui ſummi erant in regno) percuſſus eſt Apoplexiâ. Angl. Sacr. vol. 2. p. 695.

This great Prelate was a good Benefactor to his Church, Founded by his Predeceſſor, but abundantly adorned and enriched by himſelf; for to the Twenty Prebendaries, inſtituted by *Remigius* (the only Biſhop in that See before him) he added Twenty more, and endowed them with Lands, purchaſed by his own Money. He preſided in this Church of *Lincoln* about Thirty Years; as may be obſerved, by comparing his Conſecration with the time of his Death.

He being thus fal'n off the Stage of this mortal Life, his Bowels were buried at *Enſam*, a Monaſtery of his own raiſing, or at leaſt repairing, in *Oxfordſhire*: but his Body was conveyed to the City of *Lincoln*, and ſolemnly inhumed in his own Cathedral. To whoſe memory a Tomb was there erected, with this *Encomium* engraven on it (*p*).

(*p*) *Godw.* Loc. Supradicto.

Pontificum Robertus honor, quem fama ſuperſtes
Perpetuare dabit, non obiturus obit.
Hic humilis, dives, (res mira!) potens, pius, ultor,
Compatiens, mitis cum pateretur erat.
Noluit eſſe ſuis Dominus, ſtuduit Pater eſſe:
Semper in Adverſis, murus & Arma ſuis.
In decima Jani fallacis gaudia mundi
Liquit, & evigilans, vera perenne vidit.

Which may be thus put into Engliſh:

Robert, *the Miters Honour! whom live Fame*
Perpetuates, dies with a Deathleſs Name.
Humble, yet Rich, (ſtrange!) Potent, Pious, Juſt;
Patient and Mild, when ſore with Evils thruſt.
O'er his he would not Lord it; but was rather,
In adverſe Times, their Wall, their Arms, their Father.
Jan'ry *the Tenth, of theſe falſe Joys bereaven,*
Watchful, he ſees true laſting Ones in Heaven.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1643.
R. R. Car. 1.

Ermin on a Bend engr. B. *three Flower-de-lis* Or.

BURY

JOHN, Canon Reſidentiary of the Cathedral of St. *Peter Exon*, was Born at the famous Town of *Tiverton*, in the County of *Devon*, *An.* 1580. Deſcended from the antient and gentile Family of his Name, ſtill flouriſhing at *Coleton*, in the Pariſh of *Chimlegh*, a noted Market Town in this Province alſo; a Seat, which heretofore did for many Generations belong unto a Tribe, of the Name of *Cole (a)*, whoſe Heir General, brought theſe Lands, in King *Rich.* the Second's days, into the Poſſeſſion of *Bury*; which Name has flouriſhed there in great Reputation ever ſince, unto this *Day*, which is now above Three hundred Years. But omitting theſe things.

(a) Mr. *Riſd.* Mſ. of *Dev.* in *Chimlegh.*

John Bury having had his Birth, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, he had his Breeding alſo, in the Town of his Nativity, as to his firſt and tender Years. Howſoever that may be, this is certain, that he being a Youth of very pregnant Parts, made gook Proficiency in School-Learning; ſo that in the ſeventeenth Year of his Age, he was ſent to *Oxford*; and was there, *Feb.* 9. 1597. (*b*) admitted Scholar of *Corpus Chriſti* College: After this, a few Years, being then Batchelor of Arts, he became (*Anno* 1603.) the firſt Fellow of *Baliol* College, that was put in there, to receive the Benefaction of his noble Country-man, *Peter Blundell*, that famous Encourager of Learning; which was done by the Appointment of Sir *John Popham*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*; one of the Executors in Truſt to Mr. *Blundell's* Will.

(*b*) Ath. Oxon. v. 2. p. 279.

In this Station, with no mean Improvements, both in Virtue and Learning, doth this worthy Perſon continue for many Years together; even to the time of his proceeding Batchelor in Divinity: when conſidering with himſelf (what ſome ſuperannuated Perſons therein, little do) that the Univerſity was never deſign'd to Engroſs Mens whole Time and Parts, (the Caſe of Governors and eminent Profeſſors excepted) and there to bury themſelves alive in an uſeleſs Obſcurity; but rather, as a Nurſery, to bring them up in Knowledg and virtuous Accompliſhments, until they become fit to be Tranſplanted abroad, into the Garden of the Church or State, for their producing Fruit to the Advantage of both.

Upon which Thoughts, Mr. *Bury* (now excellently accompliſh'd for the miniſterial Function) retires into his native Country, where he ſoon became Vicar of *Heavytree*, and Canon of the Church of St. *Peter, Exon.* After ſome Years continuance there, he was pleaſed to reſign his Vicarage of *Heavytree* unto a Relation; and then accepted of a Preſentation to the Rectory of *Widworthy* (*c*), about three Miles to the Eaſt of *Honiton*, in this County, nigh the *London* Road, where he continued their pious and vigilant Paſtor, unto the time of his Death.

(*c*) My Author herein is his Son, Dr. *Arth. Bury*, Rect. of *Ex.* Col. in his Letter from *Oxon*, *Oct.* 19. 94.

And that you may ſee what Reputation this praiſe-worthy Divine was of at this time, and that with Perſons of the firſt Rank; in *December* 1643. were the Chancellor's Letters read in Convocation on his Behalf, *That Mr.* Bury, *(then Batchelor in Divinity)* as in the ſaid Letters is expreſs'd) (*d*) *might be actually created Doctor of that Faculty.* But he being then abſent in the King's Service, (on what particular Occaſion is not mentioned) it was Voted, *That he ſhould have that Degree conferred upon him, whenever he ſhould deſire it.* But the Times becoming boiſterous and turbulent then, and a long while after, the modeſt Man neglected the taking of it then, and to his dying Day; contenting himſelf with this, That in the Opinion of the moſt learned Univerſity of *Europe*, he had deſerved, tho' he never wore, the Title of D. D.

(*d*) Ath. Oxon. Loc. Citat.

In relation to whom, that of *Simon Fraxinus* to his *Cambrensis*, with very little Variation, may be applyed (*e*).

(*e*) *Whart.* Ang. Sac. v. 2. p. 641.

—Tibi maxima laus est,
Hunc meruisse, nec est hoc caruisse Pudor.

It must be granted, that the Learning of this Reverend Person, may not be calculated from his published Works; which indeed are not many, nor of any obstruse or profound Argument; he chosing rather to imploy his time in Preaching (in which he was another *Apollos*) than in Printing. Tho' some few Fruits of his Labours this way, has he left unto Posterity, whose Titles follow (*f*):

(*f*) Ath. Oxon. ubi prius.

I. *The School of Godly Fear*; *an Assize Sermon at* Exeter, Mar. 20. 1614. *on* 1 Pet. 1. 17. Pass the time of your sojourneying here in Fear. Printed at *London* 1615. 4*to*.

II. *The Moderate Christian*; *a Sermon preach'd at* Exeter, *at a Triennial Visitation*, *on* 1 Cor. 10. *ver.* ult. Even as I please all men in all things, not seeking mine own Profit, but the Profit of many that they may be saved. *London*, Print. *A.* 1631. 4*to*.

III. *God's Method for Man's Salvation: or, a Guide to Heaven*; *leading between Errors on both Hands*. *London*, Printed 1661. in two Sheets. 8*vo* It is a Catechism designed for the use of his Parishioners, at *Widwo thy*. These are all of this Reverend Person's printed Works, which are yet come to our Knowledg.

But then there are Works of his of another kind, which ought not to be passed over in silence.

He was very Eminent for his Loyalty, to the best of Princes in the worst of Times, *King Charles* the First, of blessed Memory. Which, notwithstanding he had a very near Relation at that time, who was a great Man among the other Party, *viz.* Collonel *John Bury*, his Son, cost him very dear, all the time of Anarchy and Confusion.

For his Charity, he was most conspicuous, being of a very obliging tender Spirit (*g*), especially toward the Sick and Poor; for whose Relief, he had an express Runner in his *Scriptorie*, Titled, *Pixis Dei*, whereinto he constantly put the Tenth of his Receipts; and if at any time he had need to Borrow any of it for a present Occasion, he left in place of it, a Note of the Debt, which he discharged out of his next Receipt.

(*g*) This Account I had from his Son, Dr. *Arth. Bury*, the learned Rect. of *Ex.* Col.

All the Land which he had, he charged with Annuities for pious Uses; and to provoke others to add thereto, he so settled them, that they should otherwise be lost, *viz.*

He granted to the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*, an Annuity of 25 *l.* in Trust, for a School, in St. *Sydwel*'s Parish, *Exon*; and for Maintenance of thirteen Poor in St. *Catherine*'s Alms-house, (which stood near his Door, within the Close) so long as there shall be settled and assured by the said Dean and Chapter, Fourteen Pence weekly, and it be duly paid to each of the poor People; and the Residue to be paid to the Master of a Work-house, as soon, and as long, as the young poor People of that Parish of St. *Sidwel* shall be kept at Work.

And by his last Will, he so added to a publick Work-House, to be Built in the Parish of St. *Sidwel* aforesaid, as to make up the Annuity 40 *l.* Provided, That within twenty Years after his Death, there be Built an House sufficient, to keep all the Poor of that Parish at work; then so long as they shall be so kept at work, it shall be paid to the Steward of the said Work-House.

That so good a Design might not miscarry, by the Industry of an eminent Citizen of that Place, Alderman *Butler*, and the Contribution of good People, an House was accordingly built; over the outer Gate whereof, is the Effigies of the Canon placed, as the chief Founder thereof, or the most principal Benefactor thereunto; a very prudent and charitable Design: so that if any Poor shall want Work, or live Idly in that Parish, this Benefactor's good Intentions will be greatly disappointed: for he design'd no less to remedy their Idleness, than their Poverty. What I have farther to add hereunto, is only this hearty Wish, That this good Design of the Deceased may have its due Effect; That there may be no just Occasion for so sharp a Reflection on any; That, as nothing could have been better intended, so nothing can be worse performed.

Nor may I here pass over in Silence, the admirable Temper of this worthy Divine: Of so excellent a Frame, both of Mind and Body was he, that the greatest Affronts (to which good Men are often Exposed) could hardly discompose him, or put him into the least Passion.

He was of so strange, unusual Abstemiousness, that he was rarely known to drink Wine, unless at the Holy Communion, all his Time; and when he has been invited thereunto, after he was past Seventy Years of Age, he was wont to put it off with this Excuse, *That he was not Old enough as yet to drink Wine.*

As

As for his Piety, the Diamond in the gold Ring of his virtuous Accompliſhments, it was very Sincere, tho' not Oſtentatious; more Conſpicuous in private than in publick; not caring to make a great Glare or Noiſe in the World, like ſome Glow-worm Zealots, but to Live as he ought, in his own Pariſh and Family.

At length, this Reverend, Learned, Pious Perſon, ſinks beneath the Burthen of a vaſt Age; and on the 5th of *July*, 1667. he yielded up the Ghoſt, in the 87th Year of his Life; and lieth Interred in the middle *Area* of the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter* in *Exon*, a little below the Pulpit: together with his Wife *Agnes*, under a fair Stone; having this Inſcription:

Hic juxta Agnetis, ſic denuo
Conjugis Cineres, ſuos depoſuit Johannes Bury, Hujus
Eccleſiæ Canonicus Reſidentiarius. Qui obiit July *5to.*
A. D. 1667. *Ætat. Suæ* 87.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1644.
R. R. Car. 1.

Arg a Chevron between 3 Fire-balls, Fuſees Gul.

Creſt. *On an Helmet and Wreath, an Arm holding a Fire-ball proper.*

BALL

SIR *Peter*, Kt. was Born at *Mamhead*, a very ſmall Pariſh, lying on the Weſt ſide of the *Exe*, near the place where that River ſheds itſelf into the Britiſh Ocean. This was ſometime the Lands of *Peverel*, then of *Carew*, ſince of *Ball* (*a*); and lieth about Ten Miles to the South of the City of *Exon*, in this County. This Name antiently flouriſhed in the Pariſh of *Axminſter*, near the Way that leadeth to *Musbury*: where it enjoy'd a pleaſant Seat, and a fair Demeſne, called *Ball*'s unto this Day. *Richard Ball* (*b*), with ſome others, was a Witneſs to a Deed of *William Roſel de la Gate*, to *William* his Son, of a certain place called *The Caſtle of* Axminſter, *An.* 23 *Edw. fil. R. Hen.* 1295.

(*a*) *Riſd.* Surv. in *Mamhead.* MS.

(*b*) Sir *W. Pole*'s great Vol. of Char. MS.

This Gentleman's Father was *Giles Ball*, Gent. his Mother was a *Copleſton* of *Inſtow*; his Grandfather married the Daughter and Heir of *Bridges*; and he himſelf, the Daughter of Sir *William Cooke* of *Gloceſter-ſhire*, Kt. by whom he had a numerous Iſſue; moſt of which became eminent Perſons; as may be obſerv'd hereafter.

Sir *Peter Ball*, having in his younger Days, laid a good Foundation, both of School, and Univerſity Learning, went to the *Inns of Court*, and entred himſelf a Student of the *Middle Temple*, *London*; where he made ſo great Proficiency in the Laws of his Country, that being called to the Bar, he was ſworn Recorder of the City of *Exeter*, *A. D.* 1632. (*c*). After that, he was choſen *Lent*-Reader of his own Houſe, in the 16th of *K. Char.* 1. 1640. which is an Office of great Reputation; for they are commonly the Eldeſt *Utter Barreſters* among them, who are appointed thereunto by the Benchers (to whom is committed the Government of the whole Houſe): and alſo out of the Number of Readers, the Serjeants at Law are uſually choſen. Then was he made the Queen's Solliciter, (Conſort to *K. Charles* the Firſt) and thence advanced, 1643. to be her Attorney: near about which time, he was Honoured by that King, with the Degree of Knighthood. But the Current of

(*c*) *Ix.* Mem. Part 1. p. 51.

thoſe Times became ſo ſtrong and rapid againſt Law and Loyalty, that it put a ſtop to the farther Preferments of this eminent riſing Perſon. Who, had he fallen into more calm and ſerene Days, 'tis not improbable, but his Advancement would have been ſo high, as Merit and the Law could mount him. But inſtead of meeting the Honour of higher Preferment, he muſt look for Honour of another kind; and that is, the Honour of ſuffering for the beſt Cauſe, and for the beſt of Princes: which he ſuſtained chearfully, being no leſs Eminent in thoſe worſt of Times, for his Loyalty, than for his Law: which is not ſtrange neither, for where is the moſt Knowledg of the Law, that directs to the utmoſt Loyalty. Which in this Gentleman, ſhewed itſelf, not only in Doing, but, as is ſaid, in Suffering; for his Loyalty coſt him Twelve hundred and fifty Pounds Compoſition, in *Goldſmiths Hall* (*d*), the Loſs of all his Preferments, and a bitter Sequeſtration, during all that long time, that Anarchy was dominant here in *England*; and Impriſonment into the bargain.

(*d*) Catal. of Compound. *Lond.* Print. 1655.

Nor ought it to be eſteemed the leaſt of Sir *Peter Ball*'s Honours, That in the Year 1643. as a particular Mark of his Loyalty, among ſeveral other eminent Perſons then in *Oxford*, he was recommended by the King, and admitted by the Univerſity, to the Degree of Doctor of the Civil Law (*e*): but on the declining of the King's Cauſe, he became (as you have heard) a great Sufferer; and tho' he was not a downright Martyr, he was no leſs than a Confeſſor for the 13th Chapter to the *Romans*. But however, this proved a very long Night of Gloominеſs and Darkneſs to him, and other Eminent, Loyal, and Good Men; even a Night above Twelve Years long: yet, at length, Joy came in the Morning. So true is that of the Poet,

(*e*) Faſt. Oxon. v. 2. p. 721.

Nocte pluit totâ, veniunt Spectacula Mane.

Although it chance all Night to Rain,
The Morn will bring fair Shews again.

For thus it pleaſed Almighty God, that at laſt, this ſtormy Night of Confuſion was over; and the Reſtoration of the King and Church, by a Miracle of Providence, ſucceeded in the place thereof: and with them, Liberty and Property came into their proper Channel again. Inſomuch, this worthy *Knight* was re-inveſted with what he had loſt; I mean his Offices and Preferments, and that was all. Thus in the Year 1660, was he reſtored to his Attorneyſhip to Q. *Mary*, (*K. Charles* the Firſt's Dowager Royal) and to his Recorderſhip of *Exeter* alſo: whoſe Succeſſor in that honourable Office, during the *Inter-Regnum*, *Thomas Bampfield*, Eſq; (a Deſcendant from *Poltimore-houſe*) hath this memorable Paſſage Recorded of him, *That he made a voluntary Reſtitution of the Profits of the ſaid Office, during the time he had it, to the Poor of the City of* Exeter (*f*).

[*f*] Mr. Izac. Mem. Part 1. p. 51.

In which Office of Recorder, of the City of *Exeter*, doth Sir *Peter Ball* continue, a long while after this; until at length, oppreſſed by the Infirmities of a great Age, and being much broken thereby, ſo that he could hardly attend the Duties thereof, he willingly ſurrendred his Recorderſhip into the City's Hands, 1676, (in which, that worthy, honeſt Gentleman, Sir *Thomas Carew* of *Barly*, *Kt.* ſucceeded him) and not long after he ſurrendred up his pious Soul into the Hands of God that gave it, in his Houſe at *Mamhead*, which he had very fairly Rebuilded; and lieth Interr'd in the little Church there, whereof he was the Patron. Among other things, he was excellently well Skilled in Antiquities, and wrote ſeveral Volumes therein; but with ſo ill an Hand, that they are not Legible.

His Son, *William Ball*, Eſq; the Heir, no leſs to his Virtues, than his Lands, hath erected a noble Monument to his Memory; with a large Epitaph, which I ſhall here Inſert, in the Words and Form found thereon.

Sir Peter Ball, *Knight*,
Son of Giles Ball, *Gent. buried at* Dowland,
And Urith *his Wife here*:
Lived married to Ann, *Daughter of Sir* William Cooke
of Gloceſter-ſhire 54 *Years*:
Had by her,
William, *Married to* Mary-Poſthuma Huſſey,
of that honourable Family in Lincoln-ſhire.
Redagund *Married Sir* Miles Cooke, *buried here*;
Peter *at* Exeter;
Lucy *Married* Thomas Peck *of* Norfolk, *Eſq*;
buried at Norwich.
Ann *Married* John Milner *of* Middleſex, *Eſq*;
Goring *Councellor at Law*;
Peter *Doctor of Phyſick*, *buried in the* Temple,
Dorothy *at St.* Andrew's Holborn:
Elizabeth, Robert, *Merchant at* Leghorn,
Giles, *Merchant at* Genoa, Dorothy, Joyce;

Joh

John *Merchant at* Aleppo, *died at* Jamaica,
Factor for the Royal Company;
Charles *Merchant at* Meſſina,
Amos *Merchant at* Cales, *died at* Naples;
Henrietta Maria *his* 17*th Child.*

His Excellency in all Learning, and great Knowledg in the Law, gave him Early Preferment:

Recorder of Exeter *at* 34, *Sollicitor, then Attorney*
To Henrietta Maria, *Queen to* Charles *the Martyr*;
And of his Council at 37.
Engaging in the Troubles, 1641, *ſuffer'd the Fate of Loyalty*;
At the Return of Charles *the* 2d. (*diſobliging the great Favorite*)
was only Reſtored to his former Places,
Serving his Royal Miſtreſs all her Life,
And her Concerns 3 *Years after*;
Retired hither, and died in his 82 *Year.*
1680.

This Monument is Adorn'd with divers Coats of Arms, being the Matches of this Family.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1646.
R. R. Car. 1.

Barree Wavy of Six Or and Gul.

Creſt. A Unicorn's Head Coop'd, Mane, Beard, and Horn, Or; on the Neck two Bars indented Gul. (*)

(*) *Weſtc.* Ped. *MS.*

BASSET

COLLONEL *Arthur*, was born about the Year of our Lord, 1597, at *Heanton-Court*, in the Pariſh of *Heanton-Punchardon*; ſo called from its antient Lords, the *Punchardons*, (a knightly Family, which flouriſhed there in *K. H.* the Second's time, and three Generations after) lying very near (on the North ſide) to the River *Tau*, as it proudly flows along, to meet her beloved *Turridge* at *Appledore*; where joyning Hand in Hand, they throw themſelves into the *Severn* Sea, over the Bar of *Barnſtaple*.

This Gentleman deſcended from illuſtrious Anceſtors; he was the eldeſt Son of Sir *Robert Baſſet* (*a*), by *Elizabeth*, ſecond Daughter and Co-Heir of Sir *William Perream*, *Kt.* Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*; who was eldeſt Son of Sir *Arthur Baſſet*, by *Elinora*, Daughter of Sir *John Chicheſter* of *Ralegh*; who was eldeſt Son of *John Baſſet* of *Umburlegh* and *Heanton-Court*, by *Frances* his Wife; Daughter and Co-Heir of *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount of *Liſle* (*b*), natural Son to *King Edward* the Fourth (by *Elizabeth Lucy*) and of *Elizabeth* his Wife; Daughter of *Edward Gray*, Viſcount *Liſle*; Siſter and Heir to *John* her Brother, and of *Elizabeth* his Wife; Daughter of *John Talbot*, Viſcount *Liſle*; Siſter and Heir to *Thomas* her Brother, and of *Jone* his Wife; Daughter, and one of the Co-Heirs of Sir *John Chedder*, *Kt.* which *John Talbot*, was fourth Son to *John Talbot*, firſt Earl of *Shrewsbury*,

(*a*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *White-Chapple.*

(*b*) Mr. *Weſtcot*, Pedigr. in *Baſſet.*

of that Name; but eldeſt by his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, eldeſt Daughter and Co-Heir of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*; and of *Margery* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Warren* Lord *Liſle* and *Tyes*, &c.

I ſhall not undertake to Trace back to the Original of this antient and noble Family. There were, very near the *Norman* Conqueſt, ſeveral Families of this Name; but whether they all ſprang from one Stock, *Dugdal* himſelf acknowledgeth, that he could not tell (*c*). Divers of them were Barons of the Realm; and very near the ſame time too: as, *Raph* Lord *Baſſet*, of *Drayton* in *Stafford-ſhire*; *William* Lord *Baſſet*, of *Sapcote* in *Leiceſter-ſhire*; *Gilbert* Lord *Baſſet*, of *Hedendon* in *Oxford-ſhire*; and *Alan* Lord *Baſſet*, of *Wycombe* in *Buckingham-ſhire*.

(*c*) Bar. of *Engl.* V. 1. p. 378.

The firſt that I find of this Name in *England*, was *Oſmund Baſſet*, who came in with *William* the Conqueror; and from this Gentleman all theſe noble Families ſeem to be deſcended.

There were two of this Appellation, who antiently held Lands in this County, *viz.* *Thomas* Lord *Baſſet*, Brother and Heir to *Gilbert* Lord *Baſſet*, of *Hedendon*, who had the Mannors of *Coliton* and *Whitford*, in the South-Eaſt part of this County, given him by *K. Richard* the Firſt (*d*); who left three Daughters his Heirs, *Philippa*, Wife of *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*; *Joan*, of *Reginald Valetort*; and *Alice*, of *John Biſſet*. Which *Philippa*, was afterwards, in the days of *King Henry* the Third, *Anno Regni* 21. Married to *Richard Siward*, &c. Then there was

(*d*) Idem ibid. p. 383.

Sir *Alan Baſſet*, who had given him, by Sir *William Peverel*, of *Samford* in this County, *White-Chapple* and *La Heyne*, in the Pariſh of *Biſhops-Nymton*, in the North part of this County, with *Lucia* his Siſter in Marriage (*e*). Which Sir *Alan* was Son of *William*, by *Cicely* his Wife; Daughter of *Alan de Engleſield*; who was Son of *John Baſſet*; Son of *Oſmond Baſſet*, which held *Ipiſden* and *Stoke-Baſſet*, in *King Henry* the Firſt's time.

(*e*) Sir *W. Pole* in *Biſhops-Nymet.*

Our noble Collonel was of this Family, whoſe long-continued Dwelling was at *White-Chapple* aforeſaid. Until at length, in the days of King *Henry* the Eighth, *John*, the Son of Sir *William Baſſet*, married *Joan*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Beaumont*; and Siſter and Heir of *Philip Beaumont*, of *Shirwel* in this County; who brought into this Family Two noble Seats in thoſe Parts, *viz.* *Umberlegh* and *Heanton-Court*.

Umberlegh lieth in the Pariſh of *Adrington*, ſeven Miles to the South of *Barnſtaple*; and is ſo called, from the abundance of Woods and Groves, which heretofore were round about it, and did over-ſhadow it. It ſometime belonged to King *Athelſtan* (*f*), who is ſaid to have had his Palace here. After that, in King *Henry* the Second's days, to *Soleigny* (*g*), or *De Solariis*; then to *Chambernon*; then to *Willington*; (of which Family were many noble Perſons) then to *Palton*; then to *Beaumont*; and now to *Baſſet*. Here this Family had its firſt Reſidence after it became theirs; but it being the more Melancholy, and leſs Healthful place, they removed hence to

(*f*) *Riſd.* Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Adring.*

(*g*) Sir. *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Umburlegh.*

Heanton-Court, which came from *Punchardon* to *Beaumont*; and from *Beaumont* to *Baſſet*; whoſe Habitation is now there. A ſweet and pleaſant Seat it is; a very handſom Pile, well furniſhed with all variety of Entertainment, which the Earth, and Sea, and Air, can afford. Here lived Sir *Robert Baſſet*, our Collonel's Father; who being by his Grand-mother, deſcended from the *Plantagenets*, and of the Blood-Royal, in the beginning of King *James* the Firſt's Reign, made ſome pretenſions to the Crown of *England*; but not being able to make them good, he was forced to fly into *France* to ſave his Head. To compound for which, together with his high and generous way of Living, Sir *Robert Baſſet* greatly Exhauſted his Eſtate; Selling off, with *White-Chapple*, the antient *Houſe*, no leſs than thirty Mannors of Land. Though there is at this time, by the Addition of the Fortunes of two Heireſſes, a very fair Eſtate, belonging to the Heir of the Family, who is a Minor, of about eight or ten Years of Age.

Collonel *Baſſet*, having had in his younger Years, the Education ſuitable to his Birth and Quality, *viz.* of the Univerſity, and the Inns of Court, and of Travel, retired into his native Country; where, reſolving to ſettle himſelf in the World, he married one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of *Leigh*, of *Burrow*, in the Pariſh of *Northam*, contiguous on the South-ſide, with the Pariſh of *Bytheford* in this County, Eſq;. Which Family of *Leigh* held *Burrow* divers Deſcents (*h*); and did firſt derive it by Marriage from *Borrow*, whoſe antiently it was. It was lately the commodious Dwelling of a moſt courteous Gentleman, Sir *Thomas Berry*, Kt. whoſe Father married the other Co-Heir of *Leigh*, by whom he had a fair Iſſue, both of Sons and Daughters; though his Son (who married one of the Co-Heirs of Mr. *Martin* of *Lindredge*, as the late Lord *Clifford*, Baron of *Chudleigh*, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, did another) hath none to ſucceed him; the others died Unmarried.

(*h*) *Riſd.* ibid. in *Northam.*

Before we proceed farther, it may not be unacceptable, by a pardonable Digreſſion, to Inſert here, a memorable Accident, which hapned in the Mannor of *Burrow* (*i*), *An.* 161[illegible]. There was an old Well long neglected, which one had a purpoſe to cleanſe, and ſo cauſed a Man to go down for the ſcowring thereof, who ſuddainly fell dead in the Pit; whereupon a ſecond Perſon was Employed to go down after him, and he alſo preſently died; a Third adventuring

(*i*) Id. ibid.

adventuring himſelf, as he thought, to preſerve his Friend, had likewiſe periſhed, if with all haſte, he had not been drawn up again; who almoſt dead, was by Rowling, and pouring Oil and Strong Waters into his Mouth, preſerved! Divers were the Conjectures, what the occaſion of this might be; ſome ſuppoſing it was a *Cockatrice*, which lay hid in this Pit; others, ſome other thing, as their Fancies led them: But the Man come to himſelf again, affirmed, there iſſued forth ſuch a ſtrong Stench out of the Caverns of the Earth that deprived him of Breath. So that the general received Opinion was, that it was what your Miners call a *Damp*.

Some few Years after the Collonel's happy Marriage, (as a juſt Puniſhment of the Sins of the Nation) it pleaſed God, that our Civil Wars brake out. Begun upon a ſpecious Pretence, of Eſtabliſhing Liberty, Property, and Religion, which were ſaid to be in Danger: though that way, God knows, they all came to be Invaded and Subverted! The Principles of Loyalty, which this Gentleman had imbibed, and the Relation he had to the Blood-Royal, ſoon determined in him, which of the Contending Parties he ſhould adhere to. Accordingly he ſtuck to the Cauſe of King *Charles* the Martyr, and aſſerted it with the utmoſt Hazard, both of his Life and Fortune: For he was not one of thoſe, who could only boaſt of Loyalty in the Parlour or Dining-Room, where is no Danger, but he openly avowed it in the Field.

Inſomuch, he was Clothed with the Commiſſion of a Collonel, and made Governour of *Barnſtaple* for the King; but that being a place of ſmall Strength, General *Fairfax*, having taken *Exeter* upon Articles, coming before it with his Army, it ſurrendred to him, *Anno* 1646, upon the ſame Terms with *Exeter* (*k*), which were Honourable enough, ſome whereof were theſe;

(*k*) *Heath's* Chron. of the Civil Wars, p. 99. Part 1.

'That the Churches ſhould not be defaced: That the Garriſon ſhould March out accor-
'ding to the moſt honourable Cuſtom of War, and not be compelled to March above Ten
'Miles a day; and with their Arms: That the Compoſition of Perſons of Quality ſhould
'not exceed Two Years Purchaſe: That all Perſons compriſed within theſe Articles,
'ſhould quietly and peaceably enjoy all their Goods, Debts, and Moveables; and be free
'from all Oaths, Covenants, and Proteſtations, *&c.*

After this, when Almighty God, in a Myſtery of Providence, was pleaſed to ſuffer a Righteous King, and a Righteous Cauſe, to fall to the Ground; and Rebellion, and Diſloyalty to become Triumphant; this Gentleman not being able at preſent to do farther Service, retired to his Houſe at *Heanton*. Who having been ſo Eminent for his Doings in his Sovereign's behalf, muſt now be ſo alſo for his Sufferings: In Witneſs whereof, he was compelled to Compound for his own Eſtate, at the Rate of no leſs than One thouſand three hundred twenty one Pounds, Six Shillings, and Six Pence (*l*).

(*l*) *Arth. Baſſet* of *Umburlegh, Dev.* 1321 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* Cat. of Compound.

Nor was this all; The Uſurpers of thoſe Times, Conſcious to themſelves, what they had deſigned, were jealous and ſuſpicious; and knowing what Intereſt this Gentleman had in this Country, they had always a careful Eye upon him: So that the Collonel was ſure to be one of thoſe truly honourable and loyal Perſons in thoſe Parts; who upon the leaſt Noiſe or Suſpicion of a Plot or Riſing, were wont to be taken up and committed to Priſon. To whom may be applied, what a certain Author ſaith (*m*), in relation to the Right Noble *Mountague*, Eal of *Lyndſey*; 'That in this Courſe Collonel *Baſſet* continued, until it plea-
'ſed God, by divers Revolutions, to open a way for the Lord General *Monk* (his Kindſ-
'man and Country-man) to ſettle the Nation in a way of Juſtice and Honour; with whom
'he entred into a ſtrict Alliance and Friendſhip, as well as Blood: which, through the
'Correſpondency of their diſcreet and generous Tempers, continued to their Death.

(*m*) *Floyd's* Mem. of Loyal Suffer. p. 320.

Upon all Occaſions did the Collonel demean himſelf, as became a very wiſe Man, (for ſo he was) as a true Old Engliſh Gentleman, a good Patriot, and a hoſpitable and charitable Neighbour. And, as what ought moſt eſpecially to be remarked, he was no leſs Dutiful to the Church his Mother, than Loyal to the King his Father: And as a good Teſtimony thereof, he was an *Aſylum* to her perſecuted Sons of the Clergy in thoſe Times; who found a Sanctuary oftentimes in his Houſe. When that Reverend and Loyal Divine, Mr. *Richard Newte*, was Ejected out of his rich Rectory of *Tiverton*, this noble Collonel was pleaſed to give him the very good one of *Heanton-Punchardon*, wherein he himſelf Lived.

At the happy Reſtoration of His Majeſty, King *Charles* the Second, the Collonel was reſtored to his former Honours, of being one of the Collonels of this County's-Militia, a Deputy Lieutenant, and a Juſtice of the Peace; which is all the Reparation I ever heard he met with, of the Loſſes he ſuſtained for his Loyalty; contenting himſelf, that he had diſcharged his Duty as became a good Chriſtian and a loyal Gentleman; being ready to ſay, with good *Mephiboſheth*: 'Let *Ziba* take all, foraſmuch as my Lord the King is returned
'again in Peace (*n*).

(*n*) 2 Sam. 19. 30.

This Gentleman, as to his Stature, was ſomewhat ſhort, but of an high Creſt, and noble Mind. As to his Religion, he did not boaſt great Matters, but lived them: deſerving this true Character (*o*), 'That as the red Roſe, though outwardly not ſo Fragrant, is yet in-
'wardly more Cordial than the Damask: So the moſt excellent Perſons Virtues are more
'inwardly ſolid between God and their own Souls, than outwardly vaunting in the ſight of
'Men: He being as plain in his Soul as he was in his Garb; which he reſolved ſhould be
'proud of him, rather than he of it.

(*o*) *Floyd* quo ſupra.

He died in the 75th Year of his Age, and lieth Interr'd in his Parish-Church of *Heanton-Punchardon* aforesaid; where is a noble Monument erected to his Memory: whereon is found this Inscription.

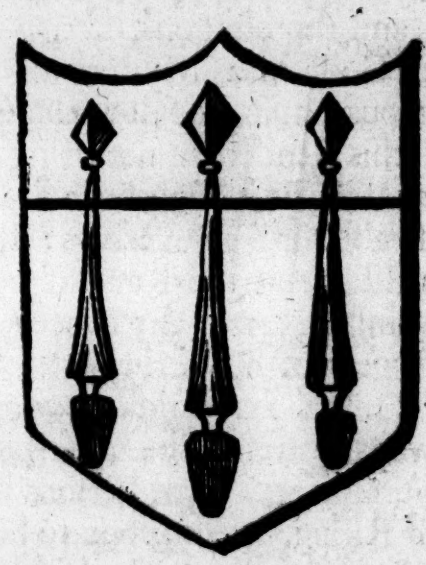
Arthury Basset
De Heanton-Court, *Armigeri*
Claris Orti Natalibus, Cineribus
Sacrum.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, ac Fidei Orthodoxæ,
Assertorum Strenuum,
Regi ipsis in Extremis haud minus Fidelem
Vitæ deniq; integritate, & Innocentiâ
Charitate erga Pauperes, Eximiâ,
Morum erga Omnes Suavitate
Insignem Typum;
Ista omnia, Marmor hoc, Unico
In Bassetto *Exhibet.*

Dehinc Migravit 7° *die* Januarii
Anno Dom. M.D.C.L.XXII.

Sub Anno Ætatis Suæ, L.X.X.V.

B.

Arms—



Flor. A.D. 1646.
R. R. Car. 1.

Argent a cheife Sab. three Horse-mans Staves in Pale Counterchanged.

BURLEGH

CAPTAIN *John*, was Born in the Parish of *Modbiry*, which hath within it a sweet and pleasant Market Town, of the same Name, lying in the *South Hams*, about ten Miles to the West of *Totnes*, in this County; which Name flourished there (I take it) at *Clanacombe*, in good Repute, for several Descents; although now, it is either extinct, or become obscure.

Captain *Burlegh*, then, was a Gentleman, by Birth, and by Education but what Employment he followed, or how he lived, in his younger Years, I do not understand: The first Tidings that we have of him, are, of his being a Captain in the King's Army, *CHARLES* the First, in the times of the grand Rebellion; but his Commission being either recalled, or laid down, he retired into the *Isle of Wight* (*a*), (lying in the British Ocean, not far from *Portsmouth*) where he lived quietly, until such time as those prodigious Votes, of that part of the Parliament, who were then pleased, by a certain Figure called *Synecdoche*, *i. e.* a part for the whole, to stile themselves the Lords and Commons of *England*, had passed the House, which (perhaps to the Astonishment of all that never heard of them before) I shall here insert.

(*a*) *Heath*'s Chr. of the Civil Wars, Part 1. p. 163.

I. *First*, It was Voted, *That no farther Addresses be made to the King.*

II. *Secondly*, It was Voted, *That no Address be made to the King, without leave of both Houses.*

Third

Thirdly, It was Voted, *That the Perſon who ſhall break this Order, ſhall incur the Penalty of High Treaſon.* III.

Fourthly, It was Voted and Declared, *That the Lords and Commons will receive no more any Meſſage from the King.* IV.

All which were Voted *Die Sabbathi*, being the 13th of *January*, 1647 (*b*). (*b*) Id. ib. p. 162.

Upon theſe ſo diſloyal and unreaſonable Votes, many were the Diſcontents of the good People of *England*, againſt them who called themſelves, The Parliament, and their Proceedings.

At this time it was, that the King, being informed that his Royal Perſon was in ſome danger from the Agitators, fled from *Hampton-Court*, where then he was, (with ſome few Confidents) to *Southampton*, with a deſign to eſcape to the *Iſle of Jerſey* (*c*); but the Ship failing his expectation, the King, upon ſome confidence he ſhould meet with better uſage at his hands, for his Chaplain's ſake, who was his Brother, put himſelf under the Protection of Collonel *Hammond*, then Governour, for the Parliament, of the *Iſle of Wight*, upon promiſe only of Safety, but not of Liberty; ſo that he was ſoon confined a Priſoner to *Cariſbrook-Caſtle*, in that Iſland. Now it was, that the deep ſighs of the King were imagin'd to be heard over that Iſle; the which, with a deep ſenſe of the King's Captivity, ſo affected Captain *Burlegh*, then an Inhabitant there, that he cauſed a Drum to be beat up at *Newport*, for God and King *Charles*; intending to gather a Force, ſufficient, if poſſible, to reſcue the Captive King out of their hands, who, had he been timely aſſiſted herein, by thoſe whoſe duty it was, as well as his, to have done it, that pious Prince might not have come to that untimely End he did; nor the Nation have ſuſtain'd that Diſgrace and Miſchief it hereupon fell into, and hath been under ever ſince. (*c*) *Bak.* Chron. continued by *Phillips* in K. Ch. 1. edit. *Anno* 1660.

Now, however, this Noble and Loyal Enterprize of Captain *Burlegh*, wanted the hoped Succeſs (that not always lying in Man's power, may not be his fault, if diſappointed); yet this muſt be acknowledged of him, in the words of the Poet,

——*Magnis tam excidit Auſis.*

Altho' it prov'd not worth a doit,
He yet fell from a brave Exploit.

And we ſee that God, in his inſcrutable Wiſdom, had determined, that neither ſhould the time be now, nor ſhould his Deliverance come this way; ſo that this ſtout and honeſt Gentleman, inſtead of delivering the King, was himſelf ſoon made a Captive: For being quickly ſuppreſſed, and ſeized by *Hammond*, he was ſent over to *Wincheſter*, in order to his Tryal, by a ſpecial Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*.

This matter was delegated to Serjeant *Wilde*, and Sir *Henry Mildmay*, betwixt whom, and a Jury for their purpoſe, Captain *Burlegh* was found Guilty of High-Treaſon, for levying War againſt, becauſe for, the King. At the ſame time, one Major *Rolf*, accuſed by a Servant of the King's, whoſe name was *Osborn*, of a deſign to have Aſſaſſinated his Majeſty, was brought down thither, and tryed there, likewiſe, by the ſame Judges and Jury; but he was acquitted by them of his wilfully intended Parricide, by *Ignoramus*: For both which Acts, *ſc.* the ſhedding the Blood of the one, a loyal and worthy Gentleman; and ſaving the Life of the other, a murderous bloody Villain; the Author of the *Athenæ Oxon* tells us (*d*), *Wilde* received a Thouſand Pounds for each, out of the Privy-Purſe at *Darby-Houſe*. As if 'twere the ſame thing to him, to Hang or to Save, ſo he were well paid for both. (*d*) Vol. 1. in Faſt. p. 808.

Captain *Burlegh*, being thus condemned for that then unpardonable Crime of Loyalty, was ſoon after brought to Execution; which happened on the 10th of *February*, the ſame Year, 1647, at what time he courageouſly ſeal'd his Cauſe with his Blood; dying a Loyal Martyr for his *King* and Country; and is worthily inſcribed by the Chronicler (*e*) into that Number. (*e*) *Heath* Quo Supra.

Some poſſibly, inſenſate and uncompaſſionate of their Soveraign's Miſeries, may be ready to cenſure Captain *Burlegh*, for being raſh herein, and inconſiderate: Whereas, had there been more thus animated with a Senſe of their Duty, and ſo loyal a Reſolution, in great probability we had eſcaped many of thoſe dreadful Miſeries, which the Nation hath ſince felt; and which, for want thereof, may ſeem to be ſtill entayl'd upon us for many Generations yet to come. Had that pious *Proteſtant Prince* been permitted to have lived out thoſe many Years, which in the courſe of Nature he might have arrived at, he had prevented the Miſchief of the *Royal Prince*'s being ſent beyond Seas, and falling under the Temptations of having their Religion alter'd, or their Manners corrupted; whereby it is plain, that what change they fell into, in thoſe matters, is chiefly owing to thoſe who, out of a pretended Zeal to a ſtricter Reformation of Religion, cut off their Royal Father's Head: Of whom

King James the Firſt his Father, had long before given this true Character, *That* Charles *his Son would manage a point in Divinity with the beſt Divine of them all.* And how excellent he was herein, both in Reſpect of *Popery* on the one hand, and *Presbyterianiſm* on the other, may be ſeen in the Controverſies he maintained with the Marqueſs of *Worceſter*, on the one ſide, and Mr. *Henderſon* on the other.

Captain *Burlegh*, died at *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 1647.

B

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1658. R. R. Car. 2.

[*] *Guill.* Herald. p. 263.

Sab. a Cockatrice diſplaid Arg. creſted, member'd, and jolloped, Gules [*].

BOGAN

ZACHARY, M. A. was the third Son of *William Bogan*, of *Gatcombe*, Gentleman, and *Joan* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Zachary Iriſh*, of *Chidlegh*, in this County, Gentleman. He was Born at *Gatcombe*, aforeſaid, in the Pariſh of *Little-Hempſton*, two Miles Eaſt of the Town of *Totnes*, in the Road to *Exeter*, about the Feaſt of St. *John the Baptiſt*, in the Year of our Lord 1625.

The moſt antient Reſidence, that I find, of this Family, was in *Totnes*, aforeſaid; where it flouriſhed a while in that Corporation. Thus *John Bogan* was Mayor thereof, *Anno Dom.* 1550. *William Bogan* ſucceeded him in the ſame Office, the Year after, 1551. And from this place was the Name and Family tranſplanted to *Gatcombe*, where it hath continued for three Generations, and no more.

But omitting theſe things; Mr. *Zachary Bogan* was, even from his Childhood, wonderfully addicted to Learning, inſomuch, when at School, he was wont herein to ſurpaſs his Seniors: Being then excellently grounded in Grammar, and the Claſſick Authors, by that eminent School-maſter of his time, Mr. *Batten*, of *Marldon* (a ſmall Pariſh about four Miles diſtant from his Father's Houſe), he was ſent early-ripe to the Univerſity of *Oxford*; where he was admitted Commoner firſt, of St. *Alban-Hall* (*a*), under the Tuition of Mr. *Ralph Batten*, Fellow of *Merton* College, in *Michaelmas* Term, *Anno* 1640. in the fifteenth Year of his Age.

(*a*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 151.

Here he continued about a Year, and then was choſen on the 26th *Novem.* 1641. Scholar of *Corpus Chriſti* College there; in which happy State the ſtudious Youth could not long continue, for the Civil-Wars breaking out, the ſoft and charming Voices of the Muſes (in whoſe Melody he moſt delighted) began to be drown'd at *Oxford*, by the hideous Noiſe of Drums and Trumpets: So that when that City was turned into a Garriſon, he retired to his Father's Houſe, to perſue his beloved Studies in the calmer Region of the Country.

Here he continued with no mean proficiency in Learning, until ſuch time that *Oxford* was ſurrendered into the Hands of the Parliament; and then hoping for greater leiſure to carry on his paſſionate Addreſſes to thoſe fair Dames, the Muſes, in the Year 1646. he returned again to his College; and in *Michaelmas* Term, the ſame Year, he took his Batchelours Degree: And in the following Year (his excellent Learning and Piety being taken notice of by that Houſe), he was elected Probationer-Fellow thereof. Four Years after this, and about eleven from his firſt entrance in the Univerſity, *viz.* 1651. (*b*) he proceeded Maſter of Arts: Not that his Degrees were retarded on the account of any Deficiency in Learning or Morals; but for that the Conſtitution of the College is ſuch, that whoſoever are choſen Scholars or Fellows thereof, are obliged to tarry ſo many Terms, from the time of their Election

(*b*) Id. ibid.

Election (if they wanted but one Term of ſtanding) before they are admitted to their *Degrees.*

Mr. *Bogan*, now being a Senior Scholar in the Univerſity, though but a Junior Maſter of Arts, is abundantly fitted for the Office, and at length obtained the Character (*c*) of an Excellent Tutor. And, indeed, thoſe two ſo neceſſary Qualifications thereunto, Learning and Piety, meeting in him, muſt needs render him very accompliſhed for ſo weighty a Truſt. And, by God's Bleſſing, and his own Induſtry, he became very happily Succeſsful herein; for he had ſeveral Perſons his *Pupils*, who afterward became eminent Men, as Mr. *Fullman*, Mr. *Agas* (unto whom at his death he bequeathed his Library); and ſeveral others.

(*c*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 624.

Learning is of uſe to all; but in a Tutor neceſſary: For how ſhould he be able to Inſtruct others therein, who is himſelf Illiterate? Nor is Piety leſs ſo, which is, or ought to be the end of all our Studies.

As to the firſt of theſe; the Accompliſhments of this excellent Perſon that way, may be abundantly infer'd from the ſundry learned Volumes he publiſh'd; and deſign'd for the Publick, if it had pleaſed Almighty God to have lengthen'd out his days. As

I. Firſt: *Additions to Mr.* Fran. Rouſe's *Archæologiæ Atticæ*; the Four laſt of thoſe Seven Books of the Attick Antiquities, being written by him while he was very little paſſed a Freſh-Man: As we may obſerve from his Addreſs to the Reader, at the end of that Book, where he tells us, *The moſt part thereof was finiſhed in his Tyrocinium.* Here he manifeſted abundance of Reading, beyond what could be we well imagin'd in ſo young a Man; and a Judgment above his Years. A Book ſo well approved among the Learned, that it was Printed no leſs than eight times in a few Years.

II. Secondly: Another Piece that he publiſhed, was his *Homerus* Ἑβραίζων: *ſive Comparatio Homeri cum Scriptoribus ſacris, quoad Normam loquendi.* In the Preface to which elaborate Work, the Author declares, *That 'tis not his Intention, to make any Compariſon between the Authors and Opinions of the ſacred Writers, and* Homer: *But only of their Idioms, and ways of Speaking.* To which is added,

III. Thirdly: *Heſiodus* Ὁμηρίζων. Wherein he ſhews (as in the former, not how *Homer* did imitate the Hebrews, but how he did ſpeak after the ſame manner with the Hebrews, ſo in this) how *Heſiod* expreſſes himſelf much after the ſame manner that *Homer* does (*d*). This Book was written in Latin, and Printed at *Oxford* 1658. 8*vo.*

[*d*] Hom. Hebraiz. p. 409.

IV. Fourthly: He wrote a large and learned Epiſtle to *Edmund Dickenſon*, at that time Maſter of Arts of *Merton* College, *Oxon*; ſince, a famous Profeſſor of Phyſick, in *London*, not prefix'd, but affix'd to a Book, publiſhed in that Author's Name, but ſaid to be written by *Henry Jacob*, of *Merton* (*e*) aforeſaid (which if not ſo, 'tis ſtrange that that Doctor doth not purge himſelf of ſo foul a Reflection), Intituled — *Delphi Phœnicizantes.* Wherein he ſhews, that whatever was Famous at *Delphos*, the Grecians derived it from the Hiſtory of *Joſhua*, and the ſacred Writers; in which Epiſtle, having ſhewn much Reading, and Criticiſm in the Tongues, Mr. *Bogan* concludes with a large Copy of Verſes, in praiſe of the ſuppoſed Author Dr. *Dickenſon.* This Book was firſt Printed at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1655. then at *Franckfort* (*f*), 1669. and laſtly at *Holland* (with ſeveral other Tracts), by *Thomas Crennius*, *Anno* 1691. under this Title, *Faſciculus Diſſertationum, Hiſtorico-Critico-Philologicarum.* Printed at *Rotterdam*, by *Peter Vander Slaart.* 8*vo.*

[*e*] Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 94.

[*f*] In Crennii Præfatione ad Lectorem.

He had alſo deſign'd, what he never accompliſhed, the publication of a Diſcourſe about the Greek Particles (*g*); and the giving an Account of the beſt Uſe of the Greek and Latin Poets; and after that, matters of greater Moment, if God ſhould vouchſafe him, what he then greatly wanted, and ever after, his Health; but the want thereof, and a longer Life, obliged him to lay aſide thoſe brave Deſigns for the Advancement of Learning.

[*g*] Deſtinaverim Amice Lector, edendum circa hoc tempus tractatum de Particulis Græcis. verum in medio opere ſudantem retraxit adverſa valetudo. Epiſt. ad Lector. præfix. Homer. Hebra.

All which elaborate Works ſpeak him to be a Perſon of admirable Learning, eſpecially for one of his Age, he being, when he publiſhed moſt of theſe things, not above Eight or Nine and Twenty Years old. We need not therefore queſtion but he well deſerved the Title, given him by a late Author (*h*), of, *Vir Studioſus & Linguarum peritiſſimus*, a very ſtudious Perſon, and a moſt Expert Linguiſt. And 'tis no ſmall Honour to his Memory, that he is rank'd among the moſt Skilful in the Oriental Languages of the Age he lived in: Thus the Author of *Athenæ Oxon* (*i*), ſpeaking of a third Perſon, tells us, *He had converſed chiefly with thoſe moſt Excellent in the Oriental Tongues*, Pocock, *and* Bogan *of* C. C. C.

[*h*] Hiſt. & Antiq. Univ. *Oxon.* L. 2. p. 243.

[*i*] Vol. 2. p. 91.

His PIETY.

Proceed we next to a Conſideration of his *Piety*, that other moſt neceſſary Ingredient to the making up of a good Tutor, and we ſhall find he was no leſs Eminent for that, than the other. He was of the Number of thoſe who did truly fear God himſelf; and they who do ſo, will endeavour to bring others alſo to the ſame Divine Temper, eſpecially them who are under their more immediate Charge and Inſpection. They who remember him well, are ſtill ready to give him this Teſtimony, That he was a Perſon of an extraordinary pious and holy Converſation: Although, ſhould they be ſilent, we might infer ſo much from that Vein of Piety and Goodneſs, which runs through the whole Body of his Works. The Clearneſs

of the Streams, commends the Purity of the Fountain from whence they flow; and they are thus Intituled.

V. Fifthly: *Of the Threats and Punishments recorded in Scripture*, Alphabetically composed; with some brief Observations on sundry Texts. Printed at *Oxford*, 1653. 8*vo*. Dedicated to his Father.

VI. Sixthly: *Meditations of the Mirth of a Christian Life, and the vain Mirth of a Wicked Life.* Printed at *Oxford*, 1653. 8*vo*. Dedicated to his Mother, in four Books.

VII. Seventhly: *Help to Prayer, both Extempore, and by a set Form*; as also to *Meditation*. Printed at *Oxford*, 1660. in 12*o*. Published by *Dan. Agas*, Fellow of C. C. C. after the Author's Death.

Whether this excellent Person published any thing else, or left any Mss. behind him fit for the Press, I cannot say. What I have further to add, in relation to him, shall be reduced to these three Heads, *His Christian Benefaction, His Bodily Constitution*, and *His Final Dissolution*.

I. First: For *His Benefaction*. He was (for a younger Brother) very competently qualified hereunto, having a good Portion, left him by his Father, of Fifteen Hundred Pounds: which we may be sure he was no waster of, though he was utterly averse to the Improvement thereof by Usury. And undoubtedly he would have bestowed very bountifully out of it, either upon his College in particular, or on the University, or perhaps on both (in Imitation of his very near Kindsman the famous *Bodley*); but at that time, the University being in very great danger of Ruin and Dissolution (the Army Officers having in their greedy minds, divided some of the best Colleges among themselves), this worthy Man was utterly disheartened from settling any thing that way: Whereupon, he diverted his pious Designs to another Use; and, as what he thought would prove of longer duration, by his last Will and Testament (*k*), he gave Five Hundred *Pounds* to the City of *Oxford*, to be improved for the Use of the Poor thereof. In grateful acknowledgment whereof, that City has caused his Picture to be hung up in their Council-Chamber, adjoyning to the *Guild-Hall*, where it still continues.

[*k*] Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 151.

The remainder of his Fortune (some few Legacies excepted) he left to his elder Brother *William Bogan* of *Gatcombe*, Esq; now long since deceased; a most Worthy, Loyal Gentleman, [that did scorn to have Eaves-drop'd, and Sworn against an Orthodox Clergy-man, of the Church of *England*, to the pleasuring of any one,] than whom, in his time, the King had not a more faithful Subject, nor the Church a more affectionate Son. An hospitable useful Person in his Country, unto which he was serviceable many Years, in the capacity of a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant. For the many personal Civilities I have received from him, Gratitude obliges me to take this Opportunity (whereof I am glad) of making this publick Recognition so long after his death.

II. Secondly: *As to the Bodily Frame and Constitution of Mr.* Zachary Bogan. He was Melancholy and Sickly; 'tis what he complains of in most, if not all his Works. Thus in his Address to his Mother (*l*) he says, *He had spent whole Years together in Sadness.* And for most of his other Pieces, which he published, he was under various Distempers when he wrote them. Thus in his *Preface* to his *Hom. Hebr.* he tells us, ----*per varios Morbos, quasi per Saxa, per ignes, hunc quem cernis Libellum, ad Umbilicum deduxi.* And in the Conclusion of his learned Epistle, to *Dr. Dickenson*, he adds a Copy of Verses in that Author's praise, which thus begins:

[*l*] Epist. Ded. to the mirth of a Christian Life.

Implicitam limo & Morborum compede Mentem,
Quid vetat innocuis excoluisse modis?
Mitto tibi Carmen Medico, non mitto Salutem;
Non habeo; Medicis plurima; mitte mihi.

A mind oppressed with Chains of sad Disease,
Why may we not with harmless Fancies please?
Doctor, to you I Verse, not Health do send:
I han't; Doctors have much, pray some me lend, *&c.*

Whereby, with many other Passages to the same purpose, that might be collected out of his Writings, we may see, that he was *Valetudinary*, and much afflicted with Sickness all his days.

One great Occasion hereof, it seems, was his excessive and immoderate Studying; by which, the Author of the *Ath. Oxon.* tells (*m*), *He had contracted an ill Habit of Body.* His keen and eager mind after Learning, did cut and fret through the thin Scabbard of his B[illegible]

[*m*] Quo Sup.

y, whereby he was become, as it were, a Walking Skeliton, long before his death; as ay be infer'd from his Picture, drawn more to the Death, than to the Life (ſo wan and le it looks) now to be ſeen in the place before-mentioned.

Thirdly: *His Bodily Frame and Contexture.* Being ſo very weak and ſhatter'd, no won- III.
er if an early Diſſolution came upon him. Which hapned to him accordingly, amid'ſt all s Studies and Deſigns of promoting Pious and Uſeful Learning, in his College at *Oxford*, the Firſt day of *September*, *Anno Dom.* 1659, in the Four and thirtieth Year of his ge.

Soon after which, by the Care and Prudence of his eldeſt Brother, *William Bogan*, afore-id, he was Inter'd with a gentile Solemnity, and an elegant Oration delivered at the rave by one of the Fellows of the Houſe. He ſleepeth in the North-Cloyſter, near ad-yning to the Chapple of that College, where this good Man, this pious Chriſtian, and this cellent Scholar, hath only this ſhort Epitaph engraven on his Tomb, whoſe Worth merit-a very large one.

Zacharias Bogan *hujus Collegii Socius*:
Ob. 1° Sept. *A. D.* 1659. *Ætatis Suæ* 34°.

In the North Iſle of the Pariſh Church of *Totnes*, is a large Marble Grave-ſtone, which were ſometime found, inlay'd with Braſs, the Effigies of this Gentleman's rand-father and Grand-mother; one of which is torn off: But underneath is ſtill re-aining a Label of Braſs, containing theſe words:

Here lyeth the Body of Walter Bougins, *of* Totnes, *Merchant, who had to Wife,* Pro-thaſy (*n*) *the eldeſt Daughter of* John Bodley *of* London, *Merchant, by whom he had Iſſue ſix Sons, and five Daughters; and departed this Life the Fifteenth Day of* April, A. D. 1591.

[*n*] She was Si-ſter to the great S. *Thomas Bodley.*

B.

Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1670. R. R. Car. 2.

Or *on a Bend Gul.* 3 *Mullets Arg. with an Hand Gul. in a Canton.*

Creſt. A Lion's Head eraz'd Sab. Crowned Gul. [*]. [*] Mr. *White's* Col. of Arms, *Mſ.*

Motto. *Delectare in Domino.*

BAMPFEILD

SIR *Copleſton*, Baronet, was Born at *Poltimore*, in this County, in the Year of our Lord God 1636. He was the eldeſt Son, among Nineteen Children, of Sir *John Bampfeild*, of *Poltimore* aforeſaid, Baronet, and of ..... his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of ..... *Copleſtone*, of *Copleſtone* and *Warlegh*, Eſq;

Which Pariſh of *Poltimore* (antiently *Cliſt-Mays*), lieth about four Miles to

the North-Eaſt of the City of *Exon*; and had heretofore Lords of the ſame Name, wh had Lands alſo, ſo called, in *Glamorganſhire*, in *Wales* (a) Four of this Family ſucceſſivel reſided in this place, as *Stephen de Poltimore*, *Bartholomew*, Sir *Richard*, and Sir *Richard* *Poltimore*, Kts; which laſt, having no Iſſue of his own, granted *Poltimore* unto *Simon* Lor *Montacute*; who Sold it unto *William Pontington*, Canon of the Church of *Exeter*, fo Two Hundred Pounds, in the 26th Year of K. *Edw.* 1. *A D.* 1298. and he gave it unt *John Bampfeild*, whom he had the care and tuition of, for he is ſtiled his *Alumnus*, or *Pupil* ever ſince which time, now Four Hundred Years ago, theſe Lands have continued in th Honourable Family of *Bampfeild*; which hath match'd into ſeveral Noble Families, a *Beauchamp*, *Cobham*, *Saint Maur*, *Clifford*, and others: And greatly augmented its Eſtate b marrying divers Daughters and Heirs, as *Hoxham*, *Pederton*, *Turvey*, *Merton*, *Saint Mau* of *North-Molton*, *Copleſtone*, &c.

(a) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcript. of *Dev.* in *Polt. Mſ.*

By the Daughter and Heir of *Pederton*, *John Bampfeild* of *Poltimore* had *Hardington*, i *Somerſetſhire*, which he ſettled upon *Peter*, his younger Son (*b*); at which place, the Nam of *Bampfeild* hath flouriſhed ever ſince K. *Hen.* 6th's days, unto the Year 1694 (near upo Two Hundred and Fifty Years): When the laſt Iſſue Male of that Family, *Warwick Bamp feild* Eſq; by his laſt Will and Teſtament, ſettled *Hardington*, and his other Lands, upo his Kindſman and Godſon, the preſent Sir *Copleſton-Warwick Bampfeild*, of *Poltimore*, Baron eldeſt Son of Collonel *Hugh Bampfeild*, the only Son of Sir *Copleſton Bampfeild*; a youn Gentleman of about Nine or Ten Years of Age, of great Hopes and Expectations.

(b) Id. ibid.

Here I might take occaſion to ſpeak of the gentile and well-accomodated Seat of *Poltimor* Houſe, which ſtands in the middle of the Pariſh (whoſe Mannor comprizeth the whole) unto which belongeth a Park, Warren, Dove-coat, Ponds, *&c.* all fitted for Hoſpitality Upon the account whereof, and its Zeal in Religion, this Family hath been very Em nent.

Before I proceed to a more particular Diſcourſe of the Honourable Gentleman before us, ought not to pretermit a moſt memorable Paſſage, of undoubted Credit, which hapned to on of the Heirs of this Houſe, not many Generations back. It was thus: His Father dyin the young Gentleman fell award to ſome great Perſon in the Eaſt-Country; who ſeizing u on him while he was very young, carry'd him away to his own Home. He being no poſſeſs'd of his Perſon and Eſtate; ſome Years after gave it out, he was gone to Travel (the like pretence): Inſomuch, his Relations and Friends, believing it to be true, look'd n farther after him. So that concealing from him his Quality, and Condition, and preventin what he could any diſcovery thereof, his Gardian bred him up as his Servant; and at la made him his Huntſman. It hapned, that one of Mr. *Bampfeild*'s Tenants, underſtandi ſomething of this Miſtery, made it his buſineſs, firſt to find him out; and next to diſcour with him about it: which in a little time he had an opportunity to do; when acquaintin him with his Birth and Fortunes, it was agreed on between them, that he ſhould come at ſuc a time, and privately fetch him away. This he did accordingly; and ſo retrieved the rig Heir of the Family, which hath here flouriſhed in great Honour ever ſince; and God gra it long to do.

From this I ſhall proceed to the Hiſtory of this Honourable Gentleman, in whoſe nam are compriz'd the Sirnames of two noble *Devonſhire* Families; the one he derived from h Father; the other he took from his Mother; who, as is ſaid before, was the youngeſt of t two Daughters and Heirs of..... *Copleſtone*, of *Copleſtone* and *Warley* (both in this County) Which laſt and beſt Eſtate, ſhe brought with her into this Houſe, in which it ſtill r mains.

Sir *Copleſton Bampfeild*, having thus by Nature all the Advantages of a generous Birth, was deſigned by his Gardians (his Father dying while he was young), that he ſhould ha thoſe alſo of a liberal Education. He was, therefore, when ſomewhat qualified for it, School-Learning, ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where he became a Member in the Qu lity of a Noble-man, as they are there called, of *Corpus Chriſti* College. How well he a ſwered that Title, appeared from his very generous and ſplendid way of Living there; a that large and noble Plate he left unto his College, when he went thence; which remain a long while after a Monument of his Munificence, until at length, with ſome other pie it was ſtol'n away.

Having, after this, ſtop'd at *London* ſometime, Sir *Copleſton* returned into his Nat Country; which hapned to be in the dregs of Anarchy and Confuſion; but having a gorous Soul, actuated even then, with Principles of Loyalty to his Soveraign, though Exile, and of Duty to the Church, then under a Cloud, he became very Induſtrious, w ſeveral other Perſons of Honour and Quality in theſe parts, for the happy Reſtauration both. But then his Zeal this way, rendred him at length ſuſpected to the Men in pow Inſomuch, Meſſengers, or Purſivants, were ſent abroad to Apprehend him; at which ti he was pleaſed to conceal himſelf a while at *Trill*, one of the Houſes of his Noble Fri *John Drake* Eſq; afterward Sir *John Drake*, Kt. and Baronet; By which means he eſca their hands.

Notwithstanding any threatning Danger that might happen, his generous mind could not be affrighted from following his Duty and Honour. And therefore, when the Commons of the City of *Exeter* began to Rise, and to put themselves in Arms, declaring for a Free-Parliament, which happening at the General Quarter-Sessions, for the County of *Devon*, this Gentleman, and several other Persons of Quality, were there present; they all agreed in a Remonstrance to be forthwith drawn up, and sent to the Parliament (*c*). This was a matter of no small Consequence, and by none more vigorously pursued than by this Honourable Person: So that the Remonstrance was drawn up, and presented to the House by this Gentleman's Uncle, *Thomas Bampfeild* Esq; then Recorder of that City, in these following words:

(*c*) *Iz.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 164, 165.

To the Right Honourable *William Lenthall*, Esq; Speaker of the Parliament.

WE the Gentry of the County of Devon, *finding our selves without a regular Government (after your last Interruption), designed a publick Meeting to consult Remedies; which we could not so conveniently effect, till this Week of our General Quarter-Sessions at* Exon, *where we found divers of the Inhabitants groaning under high Oppressions, and a general Defect of Trade, to the utter Ruin of many, and fear of the like to others, which is as visible to the whole County, that occasioned such Disorders, as were no small trouble and disturbance to us; which, by God's Blessing upon our Endeavours, were soon suppressed and quiet, without Blood. And though we find, since our first Purposes, an alteration in the State of Affairs, by your re-establishment at the Helm of Government; yet, conceive that we are but in part Redrest of our Grievances, and that the chief Ingredient will be, the recalling of all those Members that were secluded in* 1648, *and sate before the first Force upon the Parliament: And also by filling up vacant Places, and all to be admitted without any Oath or Engagement previous to their entrance. For which Things if you please to take a speady Course, we shall defend you against all Opposers, and future Interruption, with our Lives and Fortunes: For the accomplishment whereof, we shall use all Lawful Means, which we humbly Conceive, may best conduce to the Peace and Safety of this Nation.*

This Remonstrance became a President to many other Towns and Cities in *England* to do the like: Whereby the Army in and about *London*, consisting of Fourteen Thousand Old Foot Soldiers, were dispersed throughout the Kingdom (of which Fifteen Hundred were sent to *Exeter*) (*d*), to prevent the like Insurrection as had hapned there, elsewhere. Which Dispersion, how much it facilitated General *Monk*'s March into *London* but with Seven Thousand old Soldiers, and consequently, how greatly this bold and brisk Address of our Country Gentlemen, promoted the happy Restauration of Church and State, which soon hapned hereupon, is very Obvious to observe, if not so easy for Envy to acknowledg.

[*d*] Mr. *Iz.* ibid.

After this, again, (may we credit a late Historian) when our most Noble Country-man, General *Monk*, was come into *England* with his Army, to restore the Nation to its right Senses, the County of *Devon*, together with the City of *Exon*, joyn in a Petition of Right to his Excellency the said General; and it was agreed that it should be presented to him by the Hands of this great Patriot, Sir *Copleston Bampfeild*; for which, what Entertainment he met withal from the Rump, you may take in my Author's (*e*) own words:

Sir Copleston Bampfeild, *presenting to General* Monk *an humble Petition for Right, in the Name of the City and County of* Exeter *and* Devon, *without any respect to the Counties whence he came, the Message he carry'd, or the Honourable Person to whom imployed, with another Honourable Gentleman that came on a like account, was confined to the Tower by the Rump.*

[*e*] *Dav. Lloyd's* Modern Policy, or the Actions of General *Monk*. Print. 8*vo*, 1660, Part 2. pag. 31.

But his stay there could not be long, for there having been so many Overturnings, Overturnings, Overturnings among them, He at length came (by a Miracle of Providence) whose Right it was, *Charles* the Second, of very gracious Memory; and with him our Religion and Property, Laws and Liberties. Which being thus acquired, it required no less Care and Industry to secure them now gotten, than to get them: So true is that of the Poet,

Non minor est virtus quàm quærere, parta tueri--

'Tis no less Virtue to Maintain,
Than 'tis a Conquest for to Gain.

Hence this Gentleman, having thus acted in Conjunction with other worthy Patriots, for Reſtoring the Publick Welfare, it may not be forgotten what particular Care and Pains he took for the conſerving thereof, beyond a poſſibility of an Interruption: And this he did, by Diſarming Diſaffected and Suſpicious Perſons, whoſe Diſloyalty was now become not only their Principle, but their Intereſt, as being (ſome of them at leaſt) in profitable Offices and Places of Truſt; others in the Poſſeſſion of the King's, or Church's, Lands and Houſes, and they could now near as willingly have parted with their Lives, as with them.

This Gentleman, together with another very Honourable Perſon of our County, the Honourable Sir *William Courtenay*, of *Powderham-Caſtle*, Bart. raiſing each a gallant Troop of about an Hundred and Twenty Gentlemen (moſt of them Perſons of Quality and Eſtates), in the Head of which they rode themſelves, Securing ſome, and Diſarming others, they brought all the Diſaffected in thoſe parts, into a due Subjection to the Government, in a little time.

When theſe Dangers now were ſo happily over, and the Nation once more ſettled upon its antient Bottom, this Honourable Perſon had the whole *Poſſe Comitatûs* of *Devon* put into his hands, by King *Charles* the Second; he being the firſt High-Sheriff of this County, which he made after his Return to the Throne; and this was in the Year of our Lord 1661. Which Office, Sir *Copleſton* executed with that Splendor, in an extraordinary Number of Liveries, and Attendants, as gave occaſion to the ſtinting Sheriffs for the future, not to exceed Forty upon their own Account.

Nor was this the only Place of Truſt and Honour he was concern'd in, for the Service of his Prince and Country; but, beſides his being conſtantly in Commiſſion of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the County (a little while only excepted in K. *James* the Second's Reign, when he, with a great many other Loyal Gentlemen, had the Honour to be turn'd out), he was choſen (in deſpight of all the Intereſt could be made to the contrary) Knight of the Shire, to ſerve as one of the Repreſentatives of this Honourable County in Parliament; ſo generally was he beloved.

Nor was this Gentleman concern'd only in the Menagery of the Civil Affairs of the County; but engag'd in the Military alſo, as being (what of long time was in his Family) one of the Collonels of the County Militia; which Poſt he continued unto the time of the Monmothian-Invaſion; when ſomewhat declining in his Health, and his Son being come of Age, he was pleaſed to drop that honourable Office into his hands.

Having thus accompanied this eminent Perſon to the laſt Scene of his Life, we can do no leſs than obſerve, how he performed that Part thereof, and ſo quitted this Stage of Mortality.

When the Prince of *Orange* (our now gracious Soveraign King *WILLIAM*) firſt Landed in *Devon*, and had marched with his Army ſo far as *Exeter*, Sir *Copleſton* being ill himſelf, was yet pleaſed that his Son, the Collonel, ſhould wait upon his Highneſs, and Congratulate his Arrival, as one come to preſerve our Laws and Religion, and maintain the eſtabliſhed Government. But when, at length, he apprehended, that Matters were carry'd beyond all Imaginations fearing a Change would be made in the Fundamental Conſtitution of the Government, he ſo far declared againſt thoſe Proceedings, as to refuſe Payment of any New made Rates and Taxes; and the Collectors were enforced to Levy them by Diſtreſs upon his Goods.

We are now come to the laſt Act in this Gentleman's part of Life, which we may ſuppoſe was not a little haſten'd, by the doleful Tidings of the untimely End of his only Son and Child, Collonel *Hugh Bampfeild*, a young Gentleman of the ſweeteſt Temper, and the greateſt Hopes of any other in all thoſe parts: Who returning out of *Cornwal* (where he had been ſolemnizing the Nuptials of ſome Perſons of Quality) to his own Home at *Warly*, and riding ſwiftly out of ſight of his Servants, down a Hill, in a fair ſmooth place, his Horſe trip'd, and threw him off with that violence, that pitching on his Head, he ruthfully broke abroad his Skull; inſomuch, when the Skin afterward came to be diſſected, by the Chirurgeon, the Cranium fell aſunder.

Before whoſe fatal End, there were obſerved ſome unuſual foreboding Circumſtances; which I ſhall not at preſent commemorate, leſt I ſhould be thought herein too Superſtitious, in the cenſure of ſome; nor can I wholly pretermit the thing, that I may not be accounted Profane in the opinion of others: 'Tis good Advice;

Diſcite juſtitiam Moniti & non temnere Divos

Being fairly warn'd, learn to be Wiſe;
And not to ſcorn the Deſtinies.

A very heavy Stroak! What Influence this Tragedy of the Son might be of, towards the haſtening on the Father's Exit, I am not able to ſay; only this is certain, that Sir *Copleſton*, not long after, being diſpoſed to viſit his Son's Relict (a Lady of great Worth and Virtues, of the noble Family of the *Cliffords*), together with his two Grandſons, at their Houſe at *Warly*; as ſoon as he came in, he ſaid, *That he ſhould never more go thence alive*:

Which

Which accordingly fell out, for after he had been there a very ſhort time, the Gout (with which in his latter Years he had been greatly afflicted) returning upon him with violence; and like an armed Man, ſurprizing the Caſtle of his Heart, ſoon put a period to his days, in the Five and Fiftieth Year of his Life, *A. D.* 1691.

Before his Deceaſe (what is very remarkable) he called his Family together, and left this ſtrict charge with them, *That they ſhould always continue faithful to the Religion of the eſtabliſhed Church of* England; *and ce ſure to pay their Allegiance to the right Heirs of the Crown.*

If now after all, any ſhould be deſirous to have a more particular Character of this great Man's Perſon, that would require a much abler Hand; and alſo the Advantage of a fairer Light, than what I can pretend unto, to give a juſt and lively Portraicture of him. However, I ſhall adventure at a few Strokes, which may ſerve as a Priming to ſuch, who with better skill and leiſure may, in time, think fit to draw him to greater Perfection.

Shall you reſpect his Mein, and outward Appearance, he was the goodlieſt Perſon that ever mine Eyes beheld. Of Stature much above the common ſtandard of Men, exceeding, by ſome Inches, ſix Foot in heighth. For Girth and Bulk he was every way proportionable, which was alſo compleatly filled out with a vigorous and lively Soul; of which we may ſay that it did, *Non tantum benè ſed Auguſtè & Splendidè habitare*, dwell, not in an eaſy and pleaſant only, but in a very noble and ſtately Manſion.

He was alſo of a very ſweet Aſpect; of a manly and yet a charming Countenance: To whom that of *Suetonius*, in relation to *Auguſtus* [*f*], may be truly applied, that he was, *Formâ eximiâ, & per omnes ætatis gradus, venuſtiſſimâ*, very Comely and Charming through all the Periods of his Age; ſo that he was the Darling of his Country: And it may be ſtill queſtion, Whether he was more Beloved or Admired?

[*f*] In vita ejus.

Nor did his Intellectual Faculties fall ſhort of his other Perfections, for he had a ready Wit, and a good Judgment; and was of a truly large and generous Soul. For though he had a fair Eſtate, and a very plentiful Fortune, for many Years together, he did not only live up to it, but beyond it; always keeping about him a great Retinue, and a noble Equipage.

He was farther (what is the Badg of a true Gentleman) of a courteous obliging Carriage to all; but very condeſcending to his Inferiors, willing to befriend and gratify 'em, if in any thing they applied themſelves unto him. As if he had been of that ſweet Emperor *Titus*'s make and conſtitution, of whom the Hiſtorian teſtifies, *Nullum unquam à ſe triſtem diſmiſiſſe*, That he never loved to let any Client depart from him with an heavy Heart. In a word, he was every way a gallant Gentleman, and was the Honour of his Time, and our Country.

[*g*] Suet. in ejus vita.

For his Religion, as he always lived in the Profeſſion, ſo he died in the Communion of that of the Church of *England*. His Remains being brought from *Warly* thither, lie Inomb'd among his Anceſtors, in the Pariſh Church o. *Poltimore*, without any Funeral Monument.

B.

Arms —

Gules two Barrs Or.

Flor. A.D. 1672.
R. R. Car. 2.

BERRY.

SIR *John*, Kt. Governour of the Caſtle of *Deal*, and one of the Commiſſioners of the Royal Navy, was a Native of this County, born in the Vicarage-Houſe of *Knowſton*, near *South-Moulton*, in the North-Eaſt Parts thereof, *A. D.* 1635. He was the Second of the Seven Sons of Mr. *Daniel Berry*, Vicar of *Molland*, and *Knowſton* aforeſaid (both within this County, and not far aſunder) Batchelor of Divinity, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daugh-

ter of *John Moore*, of *Moorhays*, Eſq; which *Daniel Berry*'s Father, was ſometime Vica of both thoſe Pariſhes before him, and deſcended from the gentile Family of the Name that hath long flouriſhed at *Berry-Nerber*, near *Ilford-Combe* in this Province, even three De ſcents before *Adam* (I mean) *Biry*, who lived there, *Anno* 19 King *Eaward* the Third (*a*) Which Place, both gave unto, and took Name from, its moſt antient Inhabitants; being ſometime the Seat of *Willihelmus Nerbert de Biry b*; then of *Ralph Biry de Nerbert*. Which Inverſion of Names, though it ſeemed ſomewhat ſtrange at firſt, even to *Cambden* himſelf yet have we ſeveral Examples thereof in this County; as *William Coffin*, of *Coffins-Wi* near *Newton-buſhel*; *John Culm*, of *Culm-John* in *Broad-Cliſt*, &c. which ſtill retain thoſ Names unto this day: tho' *Nerbert de Biry* hath long ſince ſettled in *Berry de Nerber*; or, a the Family is vulgarly known to this day, by the Stile of *Berry*, of *Berry Nerber*. From which gentile Stock, ſprang, not only Sir *John Berry*, of whom we are ſpeaking, but tha very courteous Gentleman, the late Sir *Thomas Berry*, Kt for many Generations back; th antient Reſidence of whoſe Family, was at *Eaſtley*, in the Pariſh of *Weſtley*, lying over a gainſt *Bytheford* in this Shire. But to return.

(*a*) *Pole*'s Surv. of *Devon*, in *Berry Nerber*.

(*b*) *Weſtc.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Ber. Ner.*

Mr. *Daniel Berry*, the Father of our Sir *John*, being a very Loyal, as well as Learne Divine, fell under the Ruins of the Church and State, in the grand Rebellion, in the day of King *Charles* the Firſt, which he vigorouſly, tho' in vain, endeavoured, according t his Duty and Conſcience, to ſupport. For which reaſon, the very zealous, tender Con ſcioned Reformers of thoſe Times, thought fit to turn him out of his Benefice (which wa his Free-hold) contrary to all Law and Juſtice: and not only ſo, but to ſtrip him of all h had, even to the Bed he lay upon. Which Goods and Moveables of his thus ſeiz'd upon were Sold by the Sequeſtrators at a publick Survey, (as it is here called, a kind of Auction long practiced in theſe Parts) all, except his Books; and thoſe being of good Value, wer liberally beſtowed on that famous Independent Preacher, Mr. *Lewis Steukley*, who ſometim Lorded it at *Exeter*, with more than prelatical Rigor: for which, this great Zealot, as h had not the Conſcience at firſt to refuſe them (*c*), ſo had he never after the Honeſty to reſtor the Value of one Farthing for them; tho' there were no leſs than Nine Horſe Loads of them and the poor Family reduced to very great Extremities. With the Grief of which barba rous, or rather, inhuman Treatment, Mr. *Berry* contracted ſuch Diſtempers and Diſeaſe as at length brought him to his Grave; leaving behind him, to the Divine Protection, a poo Widow, and Nine ſmall Children.

[*c*] My Author herein, is a Letter I received from a Son of this Rever. Divine, and a Brother of Sir *John Berry*, now living at *Stone*, near *Bytheford*, in this County.

The good Father thus gone, they having nothing left to truſt to, ſuch of the Childre as were grown up, reſolved to diſpoſe themſelves abroad in the World, as Providence ſhoul direct 'em. Hence, what they thought might turn to the beſt future Account, with th leaſt preſent Charge; the Eldeſt of them, betook themſelves to the Sea; *John* the ſecon Son, went to *Plymouth*, where having an Opportunity, he bound himſelf an Apprentice to ſerve him in Seafaring Affairs, to one Mr. *Robert Mering*, a Merchant of that Town; bu God was pleaſed ſo to croſs his firſt Beginnings, that the poor Youth was taken, in two ſe veral Voyages by the Spaniards, and ſuffered long Impriſonment in *Spain*. His Maſter *Me ring* alſo, had his Loſſes come ſo thick and faſt upon him, one on the Neck of another, lik *Job*'s fatal Meſſengers, that he was no longer able to ſupport his Trade: whereupon, ha ving no farther Imploy for a Servant of this kind, he freely diſcharged Mr. *Berry* of his Ap prenticeſhip.

The young Man thus manumitted, betook himſelf to *London*, near about the time o His Majeſty, King *Charles* the Second's happy Reſtauration; where, by means of ſom Friends, he got a Warrant to be the Boatſwain of the King's *Ketch*, the *Swallow*. A whil after this, the *Swallow* was ordered to the *Weſt-Indies*, Captain *Inſam* Commander; afte they had diſpatch'd the Affair they were ſent about, in thoſe Parts, being homeward Bound in company of the *Worſter-gate* and the *Griffin* (two other of His Majeſty's Ships) in th Gulph of *Florida*, they met with a violent Storm, ſo that the *Worſter-Gate* and the *Griffi* were caſt away on the Bohemian Sands, and all the men loſt: But God ſo ordered the Pre ſervation of the *Swallow*, that by cutting down their Maſts, throwing over Board the Guns, with moſt of their Proviſions, ſhe got cleer of thoſe Sands: So that for ſixteen Week time, driving up and down in the Bay of *Mexico*, they at laſt had no Proviſion, either o Meat or Liquor, left them. But Almighty God, who ſhews his Wonders in the Deep, ſup plyed the defect thereof, by ſending ſuch abundance of Fiſh by their Veſſel ſide, that they kill'd enough for every Day, and ſaved none for Tomorrow; as if amidſt their utmoſt Dan gers, they remembred, and could confide in that Advice of our bleſſed Saviour, *Mat.* 6. 3 Ne ſis ſolicitus in Craſtinum: *Take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow ſhall ta thought for the things of it ſelf.* And for a ſupply of Drink, they had ſuch abundance o Rain-water, as was ſufficient to quench their Thirſt, and ſerved their Occaſions all th time. Nor did their Fiſh ever fail them, until they got into *Campechy*; where, though th Spaniards (in whoſe Hands then it was, but ſeized on by the Engliſh, being deſerted by th Inhabitants, *Anno* 1662) would ſpare them no Furniture for their Ship, they had Provi ons of them for their Money.

Fro

From *Campechy* to *Jamaica*, is about Three hundred Leagues; the Wind on those Coasts constantly bloweth one way, *viz.* between the North-East, and the South-East; and is commonly called a Trade Wind: But at that time God so changed the Course thereof, that in three Weeks time they came to *Jamaica*. At which time, one Mr. *Peach* of *Southampton* was bound thither also; but in his way to this place, he unfortunately met with a Pyrate, formerly belonging to that Island; who having taken him, would have put Him and all his Men to the Sword; but the Doctor and Mate of the Pyrate not consenting to so hainous a Villany, they all, at length agreed, to put *Peach* and his Company Ashore, upon a certain desolate Island not far from, where no Person inhabited. But such was the Mercy and Providence of Almighty God to those distressed People; that, as he would have it, a Sloop from *Barbados* did Land on the same Island the next day to Wood and Water; who finding Mr. *Peach* and his Men there, very kindly took them Aboard, and Landed them at *Jamaica*, whether they were bound.

At this time, Sir *Thomas Muddiford*, Kt. (a Native also of this County, being born at *Exeter*) was Governour of that Island: who being informed of what had pass'd, caused the *Swallow* Ketch to be Refitted, and Eight Guns to be put on Board her; and being now well Mann'd and Provided, he ordered her to go in pursuit of the Pyrate. Accordingly she did so, with Mr. *Peach* on Board her; in which Expedition, this our Mr. *Berry* was become the Lieutenant, or next to the Captain.

To Sea they go, and after three Weeks time, they found the Pyrate Riding in a Bay, at *Hispaniola*; who had on Board her eighty Men, and seven Guns: whereas the *Swallow* had eight Guns, and but forty Men. When Captain *Insam* came near the Pyrate, his Courage flagg'd; insomuch, at length, he plainly told his Company, *That the Blades they were about to Attaque, were Men at Arms, and had been bred Buchaneers, and were abundantly Superior to them, both in Arms and Men.* Unto whom, Lieutenant *Berry*, with undaunted Courage, Replyed, *That they themselves likewise, were Men at Arms; That they were come thither to serve their King and Country; and that if the Captain's Courage fail'd him, he might go off the Deck.* To this brave Proposal, all the Crew consented, and fully resolv'd to Board the Pyrate; though indeed at great Disadvantage, for the Pyrate Riding at Anchor to the Windward, the *Swallow* was forced to make two Trigs under her Lee; upon whom the Pyrate fired two Broad-sides, with some Vollies of Small-shot; but they never fired a Gun in answer, before they Boarded her on the Bow, then firing in a Broad-side, they killed the Pyrate Twenty Two of his Men; and withal, getting on Board, they Fought on the *Deck*, until they came on to the Main-mast; at what time they called to the Doctor and the Mate, to go over Board, and hang by the Rudder, which they did accordingly: So Fighting on with Resolution and Conduct, they took the Pyrate, and put all to the Sword, except seven of his Men which were Wounded; who being brought into *Jamaica* by the *Swallow*, they were Tryed by a Court-Martial, and being found guilty of several Piracies and Depradations, were sentenced to Death, and Executed accordingly. In all which Action, what is a wonderful Providence, the *Swallow* lost but one Man and that was the Boatswain's Mate.

However, Matters must not rest so: Being returned to *Jamaica*, Captain *Insam*, greatly disgusted at what had hapned, brought Mr. *Berry* upon his Tryal, before a Court-Martial, for usurping, as he said, the Captain's Office; but upon a full hearing of the Matter, the Governour and the Court were so fully satisfied of the Business, that they ordered the Captain to take Mr. *Berry* on Board him again, and live peaceably with him; which accordingly he did, and so returned for *England*.

Soon after this Return of his, the War with *Holland* broak out; at which time Mr. *Berry* got a Commission to be a Captain of a small Frigat, of fourteen Guns, called the *Maria*. In which he so well plyed his Business, that he took with her thirty two Prizes in four Months time.

Not long after, having gotten Reputation, both for Conduct and Courage, Captain *Berry* had a Commission given him to be Captain of the *Coronation*, an hired Ship, of fifty odd Guns. Soon after which, the King (*Charles* II.) ordered him to go for the *West-Indies*, with some other Ships under his Command. When he was come to the *Barbados*, the Governour took up such Merchant Ships as were there, and made them Men of War; so that joyned to those that came from *England*, the whole amounted to a Squadron of about nine Sail; all which were put under the Command of Captain *Berry*.

This little Fleet, being very well Equipped, the Governour aforesaid, ordered Captain *Berry* forthwith to go for *Mevis*, or *Nevis*, one of the Leeward Islands, to secure that Island from the French; who had already taken St. *Christopher*'s, *Antego*, and *Monserat*, from us, and were making great Preparations for the Assault of this also; for, from St. *Christopher*'s, which is not above four Leagues, and the other Islands, they had gotten together a Fleet of about thirty two Sail of Ships; whereof, with the Conjunction of three or four of the Dutch, two and twenty were Men of War, the rest Transport-ships for the Soldiers. Thus appointed, they made towards *Mevis*, which already, they had, in their Hopes, devoured, looking upon it as an easy Conquest.

Captain *Berry* ſeeing the approach of the Enemy, weighed Anchor, and came out of the Road to Fight them; but as our Fleet turned the Point of the Iſland, one of our Ships, by misfortune, blew up, before they came to Engage. However, Captain *Berry* nothing daunted, goes on, and Fought at once, both the French and Dutch; and that with ſuch happy Succeſs, as notwithſtanding that vaſt Advantage they had over them, more than Two to One odds, he made them run to St. *Chriſtopher*'s, under Command of their Cannon: thither Captain *Berry* purſued them; and ſending in a Fire-ſhip, burnt the French Admiral under the Shelter of their Caſtle: and then he return'd to *Mevis* to refit his Ships, with reſolution to Engage the Enemy again the next Morning. But having had, as they thought, Fighting enough the day before, they got away in the Night, the French to *Martineco*, and the Dutch to *Virginia*. But a while after this, Sir *John Harman* coming thither from *England*, with a freſh Squadron of Ships, underſtanding that the French lay ſtill at *Martineco*, went thither and deſtroyed them all.

Captain *Berry* having diſpatched the Affairs he was ſent about in the *Weſt-Indies*, returned for *England*; where he was ever after employed in the Royal Navy, either Abroad againſt the Turks, or at Home againſt the Dutch; or upon ſome other important Occaſions.

Not long after his Return, there fell out a more than ordinary Neceſſity for Men of Captain *Berry*'s Character. For in the Year 1672, a ſecond War with the Dutch, after the King's Reſtauration, broke out, wherein were Engaged, the Engliſh and French on the one Party, againſt the ſeven Provinces on the other. At this time, Captain *Berry* had the Command given him of a very ſtout Ship, of ſeventy Guns, called the *Reſolution*. On the eight and twentieth of *May* that Year, the Fleets met in *Southwold* Bay, upon the Coaſt of *Suffolk* (though the French ſeemed to come rather to Learn the Art of Naval Fighting, than to Fight) and there began a bloody and doubtful Engagement. In which Action, Captain *Berry* obſerving the General, *viz.* his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, at that time Lord High Admiral of *England*, hardly beſet by the Enemy left his Station, and came in to his Relief; where the Service prov'd ſo very Hot, that in leſs than two Hours time, he had above an hundred Men kill'd, and as many wounded; and being become very Leaky alſo, he was forced to go out of the Line of Battel, to ſtop and mend his Leaks: which having done, in leſs than an Hours time he fell into his Place again. In which Action, Captain *Berry* behaved himſelf ſo very well, that his Majeſty, King *Charles* the Second, coming on Board the *Royal Soveraign* at the *Boy of the Ore*, to welcome his Brother, was there pleaſed to confer upon him the Honour of Knighthood; as a perpetual Badg of the Royal Favour, and his own great Merit.

Some Years after this, the King apprehending ſome Dangers might ariſe, from the great Prejudice, divers potent Men, as well in the Houſe of Lords, as Commons, had taken up againſt his Royal Brother, the Duke of *York*: to avoid the Storm, he ordered his Royal Highneſs to withdraw into *Scotland*, under the Character of Lord High Commiſſioner of that Kingdom. Sir *John Berry* was appointed to carry him thither by Sea, in the *Gloceſter* Frigat. But by the Wilfulneſs of the Pilot, and the Obſtinacy of the Duke, in adhering to the ſaid Pilot's Advice, depending too much upon that old Adage ---*Periti in ſuis artibus ſunt Credendi* --- the Ship was caſt away, and near three hundred Men periſhed in the Waters: but without the leaſt Imputation on Sir *John Berry*'s part; for he plainly laid before his Royal Highneſs, the Danger they would incur, if they continued to ſteer the Courſe they were then in. But all in vain, for the Duke of *York* did ſo much depend upon the Pilot's Judgment, that no Perſwaſions could move him to alter the Courſe, or lie ſtill until the Morning. So that they ſoon fell into that extream Danger, which proved Fatal to moſt of them. In this utmoſt Peril of their Lives, Sir *John Berry* ſhewed a wonderful Conduct and Preſence of Mind; and under God, was the main Inſtrument of preſerving his Royal Highneſs's Life, though with the Hazard of his own. For when they had nothing left them to truſt to, but God and their Long-boat; and every one was preſſing into it to ſave his Life (which had they been permitted, would ſoon have ſunk her) Sir *John* ſtood with his drawn Sword, and threatned Death to any that ſhould dare ſtep in, until his Royal Highneſs was ſafe on ſhore; by which means the Duke, with ſome few others, eſcaped, with his Life: whilſt divers eminent Gentlemen, as well as others, were caſt away.

When His Majeſty, King *Charles* the Second, found by a coſtly Experience, that the keeping of *Tangier* one of the oldeſt Cities of *Africa*, lying at the mouth of the *Streights* of *Gibraltar* (on the *Barbary* ſide) was abundantly more Chargeable than Profitable; after our poſſeſſing of it for divers Years, *viz.* from 1662, to 1683, he came at length to a Reſolution of Demoliſhing it. For which purpoſe, the King ſent thither a conſiderable Fleet, under the Command of the Lord *Dartmouth*, whoſe Vice-Admiral in this Expedition, was our Sir *John Berry*; who, while my Lord was on ſhore ordering all the Forts and Works to be blow'n up, had the ſole Command of all the Fleet. In which Affair, he behaved himſelf with much Conduct; whereby, in deſpight of all the Oppoſition of the *Moors*, they utterly deſtroyed the Mole (that with infinite Charges for divers Years had been making) and brought off all the Engliſh with their Effects, without Loſs or Dammage. In which Buſineſs Sir *John Berry* behaved himſelf ſo well, that upon his Return, he was made one of the Commiſſioners for the Navy; in which honourable Poſt he continued to his Dying-day.

In

In K. *Jam.* 2d's time, Sir *John Berry* was made Rere-Admiral of the whole Royal Navy; d after the Landing of K. *William*, he had the ſole Command thereof for ſome time, af- my Lord *Dartmouth* laid down his Commiſſion, and before the Fleet was called in.

His preſent Majeſty K. *William* 3d, had Sir *John Berry* in ſo great Eſteem likewiſe, that he ld frequent Conſultations with him about Naval Affairs; and once, for above a whole ght together.

As for the Preferments this worthy Commander had, the were not many, nor beyond Merit. Beſides his being Commiſſioner of the Navy, he was Governour of *Deal* Caſtle *Kent*, a Place of Honour and Truſt) and Captain of a Foot-company: All which he ld to the time of his Death, which now haſteneth on apace; and hapned after this man- r.

Sir *John Berry* being ordered down to *Portſmouth*, to Pay off ſome Ships there, was taken k on Shipboard, as he was diſcharging that Affair; upon this, he was carried on Shore at *rtſmouth*, and about three or four Days after, died (as was ſuppoſed) of a Feaver. This pned *Anno* 1691. but after his Death, when the Phyſicians had opened his Body, they d, Sir *John* had no fair Play ſhewed him for his Life; ſo that 'twas thought he was made way; tho' by whom, or for what Reaſon, I do not find: nor may it be proper to Surmiſe.

As for this Gentleman's Character, ſo far as it relates to Courage and Conduct in Sea-affairs, e have already had a full and fair Deſcription; but there was ſomething yet more conſide- ble in him, and of truer Honour; that he was a good Chriſtian, and a devout Son of the hurch of *England*, by Law eſtabliſhed: One, who did not think the leaſt part of true Va- r lay in defying God, or blaſpheming his Name or his Word, but that the trueſt In- nce thereof, was to ſubdue thoſe potent Enemies of our Souls, the World, the Fleſh, and e Devil. Neither did he ſuffer his Zeal to become Eccentrick, and run a Madding after ery *Ignis fatuus* of a New-Light that was hung out, but in the Orthodox way of our abliſhed Church, *He choſe to Worſhip the God of his Fathers.*

He was alſo a Son of that ingenuous Duty to his Parents, that he cauſed a fair Monument be Erected to 'em ſeveral Years after their Deceaſe, in the Pariſh Church of *Molland*, where y lie Interr'd; wherein he hath given ample Teſtimony, not only of a filial Duty to his tural Parents, but alſo to his Civil Father the King, and his Spiritual Mother the Church: enly profeſſing an Honour for all thoſe, who in the late Times were Sufferers for them; as y appear from this Epitaph thereon:

Under this Monument, lieth the Body of Daniel Berry, B. *of* D. *ſometime Miniſter of this Church, and that of the Pariſh of* Knowſton, *wherein he was born: who for his Zeal in the Support of the Church of* England, *and Loyalty to that Martyr'd King,* Charles I. *was firſt Sequeſtrated by the then Rebels, and ever after Perſecuted, 'till he Died; being the* 18*th day of* Mar. A. D. 165$\frac{1}{4}$, *and of his Age* 45; *leaving behind him* 7 *Sons,* Robert, John, Daniel, Nathaniel, Anthony, Philip, *and* Thomas; *and two Daughters,* Elizabeth *and* Anne; *by* Elizabeth *his Wife, Daughter of* John Moore, *of* Moorehays, *Eſq; who died* 13 Octob. 1663, *and lieth here likewiſe Interr'd.*

' *The ſecond of their Sons, who received the Honour of Knighthood from*
' *his preſent Majeſty K. Ch.* 2. *for his long and many good Services at Sea,*
' *honouring the Memory of all Orthodox and Loyal Men of the late Times,*
' *and out of a pious Regard of his Father's Sufferings, Erected this Monu-*
' *ment,* 17 *day of* Jul. A. D. 1684.

Sir *John Berry* being thus deceaſed, as we have heard, at *Portſmouth*, his Corps was car- ed to *London*, and decently Interr'd in the Chancel of *Stepny* Church, thereto adjoyning; ver whoſe Grave a noble Monument was ordered to be Erected, of no leſs Coſt than an ndred and fifty Pounds; which is now finiſhed accordingly.

It is all of White Marble, of about 10 Foot in heighth, and 5 in breadth, finely Poliſh- . In a Nich in the middle, ſtands on a Pedeſtal, the Effigies of Sir *John*, cut, with a Cam- ign Wig and a Cravat, in pure Alabaſter; over his Head are the Arms of his Family; nderneath, on a Table of White Marble, is the following Epitaph, in Black Letters.

' *Ne id neſcias Lector,* D. Johannes Berry Devonienſis, *Dignitate Equeſtri Cla-*
' *rus, Mari tantum non Imperator, de Rege & Patriâ (quod & barbari norunt)*
' *bene meritus, Magnam ob Res fortiter geſtas adeptus Gloriam Famæ ſatus, poſt*
' *multas reportatas victorias, cum ab aliis vinci non potuit Fatis ceſſit* 14 Feb.
' 1691. *Baptiſatus* 7 Jan. 1635.

He left a Widow, but no Iſſue to Inherit his Fortunes.

He bears, *Gul.* 3 *Bars Or*, with his difference.

B.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1680
R. R. Car. 2

Arg. on a Cheif ingrail'd Azure a Tortoiſe Or.

BIDGOOD

JOHN, Doctor of Phyſick, was born in the City of *Exeter*, in the Year of our Lord 1623. His Father was *Humphry Bidgood*, by Profeſſion an Apothecary; who came to an untimely End, being unhappily poiſoned by his own Servant *Peter Moor*, tho' the Miſchief was intended, not to him, but his Wife; for which the Villain was deſervedly executed on the *Magdalen* Gibbet, belonging to that City.

This *John Bidgood*, being of early forward Parts, was continued at School, until he was thought fit to be ſent to *Oxford*; where he became a Member of *Exeter* College: and not long after, was choſen one of the Fellows of that Houſe. However, it ſeems, he was not over Studious at firſt (a Vice moſt incident to the greateſt Wits) which his Tutor obſerving endeavours to encourage him, by propoſing the Example of one of his Fellow-pupils, noted for a ploding, drudging Student, to whom *Bidgood* replied, *Let him Study if he will; yet for all that you may buy all his Works twenty Years hence for a Groat.*

But being now become one of the Foundation, he more diligently applied himſelf to his Books, and made a good Proficiency in Learning. And his Genius and Humor ſo inclining him, he eſpecially applied himſelf to the Study of Phyſick; in the Knowledg whereof, he became ſo Eminent, that, without taking any Degree (*a*) in Arts, he was created Batchelor of Phyſick in the Year 1647 (*b*); and that with this particular Circumſtance of Honour, *That the Creations in moſt Faculties this Year, were moſtly of ſuch, as either had born Arms for, or were otherwiſe uſeful to, his Majeſty King* Charles *I.* (*c*); and moſt likely it is, that Mr. *Bidgood* was of the former Number. For he was *vir probatæ fidei*, of very approved Loyalty to his Soveraign; and when he could no longer do, was content to ſuffer for him: and this he did in an eminent Degree and Meaſure, in that fatal Year 1648; when he was ejected out of his Fellowſhip in *Exeter* College by the Parliamentarian Viſitors: who aſſign a double Reaſon of this their Proceeding againſt him (*d*). 1. *For Non-ſubmiſſion.* And, 2. *For drinking of Healths to the Confuſion of Reformers.* So is it Worded in the Regiſter of the Viſitors Actions. Whereas, by his Co-temporaries in the College, the Health is ſaid to have been, *A Cup of Devils to Reformers.* And this, moſt likely, was the Form which the Viſitors themſelves were pleaſed to qualify into thoſe ſofter Words.

Now ſtrange it is indeed, what a learned Author tells us (*e*), That when this Paſſage was about to be Publiſhed, in that elaborate Work, *The Hiſtory and Antiquity of the Univerſity of* Oxford, Doctor *Bidgood* having Notice thereof, ſhould make Application to the Editor, Doctor *Fell*, to have it left out. Upon which, it was done accordingly, and the Sheet Reprinted wherein it was, and an Alteration made in the Paragraph.

However, we may well wonder, as Dr. *Fell* is ſaid to have done, that he ſhould ſcruple at a Paſſage which made for the Reputation of his Loyalty; yet all that knew Dr. *Bidgood* will ſoon acknowledg, it was not upon the Ground or Motive, which by the ſame Author is there ſuggeſted, in theſe Words, *That* Bidgood, *a covetous Perſon, fearing that ſuch a Paſſage as that, might, when made Publick, hinder his Practice among the Godly Party at* Exeter *and near it, he made Application to Dr.* Fell. *the Publiſher of the Hiſtory, to have it taken out.*

For Anſwer. Altho' we ſhould ſuppoſe that Dr. *Bidgood* loved his Fees well enough, yet when that excellent Book was Publiſhed, he was above the Temptation of any ſuch ſneaking Fears upon that Score. And it is ſufficiently known, that he might have taken hundreds

(*a*) He is not mentioned to have taken any, in the *Faſt. Ox.* V. 2.

(*b*) *Ath. Oxon.* V. 2. *Faſt.* p. 742.

(*c*) Idem ibid.

(*d*) *Ath. Oxon.* V. 2. p. 806.

(*e*) *Ath. Oxon.* quo prius.

of Fees more than he did, if he had ſo pleaſed: for at this time, he was in ſo great and general Requeſt, that it was eſteemed, by many, as a peculiar Favour, that Dr. *Bidgood* would take their Fees. And this is certain, in thoſe Days he ſo little valued them, that he would often Sacrifice them to his Humor and heighth of Stomach; and the Favour and Friendſhip of the greateſt Perſons in the Country to boot alſo.

Nor needed he to have feared (on a much greater Provocation, than the inſerting thoſe Words into that Hiſtory was likely to have proved) the Loſs of his Practice among People in theſe Parts, of whatſoever Opinion or Profeſſion in Religion; for they ſought him, not as a Divine, but a Phyſician; and it was always more for their own Sakes, than for his.

And for his depending on any of thoſe, whom that laborious Author calls *The Godly Party in and about* Exeter; I muſt needs ſay, he is greatly miſinform'd in this matter, for the Doctor was never a Favourer, or Favorite, of any ſort of People, who are *Nick'd* by that Name.

Having thus cleered up (where I thought it moſt proper) in this place, the Doctor's Reputation from this Reflection, proceed we now, in the farther Narrative of his Life.

Mr. *Bidgood* (for ſo as yet he was) being, upon the account of his Loyalty, thus turned out of his Fellowſhip and his College, betook himſelf to Travel. And directing his Journy to *Padua* in *Italy*, (a famous Univerſity at that time, for the Study of Phyſick); he there commenced Doctor in that noble Faculty. From whence, after a few Years ſtay, returning into *England*, he repoſed himſelf a while, and Practiced in the Town of *Chard*, in the County of *Somerſet*. After a few Years continuance there alſo, he returned unto his native City; where he got, and maintained, the Honour, of being the beſt practical Phyſician in all thoſe Parts, unto the day of his Death. But we cannot ſo diſmiſs him.

In that Year of Wonders, 1660, when the Nation returned to its Wits, and Right and Juſtice took place again, Dr. *Bidgood* returned to *Oxford*, to take Poſſeſſion of his Fellowſhip there, (for he was then, and always after, an unmarried Man). While there, he was by the Univerſity, thought worthy to be admitted, *ad eundem*, *i.e.* to be Incorporated into the ſame Degree of Doctor of Phyſick, at *Oxford*, which before he had taken at *Padua*: This hapned *Sept.* 20th, the ſame Year (*f*). But the Doctor not caring to continue longer an academical Life, ſoon after reſigns his Fellowſhip; into which, his Kindſman, Mr. *George Snell*, the now Reverend Arch-deacon of *Totnes*, was deſervedly elected; and then returned to *Exeter*.

(*f*) *Ath. Oxon.* V. 2. *Faſt.* p. 806.

Not long after this time, having now acquired great Fame and Reputation, for his Skill and Succeſs in his Faculty, he was admitted Honorary-Fellow of the College of Phyſicians at *London*: on which, as a Teſtimony of his Gratitude and Reſpects, he beſtowed a Largeſs of an hundred Pounds.

During his long and celebrated Practice (what was very commendable in him) he was obſerved to be very careful of the meaneſt Patient he undertook, and frequent in his Viſits of him: Led to which, whether from a Principle of Charity, or of Reputation, I ſhan't undertake to determine.

If after this, any ſhould be ſo curious to deſire a more particular Character of a Perſon ſo eminent in his way, they may pleaſe to know, That for his Stature, he was of a tall and proper Size; of a roburſt and well compacted Body; of Meen, Grave and Portly; but of Deportment, ſo Moroſe and Haughty, unleſs to ſome particular Perſons of his Acquaintance) as it forfeited him that Love and Affection, which a generally Sweet and Courtly one, is apt to attract. Of which alſo, he is ſaid to have repented himſelf before his Death: For (to give you the Words of my Author (*g*)) having been a Perſon of a ſurly and proud Nature, and Offenſive in Word and Action, he did a little before his Death, deſire Pardon and Forgiveneſs of all the World; eſpecially of ſeveral Perſons with whom he had any Anymoſities. Which I mention, not to his Diſparagement, but Honour; it being truly Chriſtian, and that comprizes the trueſt Notion of Gentility.

(*g*) *Ath. Oxon.* V. 2. *Faſt.* p. 807.

And this hath led me to a brief View of his Mind, which far excelled his outward Frame and Structure, tho' that was manly and decent enough. As to Learning, eſpecially in his Profeſſion, he was very Eminent; in all other Parts thereof, he had very competent Skill; but for Succeſs in his Practice, it was extraordinary. His Wit was very ready, and when he ſo pleaſed, ſatyrical enough. His Diſcourſe was want to be judicious; and his Phraiſe, terſe and ſignificant.

As to his Religion (which is what more diſcriminates a Man from a Brute (*h*), than his Reaſon doth) in his younger Years; he was obſerved no leſs looſe in the ſpeculative, than the practical Part thereof; being ſuppoſed to Verge much upon Atheiſm.

(*h*) *Lactantius.*

He was rarely wont indeed, for many Years, to frequent God's publick Worſhip; tho' when he did ſo, it was always, as Eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*, and Celebrated in the Cathedral of the City, wherein he lived.

But in his latter Years, when he came to retire into himſelf, and his Country Houſe at *Rockbear*, ſix Miles to the Eaſt of *Exeter*, he was a conſtant, and an early Attendant, on the Divine Service, Celebrated in the Parochial Aſſembly, to which he belonged. And I well remember, when he was in Attendance on a ſick Lady, in an honourable Family of this Coun-

(*i*) The Honourable Lady *Portman.* at Sir *Edward Seymour*'s houſe, at *Ber. Bar.*

County (*i*), he was wont to joyn in the ſolemn Church-Devotion there performed, with great ſeeming Reverence and Attention.

Inſomuch, we may charitably hope, That whatever Liberty he might ſometime indulge himſelf in, yet before his Dearh, he was ſeriouſly affected (as moſt come to be) with the Uſefulneſs and Importance of Religion; and had a better Opinion thereof, than he had of the Efficacy of his own Faculty. Of which, when he ſaw how Unſucceſsful it proved, as to his own particular, he is reported to have fallen out of Conceit with it; ſaying, *There is little or nothing in it; 'tis meer Trick and Sham: Sobriety is the beſt Phyſick; and the Kitchen and the Garden afford the ſafeſt Drugs, and the moſt healthful Compoſitions.*

At length, this skilful and learned Phyſician, after a long and happy Practice to the Recovery of others, ſo far neglected himſelf, that his ſubtile Diſeaſe became ſtubborn and incurable. For taking his Malady at firſt, to be only the *Hemorrhoids*, he ſlighted it ſo long, 'till it proved a *Fiſtula in Ano*; of that Inveteracy, it would not yield to all that Art and Care could do for its Cure. So that thereof, at laſt, after ſome Months linguering Pains, the Doctor died; vaſtly Rich, being worth, between five and twenty and thirty thouſand Pounds, (all of his own Getting) at his Houſe in St. *Peter*'s Cloſe, in the City of *Exon*, on the 13th of *Jan.* 1690, in the 68th Year of his Age.

He was buried in our Lady *Mary*'s Chappel, at the upper end of the North Iſle of the Cathedral there, (unto which he had been a Benefactor at his Death) juſt before the Door, at the Entrance thereinto. Over whoſe Remains, is a flat Stone laid, having this Engliſh Inſcription.

Here lieth the Body of John Bidgood, *Doctor of Phyſick; who was born the* 13*th of* March, 1623; *and died the* 13*th of* Jan. 1690. *Who by Education, Study, and Travel, rendred himſelf one of the moſt accompliſhed and beneficial Phyſicians of his Age.*

Underneath which, is Engraven his Coat of Arms, as before.

Nor is this all the Honour done to his Memory. For in the Wall of the ſame Chappel, on the right Hand coming in, is fixed a very fair Marble Monument, by his near Kindſman, Mr. *Humphry Bidgood*, whom the Doctor made his Heir, who did not ſurvive him above a Year, having this Inſcription in Letters of Gold.

Memoriæ
Johannis Bidgood, *M. D.*
Hac Civitate iii. *Id.* Martij *Nati*
i. i. XXiii.
Denati vero idibus **Januarii** *i. i. xc.*
S.
Quem ſi Artis Medicæ
Anglicaniq; *Nominis*
Decus & Ornamentum,
Si Hippocratem, Gallenum
Iſtiuſve Sæculi Æſculapium
Dixeris
Verecundè dixeris Viator.

Under which, in the ſame black Marble Table, is this farther added.

Hum. Bidgood *Conſanguineus*
Et in totum Aſſem Hæres Inſtitutus,
Gratitudinis Æternæ Ergo
Hoc
Poſuit.
Accumulat Divitias & neſcit ——

Arms.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 760.
R. R. Kenulph.

De *CREDITON*

FREDERICK, Biſhop of *Utrecht*, and a Saint, was by Nation an Engliſh Man, and by Country a Devonian, as one expreſly tells us (*a*): This alſo we might Spell, not only from printed Letters in Authors, but thoſe Characters with which his Name is ſo fairly written on his Forehead. *Fridericus Cridiodunus* he is called; by the Learned, *Frederick* of *Crediton*, an antient Town ſo named in this Diſtrict, where, moſt likely, he was Born: Which derives its Name from the Rivulet *Creedy*, antiently *Cridy*, near which it ſtands. For ſo were our Anceſtors the *Saxons* wont to Baptize Places, after the Names of the Rills, or Rivers, that flowed by them.

(*a*) *Bal.* Cent. 13. P. 145. Patria Devonius. *&c.*

Some foreign Writers would have this *Frederick* to be a *Friſon* born, againſt the Authority of our own; but a late Author of ours, was willing thus to accommodate the matter (*b*), That *Frederick*'s Parents, led with the Fame of their near Relation St. *Boniface*'s great Piety and Zeal, at that time the Apoſtle of the Germans, went into *Germany* to him, where this their Son was born among the *Friſons*. Whereas this is but Conjecture, and we were better to depend upon the Evidence and Authority we have already in the matter; firſt of *Harpſfeild* (*c*), who poſitively affirmeth from *William* of *Malmsbury*, That his Parents were of *Devonſhire*; and next from his Name, taken from a famous Town herein; which, if born in *Germany*, how ſhould he come by? And then laſtly, from the near Relation he had to St. *Boniface*, who on all hands is acknowledged to have been born at *Crediton*, whoſe Scholar alſo he was.

(*b*) *F. Creſſy* in his Ch. Hiſt. L. 27, C. 3. p. 708.

(*c*) Id. ibid.

Frederick, being grown in Years and Stature, mov'd hereunto, whether by nearneſs of Relation, or commendable Zeal for Converſion of Souls, or altogether, I ſhan't undertake to determin, accompanied his Uncle *Boniface* in his Travels; firſt to *Rome*, unto which he went, to wait on Pope *Gregory* II. for Confirmation of his Apoſtolical Power and Authority; and then into *Bavaria*, *Haſſia*, *Friezland*, and other German Provinces. So that deſpiſing all the Dangers they were expoſed unto, in diſſeminating the Chriſtian Faith among thoſe barbarous and ſavage Nations, he continued the undivided Companion of his Uncle, in all his Labours and Travels (*d*); ſhewing himſelf always Faithful, and yielding utmoſt Aſſiſtance to him in the Work of Converſion, home unto the Martyrdom of that Saint.

(*d*) Comes illi individuus ad mortem uſq; *&c. Bal.* Quo Sup.

Upon the death of *Eoban*, Biſhop of *Utrecht* (*e*), a great, ſtrong, and populous City, and Capital of one of the ſeven United Provinces, our *Frederick* ſucceeded him in that See; altho' by reaſon of the fierce Obſtinacy of the Nation at that time, 'twas a great while before he could quietly be poſſeſs'd thereof; But at laſt, the Emperor *Ludovicus Pius*, Son of *Charles* the Great (if this be conſiſtent with Chronology, which I much doubt), gave him a peaceable Eſtabliſhment there, in regard, he had ſhewed himſelf an Imitator of the Sanctity of his famous Maſter and Uncle St. *Boniface*. This he did, altho' there were many others in Court, who either for Themſelves, or their Friends, earneſtly ſued for that Prelature.

(*e*) The following Account is taken out of the laſt quoted Author, who had it from *Malm.* de Pontif. L. 1. F. 197. Id. ibid.

On the day of his Ordination, the ſaid Emperor invited this new Prelate to Dinner, and to Honour him the more, placed him next to himſelf on his right-hand. Towards the latter end of Dinner, the Emperor, directing his Speech to him, Exhorted him, *To be mindful of the Duty and Obligation impoſed on him by his new Profeſſion; and in imitation of his Uncle and Predeceſſors, to declare and preach the Truth to all, without exception of Perſons; and not to ſpare inflicting Anathema's on all ſuch as ſhould contemn his Admonitions.*

The Holy Biſhop, with a modeſt and humble Look, thus anſwer'd him: *My Lord the Emperor, you do very well to encourage a weak Man with your holy Exhortations; but I beſeech your Majeſty, reſolve me a Difficulty, which hath long troubled my mind, and which I will diſcover to you by this Example:* In carving this Fiſh lying here before us, where ſhould we begin, at the Head, or at the Tail?

The Emperor not perceiving the Subtilty of this Queſtion, anſwer'd, *At the Head.*

The Holy Biſhop thereupon preſently reply'd: *That is right, my Lord, that is right; and therefore your Majeſty being our Head, let Chriſtian Faith and Piety oblige you to amend your Errors and Offences, leſt your Subjects, by your Example, become Deſpiſers of Chriſt and his Religion. Renounce, therefore, your inceſtuous Marriage which you have contracted of late, for this your Lady* Judith, *whom you have made Companion of your Bed, is your neareſt Kindſwoman; and it is a great Scandal to ſee the Royal Couch polluted with inceſtuous Luſt.* This ſharp Admonition, tho' it pierced deeply into the Emperor's mind, yet with great modeſty he held his Peace; and Dinner being ended, diſmiſſed the Biſhop, who returned to his Church.

But ſuch words as theſe, publickly ſpoken in a great Aſſembly of Princes and Courtiers, could not be conceal'd; ſo that coming to the knowledg of the Biſhops of that Country, their Hearts were wounded with Envy and Indignation, that a new Biſhop, and a Stranger, ſhould have the Chriſtian Courage publickly to Reprove thoſe Things, againſt which they durſt not ſo much as ſecretly murmur. Thereupon, they reſolved to take Heart, and by frequent Conſultations among themſelves, and with the Nobility, they at laſt forced the Emperor to a Divorce, and to lead a ſingle Life. Yea, moreover 'tis ſaid, they detain'd him in Perſon, and the Lady they ſhut up in a Monaſtery: And in all this Conſpiracy (as my Author calls it *(f) Lotharius*, the Emperor's eldeſt Son, had the greateſt Influence; pretending Zeal to remove ſo great a Scandal to Religion, but indeed, inſtigated by Envy. But not long after, by the Mediation of Pope *Gregory*, it was decreed, That after a certain Penance impoſed on, and performed by the Emperor, he ſhould be freed, and reſtored to his Power.

(f) Id. ibid.

To this Sentence he, being a meek and humble-minded Prince, willingly ſubmitted, withal, clearing his Heart of all Rancor againſt any. But *Judith*, ſwelling with Rage and Poiſon, in an Aſſembly of her Friends and Adherents, made bitter Complaints of the Injuries done her by the Holy Biſhop *Frederick*, whom ſhe eſteemed the Author of all her Miſeries: And amongſt them there were two who promiſed her to Kill the Biſhop.

The Holy Prelate, in the mean time, was not ignorant of theſe Deſigns againſt his Life, which ('tis ſaid) were ſupernaturally revealed to him; but, without any fear, he expected theſe Executioners coming, impatiently longing to offer his Life a Sacrifice to God: So that the ſame Morning in which he knew they would arrive at *Utrecht*, he prepared himſelf to ſay Maſs; and when he had begun to Veſt himſelf, his Servant came to give him Notice of two Meſſengers from the Empreſs, who deſired to be admitted. But he excuſing the preſent Impediment, deſired them to expect a while.

As ſoon as Maſs was finiſhed, without deveſting himſelf of his Pontifical Robes, he retired into a private Room, and commanded the Meſſengers to be admitted alone, and all others to depart. When they were come in, the chearful Gravity of his Looks, and reverence of his Sacerdotal Veſtments, did ſo ſurprize them, that loſing all Courage, they let their Swords fall out of their Hands. But he obſerving this, of his own accord, bid them execute what they came for (which how conſiſtent this may be with that Care every one ought to take for the preſervation of his Life, I ſhan't diſpute at this time): Whereupon they, being Men eaſily encouraged to any Villany, drew their Swords, and as he was ſitting in a Chair, they both run him into the Belly, making Wounds ſo wide, that his Bowels iſſued forth. This being done, he bid them make haſte away to ſave their Lives; which they did, running to the River, where they took Boat. After which, his Chamberlain coming in, ask'd him, Why he ſate there with ſuch pale looks? He anſwer'd nothing, but only commanded him to look over the Wall, to ſee whether the Meſſengers were paſſed the *Rhine*; and having found they were out of danger, he ſent for all his Clergy in haſte, and holding his Hands before his Belly, that his Bowels might not fall down, he, without any interruption in his ſpeaking, or any ſigns of fear, clearly diſcovered to them, the whole Order of this Tragedy.

Having done this, he commanded the Monument, prepared for the Biſhops, to be open'd, and beginning to ſing the *Antiphon*— *Open unto me the Gates of Righteouſneſs*, &c. he laid himſelf down therein, chearfully expecting Death, which coming, preſently gave liberty to his Soul to fly to Heaven, upon which only, all his Affections had been placed.

This Relation, ſaith the Author *Malmsbury*, I thought expedient not to deny to the Reader, both for the Dignity of the Matter, and becauſe it is a Glory to the Engliſh Nation (and I may add, unto this our County in general, and to *Crediton* herein, in particular) that they have had Natives, who, by their Sanctity, have illuſtrated alſo Foreign Countries.

Which

Which Relation of *Malmsbury*, *F. Creſſy* tells us, is but little diſagreeing from a more large Account, given of the Life of Saint *Frederick*, by an antient nameleſs Author, whoſe Manuſcript was found in the old Archives of the Church of *Utrecht*.

Miraus, in *Feſt. Belg.* reckons him the Eighth Biſhop of *Utrecht*; and tells us, after his Martyrdom, that he was Buried there, in the Church of the Canons of St. *Saviour*.

This *Frederick* was Canoniz'd in the Church of *Rome*, and his Name is commemorated among the Saints thereof, on the 18th day of *July*.

Balæus tells us (*g*), from *Gulielm. Malmesburienſis*, that this Biſhop wrote in his time many things, much to the Uſe and Profit of the Churches of Chriſt; but Time hath envy'd the deſcent of the very Titles of them to Poſterity (ſo far as I can find), for I meet with no mention of them.

(*g*) Quo Antea.

There is only one thing which ſeems needful to be accommodated, and that is the time wherein this famous Prelate flouriſhed. *Balæus* tells us (*h*) it was *A. D.* 760, when *Kenulphus* ruled over the *Weſt-Saxons*; but *F. Creſſy* makes his Martyrdom to be under K. *Ethelwolfe*, *A.* 838, near Fourſcore Years after this time. I ſhall not concern my ſelf in this fruitleſs Controverſy; but leave the Learned herein, to agree among themſelves.

(*h*) Quo Supra.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1128. R. R. Hen. 1.

Checky Or and Gul. a cheif Verrey.

Motto. Ferm en Foy.

CHICHESTER

ROBERT, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, was a Devonian born, as is by all agreed (*a*), deſcended from a Noble Family, which yet flouriſhes in this County; altho' in what particular Houſe he was ſo, we are yet to learn: For *Ralegh*, the long continued Seat of this Honourable Tribe, did not belong thereunto, until many Generations after this Biſhop's Nativity.

[*a*] *Fuller* in the Worth. of *Engl.* in *Devon*. Mr. *Iz.* in his Mem. of *Exeter*, Part 1, &c.

We muſt therefore enquire out ſome other place of its Reſidence, which we ſhall the better do, by finding the moſt antient Name by which it was firſt called, and that (I am informed) was *Cirenceſter* (*b*); altho' as to the ground of that Denomination, whether as coming originally from the famous Town of that Name in *Gloceſter-ſhire*, or for ſome other reaſon, I muſt profeſs my Ignorance. There was Sir *Thomas de Cirenceſter* Kt. Lord of the Mannor of St. *Mary-Church* (an eminent Sea-Mark, ſtanding on the Eaſt ſide of *Torbay*), in this County, in the days of K. *Hen.* 3. whoſe Reign began *A. D.* 1216, which Name, ſeveral Generations before this, flouriſhed at *South-Pool* (ſometime the Poſſeſſion of *De Pola*, an eminent Family in this Tract), not far from *Kings-bridg*, in this County, *where their moſt antient Habitation herein was*, as my Author tells us (*c*).

[*b*] *Weſtc.* Ped. in *Chicheſter.* Mſ.

[*c*] Id. ibid.

The firſt of this Name, I meet with, is *Walleran de Cirenceſter*, ſaid to be deſcended from Brother of *Robert de Chicheſter*, Biſhop of *Exeter*; he Marry'd, and had Iſſue *John de Cirenceſter*;

renceſter; who had Iſſue Sir *John*; who had Iſſue Sir *Thomas* (of whom before), who by his Wife *Alicia de Rotomago*, had the Mannor of St. *Mary-Church*, aforeſaid; where I met him under the ſtile of Sir *Thomas de Cirenceſter*, of St. *Mary-Church* (*d*); he had Iſſue *William*; who had Iſſue *John de Cirenceſter*; and he had Iſſue *Richard*, who took up (for what reaſon, unleſs *Euphoniæ gratiâ*, I can't determine) the Name of *Chicheſter*, *i. e.* left off the *alias* formerly made uſe of.

[*d*] Sir *W. Pole's* Surv. of *Dev.* in the Knights in K. *H.* 3. reign, Mſ.

Richard Chicheſter had Iſſue *John*; whoſe Son, Sir *John*, Marry'd *Thomaſin*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Ralegh* of *Ralegh*, near *Barnſtaple*, in this Province. His Poſterity, as they deſcended down hitherto, match'd into many Honourable Houſes, as of *Kains* of *Winkley-Kains*, *Powlet* of *Hinton* St. *George*, *Bourchier* Earl of *Bath*, *Courtenay*, and *Dennis*. Sir *John Chicheſter* of *Ralegh*, Kt. by the Daughter of Sir *Robert Dennis*, had Iſſue Sir *Robert Chicheſter* of *Ralegh*, Kt. that marry'd to his firſt Wife, one of the Co-Heirs of the Lord *Harrington* of *Exton*, in *Rutland ſhire*; by whom he had Iſſue *Anne*, who was Heir to her Mother, and became the Wife of *Thomas* Lord *Bruce*, Anceſtor to the Right Honourable and truly Noble the now Earl of *Aylesbury*; Who being a Lady of extraordinary Accompliſhments, for the Honour of her Memory, and our Country, I ſhall crave leave here to inſert her Epitaph; which is found inſcribed on a Noble Monument, raiſed to her Name, in the Pariſh Church of *Exton* aforeſaid, of black and white Marble (*e*).

[*e*] *Wright's* Antiquities of *Rutland-ſhire*, pag. 58.

Anna
Uxor Tho. *Dom* Bruce *Bar. de* Kinloſſe
Filia Roberti Chicheſter *Eq. Baln.*
Familiâ illuſtri in Agro Devonien.
Matrem habuit
Franciſcam *filiam, & ex Semiſſe Hæred.*
Johan. *Dom.* Harrington *Bar. de* Exton:
Ipſa Matris Hæres ex aſſe.
Fœmina
Pudicitiæ, tum recti Scientia, tum Amore
in Conjugem intenſo, munitiſſima.
Nobiliſſimis Moribus, Serenitate perpetua,
Ingeniiq; admirabili elegantia,
Placentiſſima.
Convixit Marito An. iv. *Menſ.* ix. *peperitq;*
ei filium Rob. Bruce *Superſtitem,*
eo Partu
Cum eſſet abſumpta omnis vis Corporis,
Sanctiſſimam animam, pia morte
Paucos poſt Dies, Deo reddidit,
Die xx. *Martii Anno Ætat. Suæ* xxii.
Humanæ Salut. MDCXXVII.
Dilectiſſimæ Conjugi,
Ob egregias Virtutes & Inſignia in ſe Merita
Monumentum hoc, brevemq; titulum
faciund. Cur. Moer. Mar.

On the other ſide of the ſame Monument is the like in Engliſh, which, for the gratifying of ſuch as may not underſtand the former, I ſhall here ſubjoyn (*f*).

[*f*] Id. ibid. p. 59.

Anne, *Wife to* Thomas *Lord* Bruce, *Baron of* Kinloſſe, *Daughter of Sir* Robert Chicheſter, *Knight of the* Bath, *of an antient Family in the County of* Devon, *and of* France, *one of the two Daughters and Co-heirs of* John *Lord* Harrington, *Baron of* Exton, *ſole Heir to her Mother*; *a Lady endow'd with a natural Diſpoſition to Virtue, a true underſtanding of Honour, moſt Noble Behaviour, perpetual Cheerfulneſs, moſt elegant Converſation, and a more than ordinary conjugal Affection. She was married* iv. *Years and* ix. *Months, and left one only Child, named* Robert Bruce: *Weakned by that Birth, ſhe died in Child Bed the* xx. *day of* March, *in the* xxii. *Year of her Age,* Anno Domini M.DC.XX.VII. *Erected and inſcrib'd to the Memory of his moſt Beloved and moſt Deſerving Wife, by* Thomas *Lord* Bruce.

Sir *Robert Chicheſter*, by his ſecond Wife, a Daughter of *Hill* of *Shilſton*, in this County (an antient and honourable Family, as I may ſhew more largely hereafter), had Iſſue Sir *John Chicheſter* Baronet, the Father of the preſent Sir *Arthur Chicheſter* of *Toulſton*, in the Pariſh of *Sherwel*, Baronet.

Having thus deduced this Honourable Family from its Original unto this time, let us return unto the Biſhop: He was bred a Scholar; then firſt made Dean of *Salisbury* (*g*); and from thence advanced to be Biſhop of *Exeter*, in his own Country; he received his Conſecration, *Anno* 1128.

[*g*] *Godw.* De Præſ. Ang. p. 458.

He

He is much celebrated among Writers, for his Zeal in Religion; which yet is said to have consisted most in that, wherein the Devotion of those days greatly lay, *viz.* in frequent Pilgrimages, sometimes to *Rome*, sometimes to one Place, sometimes to another; and ever at his Return, was he wont to bring with him some Holy Relicts, which he purchased at a great Rate and for which he was held Magnificent (*h*).

This Honourable Prelate was also (to use the words of my Author (*i*) *a liberal Contributer to the Buildings of his Church*, the sumptuous Cathedral of St. *Peter* in *Exon*: Although what particular part thereof fell to his share, we do not find. However, Generous and Noble he was, not only in carrying on the Building, but in the Beautifying and Adorning thereof; so that the whole is now of that decent Uniformity, altho' it was above Four Hundred Years in finishing (*k*), as if it had been, what *Lucius Florus* speaks of *Rome* (*l*), *Res unius Ætatis*, Built all in one and the same Age.

Bishop *Chicheſter*, having well-govern'd his Church the space of Two and Twenty Years, concluded his days, *February* 4th, 1150, according to a late Author (*m*): But according to the Annals of the Church of *Wincheſter*, he sate here Twenty seven Years, and died 1155 (*n*). This is opposed by *Hooker*, with this Reflection, *That the Monk never saw the Records of this Church, which are to the contrary* (*o*).

He was Buried in his own Cathedral at *Exeter*, on the South-side of the High-Altar there, where is seen the Tomb of a certain Bishop (*p*): That it is bishop *Chicheſter*'s, is hence collected, *viz.* from the Monument near adjoyning, belonging to one of this Honourable Family, as by the Arms thereof may appear, of which before.

There was another eminent Person of this Name, and an extract of this antient Family, born likewise in this Shire, *Richard Chicheſter*, a Writer: In what Parts he had his more juvenile Education, it appears not; the first Notice we have of him, is, that he was a Monk of *Weſtminſter*, under the Rule of St. *Benedict*; where, with the Friers of that Society, he continued in that course of Life to the end of his days (*q*).

He was a very Learned Man, *vir ipſe literatiſſimus*, as *Bale* calls him; and a great Improver of his Time, seldom taking any of it away from serious Affairs, to bestow it upon his Pleasure or his Vanity. He was not like those, who, to the Reproach of their Persons or Professions, exhaust the best Part thereof, to consume it in a swinish lazy Life; but he carefully expended it in his Study, either in Reading the Holy Scriptures, or in Perusing History, *the Restorer of Times, and the Mistreſs of Life*, as *Seneca* somewhere calls it (*r*). By which means he became no mean Chronographer, for having, with no vulgar diligence, search'd into the Libraries of several Monasteries, and perused their Manuscripts, he began to compose an excellent Chronicle, as a certain Chronicler calls it (*ſ*), which he deduces from *Hengiſt* the Saxon, who came into *Britain*, *Anno Dom.* 449, unto the Year 1348, containing the Occurrences of about Nine Hundred Years. The Title which he gave his Works was this,

Anglo-Saxonum Chronicon in Lib. 5.

Besides this, *Boſtonus Burienſis*, though he mentions his Name, records no other Works that he Published.

He flourished in the Year of Grace 1348, and is supposed to have died about the Year 1355, and to be buried in the Cæmetery belonging to his Convent at *Weſtminſter*. But of others of this right antient and honourable Family, more hereafter.

[*h*] Quod reliquiarum non nihil secum reportare consueverit, pro magnifico habetur. Id. ib.

[*i*] *Hook.* Catal. of the Bps. of *Exet.*

[*k*] *Iz.* Mem. Part 1. p. 3.

[*l*] Hist, Lib. 1. Cap. 1.

[*m*] *Iz.* quo prius in his Catal. of the Bps. of *Exon.*

[*n*] Apud *Whart.* Angl. Sac. vol. 1. pag. 300.

[*o*] In Catal. quo supra.

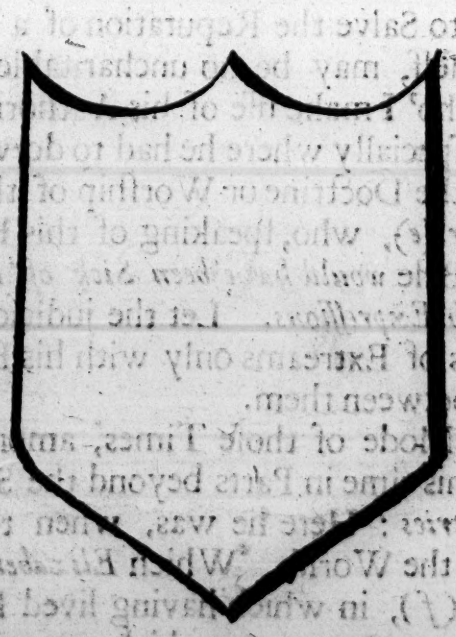
[*p*] Bp. *Godw.* ubi prius.

[*q*] *Bal.* de scrip. in *Brit.* p. 430.

[*r*] Vel Historiis quæ Testes sunt temporum ac vitæ Magistræ, ut Seneca tradit. Id. ibid.

[*ſ*] Sir *R. Bak.* in K. *Edw.* 3.

C.



Arms— *Flor. A.D.* 1180. *R. R. Hen.* 2.

The *CISTERTIAN*

(a) Worthies in *Dev.* among Writ.

ROGER (in Latin, *Rogerus Ciſtercienſis*) is reckon'd, by Dr. *Fuller* (*a*), among the Natives of this County; upon what Encouragement, I ſhall ſhew hereafter. He took this Name, not from his Progenitors, who were, it ſeems, *Nullius Nominis*, *i. e.* had not at that time any Sirname at all, nor from the Place where he was born (as was the Practice of Learned Men in thoſe days); but from that Religious Order, of which he was in the Church: For thus the Orders and Offices, which are in the Church, have given Original to many Illuſtrious Names of very eminent Families, as well in *England*, as elſewhere; ſuch as Archiveſque, or Arch-Biſhop, a noble Houſe in *France*, Biſhop, Dean, L'Arch-Deacon, Prieſt, Monk, and others, in our own Country.

He is, therefore, among the Learned, diſtinguiſhed by the Profeſſion of which he was in Religion, *viz* a Ciſtertian; ſo call'd from the Place in which this Order was firſt Inſtituted, *ſc. Ciſtertium* in *Burgundy* (*b*); begun by one *Robert*, Abbot of *Moliſmen*, about the Year of our Lord 1098: Which *Robert*, taking Offence at the looſe Lives of the *Benedictines*, by the perſwaſion of *Stephen Harding*, an Engliſh-man, forſook that Society; and being accompanied with One and Twenty other Monks, came to *Ciſtertium* in *Burgundy*, where they erected their Covent. Here they reſolved to ſtick cloſe to the Rule of St. *Bennet*, and to cut off all Superfluities of Apparel and Diet, introduced by the looſe Monks of that Order. And becauſe they did not find that St. *Bennet* ever poſſeſſed Churches, Altars, Oblations, Tythes, and Sepultures; or that he had Mills and Farms; or that ever he ſuffered Women to enter his Covent; therefore they meant to abandon all theſe Things, and to profeſs Poverty with Chriſt. So that their Monks were not to meddle with Husbandry, or any Secular Affairs; but muſt Work with their Hands, and Obſerve ſtrictly their Faſts.

(b) *Reſs's* View of Relig. p. 268.

Of this Order in Religion was this our *Roger*, who very early renounced the World, and took upon him this ſtrict Profeſſion; of which St. *Bernard* himſelf, that eminent Father of the Church, was. Who was made Abbot of *Charivallis*, in *France*, *Anno* 1098; and was a ſtrict Obſerver of this Rule: So that all who conform'd themſelves to his Example herein, came to be called *Bernardines*; who were all one with the *Ciſtertians*, ſaving that the *Ciſtertians* wear all White; but the *Bernardines*, a black Gown over a white Coat.

(c) *Fuller* quo ſupra. p. 263.

As for *Roger*, he made this Profeſſion near the Place of his Birth (*c*), in the Abby of *Ford*, in the Eaſtmoſt parts of this County; a ſtately Monaſtery heretofore, ſtanding on the River *Ax*, at a place where it hath a Ford or Paſſage, which gives its Name to an healthy clean Market-Town, four Miles diſtant towards the Weſt; from which, and a certain Minſter for four Prieſts, it ſometimes had, it is called *Axminſter* unto this day. Here he continued a ſtudious and pious Life for many Years; of whom notwithſtanding (as it often happens by the beſt of Men), I find a very different Account given by two eminent Authors, *Bale* and *Leland* (*d*). The latter ſays thus of him:

(d) Apud *Bal.* Cent. 3. p. 223.

Doctis Artibus & Pietati, in ſolito quodam animi ardore, noctes atq; dies invigilavit, That with an unwonted Ardor of Mind, he gave himſelf up to the Study of Piety and Learning, Night and Day.

The former thus, *Invigilavit Fallaciis, atq; Impoſturis Diabolicis, ut Chriſti Gloriam Obſcuraret*--- That he diligently apply'd himſelf to Fallacies, and Deviliſh Impoſtures, that he might obſcure the Glory of Chriſt.

Characters as wide and different the one from the other, as Heaven and Earth, or rather as Heaven and Hell; to accommodate which to the Truth, at this diſtance off, may be no eaſy Undertaking: However, to Salve the Reputation of a Worthy Perſon, long ſince in his Grave, and ſo can't defend himſelf, may be no uncharitable Undertaking. Know, therefore, (and I ſhall here own it, tho' I make uſe of his Authority) that *Bale* was a very Cholerick and Paſſionate Author, eſpecially where he had to do with ſuch, as had ever ſhewed themſelves Zealous, either for the Doctrine or Worſhip of the Church of *Rome*. Which is alſo acknowledged by Dr. *Fuller* (*e*), who, ſpeaking of this Paſſage, expreſſeth himſelf thus, *That he did believe, that* Bilious Bale *would have been Sick of the Yellow Jaundice, if he could not have vented his Choler in ſuch Expreſſions.* Let the judicious Reader then, as he there adviſes, climb up thoſe Mountains of Extreams only with his Eye, and then deſcend into the Valley of Truth, which lieth between them.

(e) Quo Prius.

Our *Roger*, according to the Mode of thoſe Times, among Learned and Religious Men Travelled, and lived much of his time in Parts beyond the Seas, but eſpecially in *Flanders*, commonly called the *Low-Countries*: Here he was, when the mighty Fame of *Elizabeth*, Abbeſs of *Schonaugh* flew about the World. Which *Elizabeth*, was a Nun of a certain Monaſtery in the Borders of *Trier* (*f*), in which having lived Eleven Years, ſhe was of the Age of Three and Twenty, *Anno* 1152. At which time, 'tis ſaid, the Lord began to Viſit her in a wonderful manner; and communicated many Viſions and Revelations to her, which

(f) Jac. Fab. in Lib. 3. Spir. Virg. p. 119.

which he was pleaſed to conceal from the reſt of Mankind. On the Lord's Day, and other Feſtivals, ſhe would fall into ſtrange Raptures of Mind, and ſuddenly utter many divine Expreſſions in the Latin Tongue, though ſhe had never learn'd it.

Which Viſions and Revelations, not dictated by the Holy Ghoſt, but by ſome Monkiſh Impoſtor or other, as *Balæus* tells us, were written by this *Roger*; who, with the Aſſiſtance of *William*, Abbot of *Savigny*, in *Normandy*, digeſted them into ſome Order, and reduced them to a Volume; which he dedicated to his Abbot *Baldwin*, Abbot of *Ford*, under this Title:

Revelationes Elizabethæ, Lib. 2.

Whether they are the ſame or no, I cannot ſay; but *Jacobus Faber*, Publiſhed a Book in Fol. at *Paris*, *A. D.* 1513, under this Title.

Liber trium Virorum & trium Spiritualium Virginum

One of which three Virgins is this *Elizabeth* of *Schonaugh*; whoſe Revelations are ſaid by him (with other Things) to be written by her ſelf (*g*), and are there compriſed in Six Books.

(*g*) Ibid. in præfat. ad D. Machard de Hatſtein, &c.

Roger Publiſhed alſo a Diſcourſe,

De 11. *Millibus Colonenſium Virginum* Lib. 1.

This Book, alſo, *Faber* ſeems to aſcribe to the 'foreſaid *Elizabeth*, which he thus Intituleth in her Name (*h*):

(*h*) Id. ibid.

De glorioſo Martyrio 11. *Millium Virginum Colonenſ.*

Roger wrote alſo:

Encomium D' Mariæ, Lib. 1.

Which laſt, in Praiſe of the Holy Virgin, is written in Rythming Verſe (*i*), and added to the former. This alſo he ſent by *Sigiſmund* the Monk, unto *Baldwin* his Abbot.

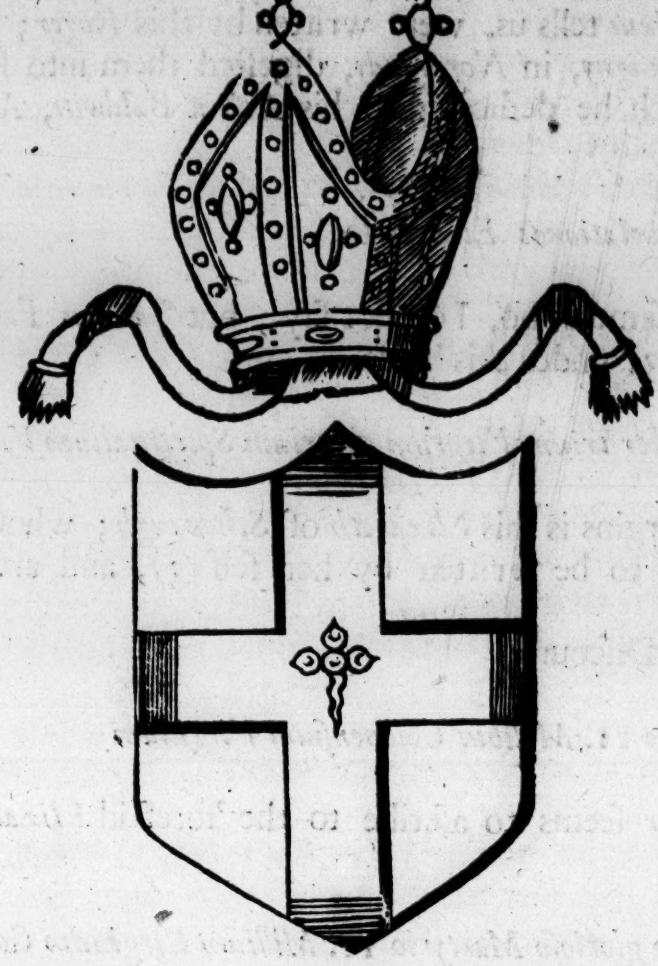
(*i*) Hoc tanquam Parergon, Canoris verſibus Scriptum, *Bal.* quo antea. p. 224.

As to theſe Works of our Country Man, I ſhall not conceal the modeſt Cenſure of a late Author (*k*): *To ſpeak impartially*, ſaith he, *that concerning the Revelations of* Elizabeth, *Abbeſs of* Schonaugh, *and the Legend he wrote of St.* Urſula, *(a* Corniſh *or* Devonſhire *Woman) and her Eleven Thouſand Virgins killed at* Colen, *are full of many fond Falſities.*

(*k*) *Fuller* in his Worthies, Loc. ult. cit.

Where this *Roger* Dy'd, or was Inter'd, whether at *Ford* aforeſaid, or in *Flanders*, I can make no certain Diſcovery. All that I find farther of him is, that he flouriſhed in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand One Hundred and Eighty, under the Reign of King *Henry* the Second.

C.



Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 118 R. R. Hen. 2.

Arg. a Croſs and a cheife Sab.

Motto. Fugiunt Crucem Tenebræ.

The *CHAUNTOR*

(a) Ex. Catal. of the Bps. of *Exet.*

(b) *Hook.* print. Catal. of the Bps. of *Exon.*

(c) Ibid. in Bp. *Quivel.*

JOHN, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, was a Native of this County (*a*): Wha his Paternal Name was, we are not altogether certain; but are expreſs told (*b*) he was ſo call'd, not from his Parents, but from his Office, *From b being the Chauntor of the Cathedral Church of that City.*

But what if there was no ſuch Office in that Church in his time? Nor fo near an Hundred Years after? So the ſame Author tells us elſewhere (*c*) *That Biſhop* Quivel (who was Conſecrated *A. D.* 1281) *was he, who firſt Inſtituted a Chaunt and a Sub-Dean in this Church.*

This matter, therefore, muſt be accomodated by ſaying, Either that this was his Sir name, as there are ſeveral of the Name *Cauntor*, living in this County at this day; or elſe that he might be ſo called from his extraordinary Sonorous or Melodious Voice, in Chauntin forth Mattins, Veſpers, Obits, and the like.

But after all other Conjectures, I rather incline to believe, that there was ſuch an Offic in this Church at that time; tho' Biſhop *Quivel* might be the firſt who endow'd it with R venues, which it had not before (*d*): For he it was, who appropriated to the Chauntory the Church of *Exon*, the Rectories of *Chudlegh* and *Paynton*, in this County; the Rich Man nors whereof were belonging to his Biſhoprick before.

(d) Eccleſiæ ſuæ Præcentoriam Cancellariatum & Subdeconatum partim fundavit, partim ab aliis fundatos auxit & dotavit; Ac Præcentoriæ quidem appropriavit, Rectorias de *Chidlegh* & *Painton*. *Godw.* de Præſul. *Exon.* p. 428.

(e) Id. ibid. p. 463.

So that when *Walter Lecklade* is ſaid to be the firſt Chauntor of the Church of *Exon*, frequently he is, Biſhop *Godwin* interprets it very probably thus, *That he was the firſt who e joy'd that Chauntry, after it was thus endow'd* (*e*); Of which Chauntor depends a Story, n unfit to be here related.

This *Walter Lecklade*, in his return from Mattins (which was then uſually ſaid about tw of the Clock in the Morning), was barbarouſly Murther'd in the Cloyſter, belonging to t Cathedral; and the Murtherers made their Eſcape out at the *South-Gate* of the City. Gre enquiry and much adoe was made about this matter; and in the end, K. *Edward* I, and h Q. *Eleonora*, at the Biſhop's requeſt, came to *Exeter*, where they kept their *Chriſtmas* at t Palace; and were very induſtrious in finding out the Murtherers. At length, *Alphred D port* (who was Mayor of the City the Year before, 1284), and the Porter of *South-Gate* (wi ſome others, ſays Biſhop *Godwin*) were Apprehended, Indicted, Arraigned, found Guilt and Executed accordingly; for that the *South-Gate* was that Night left open, by whi means the Murtherers eſcaped.

Upon this Occaſion, was a Compoſition made (by the motion of the King) between t Mayor and Commonalty of the City, and the Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter of that Churc for incloſing St. *Peter*'s Church-Yard, by erecting and ſhutting the Gates thereof at Nig

at the Ringing the Curfue-bell; which was afterwards confirmed by the King, and *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwal*. A Copy of the Grant, as well of the Mayor and Citizens, to the Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter, as of the Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter, to the Mayor and Citizens of *Exeter*, for Encloſing the ſaid Church-yard, bearing Date *A. D.* 1286, atteſted by divers eminent Perſons of this County, may be ſeen at large, by the Curious in this matter, in Mr. *Izaac*'s *Memorials of the City of* Exeter, p. 22, 23, 24, 25. to which I ſhall refer my Reader, and proceed.

John the Chauntor, we are informed (*f*), was born in the City of *Exeter*; who being admitted into Holy Orders, was preferred to be Sub-dean of the Church of *Salisbury*, and Chauntor of the Church of *Exeter*. Which laſt, tho' at that time 'twas a place but of little Profit, might be of great Dignity; and the next ſtep to a Biſhoprick. For ſo it proved to be to this *John*, who from thence was advanced to be Lord Biſhop of this Dioceſs; unto which he received his Conſecration, *A. D.* 1184. So ſays our *Hooker* (*g*), *Anno* 1186. as Bp. *Godwin* aſſures us (*h*).

(*f*) Id. ib. in his Cat. of Bps. of *Exon.*

(*g*) Quo prius.
(*h*) Ut ſup. p. 459.

This *John*, was a Prelate well reputed of; eſpecially for his Munificence, in carrying on the Buildings of his Cathedral. What part thereof fell to his Province to finiſh, I do not find; but he is ſaid to have been nothing Inferior therein, to his Predeceſſors.

Now, while he was very intent upon this pious and noble Undertaking, *(Oh! the uncertainty of human Life)* he was ſuddainly ſnatched away, by an immature Death (*i*); ſo that he could not perfect, what otherwiſe he had ſo nobly deſign'd, had God lengthened out his Days.

(*i*) Dum Eccleſ. ſtructuræ ſtrenuè incumberet, Morte immaturâ apreptus. Id. ib.

He continued Biſhop of this Church, about the ſpace of five or ſix Years, and then yielded up the Ghoſt, *Decemb.* 15. *Anno* 1190. Says Mr. *Izaac*, *Anno* 1191. as Bp. *Godwin* informs us.

Which laſt Learned and Reverend Author profeſſes, that he could find no mention made by any, of the place of this Prelate's Death or Burial. But Mr. *Hooker* is expreſs (*k*), that he was buried in his own Church, in the South Wall, over againſt the Door that leadeth into the Palace, of which there is now no Monument remaining; an Argument, that he died likewiſe in the ſame City.

(*k*) Synopſ. of *Dev.* in Bps. of *Ex.* MS.

C.

Arms— *Gul.* 3 *Reaping-Hooks erect Argent.*

Flor. A. D. 1640.
R. R. Edw. 3.

CUTCLIFFE

JOHN, commonly known among the Learned, by the Name of *Johannes de Rupeſciſſa*, q. *Cut-cliffe*, was born in the Mannor of *Dammage*, not *Gammage*, as through miſtake it is called by *Dr. Fuller*, in his *Worthies of* England, *p.* 263. The long continued Seat of a gentile Family of the Name, which flouriſhes there this day; lying in the Pariſh of *Illfarcombe*, a convenient little Port in the *Severn* Sea, about ten Miles to the North of the Town of *Barnſtaple*, in this County.

Dr. Fuller gives us but a ſhort, and (according to his wont) a kind of quibling Account, of this famous Perſon. What he ſays of him, he acknowledges, he derives from Sir *John Forthcot*'s Manuſcript, in thoſe Words;

In the time of K. Ed 3. Johannes Rupeſciſſanus, *or* de Rupeſciſſa, *being a very ſincere and learned Man, oppoſed himſelf againſt the Doctrine and Manners of the Clergy, and wrote againſt the Pope himſelf.*

Whereas, had that laborious Author (tho' he could find nothing of him in *Balæus* or *Pitæus*) but looked into *Trithemius*, *De Script. Eccleſ.* or *Simlerus*'s *Bibliotheca*, or but *John Fox*'s

Fox's *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, he might have had a farther and fuller Account of him.

Before I proceed to what others ſay of him, I ſhall firſt take Notice of what this eminent Man ſays of himſelf. He tells us (*a*), 'That he ſtudied Philoſophy for five Years in the flouriſhing Accademy of *Tholoſe* in *France* (before he entred into the Order of Religion) which was that of the *Friers Minors* (*b*); after this, he continued for five Years longer in the ſame Study: which he did not beſtow altogtheer in the wrangling Part thereof, that conſiſteth in Noiſe and empty Words (*c*); but applied himſelf, even in his Youth, to the diligent Study of the Nature of Things; in which, God was ſo graciouſly preſent to him, that in time, he became able to Reveal *to the Poor in Chriſt*, and the Profeſſors of the Goſpe (who forſake all for his ſake) *How, with little Learning, and ſmall Expences, they may be able to heal their natural and bodily Infirmities: So that, the more expeditely, with all their ſtrength, they might moſt devoutly ſerve our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt* (*d*). Whereby it is apparent that he was an excellent Philoſopher, if he made good his Undertaking.

(*a*) De quinta eſſentia, Edit. Baſ. *A.* 1597. p. 9.

(*b*) Trithemius de Script. Eccl. p. 112.

(*c*) Cum ſtrepitu multo in animum verborum, & conflictu inutilium diſputationum. De quinta eſſent. p. 9.

(*d*) Etiam tempore juventutis meæ quo tempore affuit mihi Deus, ut revelem pauperibus Chriſti & Evangelicis viris, ſine humana doctrina, ſine nota bilibus expenſis, ſuas corporales miſerias, divinâ benignitate ſanare. id. ib. p. 10.

Nor was he a leſs eminent Divine, as appears from the Teſtimony of others. He was a Doctor of Divinity, as well as an egregious Philoſopher (*e*); and very Studious of, and extraordinarily Learned in, the Holy Scriptures (*f*). Which renders the Matter leſs ſtrange, having the advantage of this bleſſed Light, that he ſhould in thoſe Days of thick Darkneſs make ſuch notable Diſcoveries of the Errors of the Church of *Rome*; calling that Church *The Whore of* Babylon; *and the Pope, the Miniſter of Antichriſt*; *and the Cardinals, the falſe Prophets*: as we are told (*g*) he does, by *Flaccius Illyricus*, a Writer of the laſt Age.

(*e*) Sacræ Theologiæ Profeſſor ac Philoſophus egregius. Gu. Graforol. Edit. Lib. de quinta eſſent. in Præfat.

(*f*) In divinis ſcripturis admodum ſtudioſus & eruditus. Trithem. quo prius.

(*g*) Acts and Monuments of the Ch. V. 2. p. 444.

And *Froyſard*, who ſaw him, and ſpake with him, in the Pope's Court, at *Avinion*, heard this Parable recited by our *Rupeſciſſanus*, before two Cardinals, *Hoſtienſis* and *Auxercenſis*, in the following Words (*h*).

'When, on a certain time, a Bird was brought into the World, all bare, and without Feathers, the other Birds hearing thereof, came to viſit her; and for that they ſaw her a marvelous fair, and beauteous Bird, they counſelled together, how they might beſt do her good; ſith by no means, without Feathers, ſhe might fly, or live commodiouſly. They all wiſhed her to live, for her excellent Form and Beauty's ſake; inſomuch, among them all, there was not one, that would not grant ſome part of her own Feathers, to deck this Bird withal; ſo that by this means, ſhe was paſſing well Penned and Feathered, and began to fly: at which the Birds were marvelouſly delighted.

'In the end, this Bird ſeeing herſelf ſo gorgeouſly Feathered, and of all the reſt, to be had in Honour, began to wax proud and haughty, having no regard at all to them, by whom ſhe was advanced, but inſtead thereof, ſhe pung'd them with her Beak, pluck'd them bare the Skin and Feathers, and in all places hurted them. Whereupon, the Birds ſitting in Counſel again, called the matter in queſtion; demanding what was beſt to be done, touching this unkind Bird; affirming, that they gave not their Feathers, to the intent, that ſhe, puffed up with Pride, ſhould contemptuouſly deſpiſe them all. The Peacock therefore anſwereth firſt: *Truly*, ſaith he, *for that ſhe is bravely ſet forth with my painted Feathers, I will again take them from her*. Then ſaith the Falcon: *And I alſo, will have mine again*. This Sentence at length took place among them all; ſo that every one plucked from her thoſe Feathers, which before they had given, challenging their own again.

'This proud Bird, ſeeing herſelf to be thus dealt withal, began to abate her haughty Stomach, and humbly to ſubmit her ſelf; confeſſing, that of her ſelf ſhe had nothing; but that her Feathers, her Honour, and her Ornaments, was their Gift: Wherefore, in moſt humble wiſe, ſhe deſireth Pardon; promiſing to amend all that is paſt, and not hereafter to commit, whereby ſhe might loſe her Feathers again.

'The gentile Birds ſeeing her ſo Lowly, moved with Pity, reſtored again the Feathers which lately they had taken away; adding withal, this Admonition, *We will gladly*, ſay they, *behold thy Flying among us, ſo long as thou wilt uſe thy Office with humbleneſs of Mind, the chiefeſt Comelineſs of all the reſt. But this have thou for certain, That if hereafter thou Extol thy ſelf in Pride, we will ſtraightway deprive thee of thy Feathers, and reduce thee to thy former State we found thee in.*

'*Even ſo, O Cardinals*, ſaith *Johannes Rupeſciſſanus*, *ſhall it happen unto you: For the Emperors of the Romans, and other Chriſtian Kings and Princes of the Earth, have beſtowed upon you Lands and Riches, that you ſhould ſerve God, but you have conſumed 'em in Pride, and all kind of Wickedneſs*, &c.

(*h*) *Fox*'s Acts and Monuments of the Ch. V. 2. p. 464.

To all which, may be farther added, That he is repreſented among the Learned, as a Prophet. *Trithemius* tells us (*i*), *He knows not by what Spirit ſeduced, he Propheſied the Deſolation of the Catholick Church.* But he corrects himſelf, and adds, *That I may not ſay induced*; but ſays he, *a lying Spirit was found in his Mouth.* Whereas the Abbot of *Spanheim*, would have the Roman and the Catholick Church to be all one; and that the Deſolation of the one, muſt needs conclude the Diſſolution of the other. However that be, he was hereupon caſt into Priſon, by them of his own Fraternity (*k*); where he lay (moſt likely) to the time of his Death (*l*).

(*i*) Neſcio quo ſpiritu ſeductus, ne dicam inductus. Deſcript. Eccl. p. 112. *a.*

(*k*) in carcerem à miniſtris ſui ordinis conjectus eſt. Trith. ubi antea.

(*l*) In vinculis diu apud ſuos manſit. Siml. Biblioth.

Others there are, who give a better Account of his Propheſies (*m*); That he foretold and admoniſhed, *Affliction and Tribulation to hang over the Spirituality.* And pronounced plain

(*m*) Acts and Mon. of the Ch. V. 2. p. 444.

plainly, *That God would purge his Clergy, and have Prieſts that ſhould be poor, godly, and faithfully feed the Lord's Flock.* He Propheſied alſo the ſame time, *That the French King and his Army ſhould have an Overthrow.* Which came to paſs during the time of his Impriſonment.

He was, if Credit herein may be given to his Writings, an holy, and very pious Perſon; of which alſo, thoſe his Propheſies may prove no mean Argument; when the holy Scripture teſtifies thus much, *That the Secret of the Lord is with thoſe that fear him; and that he will ſhew them his Covenant*, Pſal. 25. 14. But omitting a farther Proſecution hereof, I ſhall proceed to a Conſideration of his Works. He wrote

Revelationes Ejus Lib. 1.

This Book was written while he was in Priſon at *Avinion*(*n*) which he Addreſſed to a certain Cardinal; and at firſt, it wore this Title (*o*), *Vade-mecum in Tribulationem.* He wrote alſo

Super Sententias Lib. 4.
Oraculum Cyrilli (*p*) Lib. 1.
De conſideratione quintæ Eſſentiæ omnium Rerum Lib. 2.

This laſt, was firſt publiſhed at *Baſil*, *A.* 1561: after that, it was Republiſhed at the ſame place, more correct, by *Guliel. Gratarolus*, *A.* 1597. 8*vo.*

Which he calls, *Opus ſane Egrigium*; a very notable Work. In his Preface to which, he gives a very fair Character of the Author: 'That tho' he was by Profeſſion, no vulgar Divine, he was a no leſs natural Philoſopher; who penetrated into the *Arcana* of Phyſick, 'with no common Skill and Study: and among other things, produced this famous Work, 'out of Love to Piety, and for the Benefit of thoſe, who Labour in the Goſpel (*q*). In which, *Rupeſciſſanus* ſays, That by the Vertue God hath put into Nature, and made Subject to Mankind, a Man may come, to overcome, the Incommodities of Old Age; with which, evangelical Men are much hindered in the Work of the Goſpel, and reſtore loſt Youth, and recover former Strength; tho' not in the ſame Degree (*r*).

Where this excellent Perſon died, as well as when, we are uncertain, unleſs in the Priſon aforeſaid; but he flouriſhed under *Lewis* the Emperor, *A. D.* 1340.

(*n*) Acts and Mon. of the Ch. V. 2. p. 464.
(*o*) Id. ib. p. 444.
(*p*) Biblioth. Sim. in *Joh. Repeſ.*
(*q*) Etſi profeſſione Theol. fuit non vulgaris, non minor tamen naturalis Philoſophus, minimeque Ventri aut Avaritiæ deditus: qui Phyſices ac proinde rei Medicæ arcana ſcrutatus non vulgari peritia Studio & labore inter cætera hoc opices pietatis amore, pro Evangelicis viris conſcripſit. Ep. Ded.
[*r*] Quod per virtutem quam, Deus contulit naturæ, poteſt homo incommoda ſenectutis curare, & amiſſam juventutem iterum reſtaurare, *&c.* Can. 1. p. 12.

C.

Arms— *Flor. A.D.* 1340. *R. R.* Edw. 3.

Gul. a Chev. engr. ermin between 3 Eagles cloſed Arg.

CHILDE

His Chriſtian Name is unknown; nor can it be at this Day recovered. He was a Gentleman of antient Extraction (*a*), and fair Poſſeſſions, at *Plimſtock* in this County; a ſmall Pariſh, lying on the Eaſt ſide of the River *Plym*, very near the Mouth thereof; over againſt the large and populous Town of *Plymouth*. Of this Perſon, is a memorable Paſſage left us by Tradition; of which, whoſo ſhall deny or doubt the Credit, we are told (*b*), all the Vicinage will be highly offended with them.

[*a*] *Full.* Worth. in Dev. p. 266.
[*b*] Id. ib.

Mr. *Childe* having no Iſſue of his own, and being the laſt of his Family, is ſaid to have made his Will and laſt Teſtament; wherein he ordained, *That where-ever he ſhould happen to be Buried, to that Church ſhould his Lands belong.*

It

It ſo fortuned a while after, that Riding to Hunt, in the Foreſt of *Dartmore* (*c*), being in hot purſuit of his Game, tho' in a cold and ſharp Seaſon, he caſually loſt his Way and his Company, in a very bitter Snow.

[*c*] *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Plimſt.*

Being thus left in this wild and deſolate Place, the poor Gentleman, exceedingly benum'd with the Cold, killed his Horſe, and having Embowelled him, crept into his warm Belly for a little Heat; which not being able to preſerve him long, with ſome of his Blood, he thus farther confirmed his Will

He that finds, and brings me to my Tomb,
The Land of Plimſtock *ſhall be his Doom.*

And ſoon after, the ſame Night, he was Frozen to Death.

Now ſomething in confirmation hereof (*d*), I find, That there is a Place in the Foreſt of *Dartmore*, near *Crockern-Tor*, which is ſtill called *Child* of *Plymſtock*'s Tomb; whereon, we are informed, theſe Verſes were Engraven, and heretofore ſeen, tho' not now.

[*d*] Id. ib. in *Lidford.*

They firſt that find, and bring me to my Grave,
My Lands, which are at Plimſtock, *they ſhall have.*

After this ſad Accident, the Snows being at length abated, ſome Paſſenger coming that way, found Mr. *Childe* there, thus Frozen to Death. Now ſome Notice of the whole Affair being brought to the Friers of *Taviſtock*, they come and fetch the Corps; and with all poſſible ſpeed, haſten to Inter him, in the Church belonging to their own Abby.

This Buſineſs was not ſo ſecretly carried, but the Pariſhioners of *Plimſtock* had ſome Intimation of it alſo: To prevent therefore, the Deſign of the Monks of *Taviſtock*, they planted themſelves at a certain Bridg, which they conceived the Corps muſt neceſſarily paſs, with Reſolution, to have wreſted the Body out of their Hands by Force. But they muſt Riſe betime, or rather, not go to Bed at all, that will over reach Monks in Matters of Profit (*e*).

[*e*] *Full.* ut ſup.

The Monks then, apprehending themſelves to be in ſuch Danger of loſing the Precious Relict; what do they do, but circumvent the *Plimſtock* Men with a Guile? For they preſently caſt a ſlight Bridge over the River at another place, and ſo carried over the Corps and Interr'd it, without ever inviting their *Plimſtock* Friends to the Funeral. This thus done without Reſiſtance, theſe Monks enjoyed the Lands of *Plimſtock* (which is well known to be true) a long while after. In Memory whereof, the Bridg, not that Extemporare one, but, as Dr. *Fuller* believed (*f*), a more premeditate Structure, raiſed in or near that place, bears the Name of *Guile-Bridg* unto this day.

[*f*] Quo ſup.

A Story very ſtrange! yet a Parallel hereof, in ſeveral Circumſtances, we may find in Hiſtory; which for a Diverſion, with the Reader's Pardon, I ſhall here briefly relate from a Grave Author (*g*).

[*g*] Bp. *Godw.* de *Præſul. Angl.* in Cant. ex Capgr. vel Malmeſ. p. 72.

Elſinus Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, being deſirous to ſucceed *Odo* in the See of *Canterbury*, about the Year of our Lord 960, whom yet in his Lifetime, he could never brook; coming to *Canterbury* after he was Dead, and had gotten his Place, contumelioufly and ſcornfully Spurned at the Tomb of this his Predeceſſor; uſing theſe deſpightful Words after, *Now at laſt thou art Dead, Old Dotard* (*h*) *and tho' long firſt, haſt left thy Place to a better Man. What therefore I have ſo long deſired, I now poſſeſs, whether thou wilt or no: for which I con thee but little Thanks.*

[*h*] Tandem ſilicernium, vivacem animam Effudiſti; & quamvis ſerò, Meliori Locum faciens, abiiſti. Id. ib.

Our Hiſtorians report, That the Night after this, *Odo* appeared unto *Elſinus* in his Sleep, Threatning a ſpeedy and a fearful Revenge, for ſo great an Indignity to the Dead. Which tho' he made no Reckoning of it for the preſent, yet afterward it fell out accordingly: For as *Elſinus* Travelled to *Rome* for his Pall, upon the *Alps*, he was ſo oppreſſed with the Cold, that having no other Remedy (*i*), he was conſtrained to rip up the Bowels, and to put thoſe Feet, wherewith ſo deſpightfully, he had Spurned at his Predeceſſor's Tomb, into his Horſes belly, yet reaking hot; notwithſtanding which Device, he yet there died of the Cold.

[*i*] Nihil aliud remedii comminiſci potuerit, quàm exenteratorum equorum Extis, pedes immergere, quibus *Odonis* Tumulum conculcarat. Id ibid.

The Roman Legend is full of ſuch Stories. Nor is that any better, which a late Popiſh Author (*k*), has the Front to relate, of Q. *Anne Bullen*, Wife to K. *Hen.* 8. That when Biſhop *Fiſher* was beheaded, ſhe ſhould deſire to ſee the Head before it was ſet up; at ſight whereof, ſhe ſhould ſay contemptuouſly, *Is this the Head that ſo often exclaimed againſt me I truſt it ſhall never do more Harm*: And with that, ſtriking it upon the Mouth with the back of her Hand, hurted one of her Fingers upon a Tooth, that ſtuck ſomewhat more out than the reſt did: which Finger afterward grew ſore, and putting her to great Pains many days after, was nevertheleſs, cured at laſt with much Difficulty; but the Mark remained ever after.

k) Dr. *Thomas Baily's* Life and Death of Bp. *Fiſher* p. 209, 210.

A Story not worth the Confutation.

As for Mr. *Childe*, we have nothing of him that is farther Memorable: he is ſuppoſed to have lived in *Ed.* 3. Reign.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1346.
R.R. Edw. 3.

Azure a Bend partie per Bend indented Argent and Gules, between 6 Escalopes Or. (*)

[*] *Holland's* Collect. of Arms, MS.

CRUWYS

SIR *Robert*, Kt. was born at the antient Seat of the Name and Family, in the Parish, now called *Morchard*, in the Hundred of *Witheridge*, about five Miles to the West of *Tiverton* in this County. It was heretofore called *Morcester*; which Word, *Cester*, is often used in the old Saxon Tongue, for *Castle*, or *Fortress* (*a*); tho' its Original be Latin, as derived from *Castrum*: But an ingenuous Gentleman, the present Heir of this Family, *John Cruwys* Esq; thinks (*b*), that it doth as often signify a Seat, or Seated; and then *Morcester*, will be the Place, or Parish, seated by, or near the *Moor*. But, for what I know, it may do as well, to Interpret it a Castle, or Place of Defence; the same, or the Ruins whereof, might be there, tho' now not apparent at the first Denomination of the Place, in, or near the *Moor*; unto which it well agrees, as adjoyning to the Forest of *Exmoor*.

[*a*] *Vesteg.* Anti. l. 7. p. 233. Edit. 1673. 8*vo*.

[*b*] His Let. dat. 31 *May*, 1699.

But then at length it obtained the Adjunct of *Cruwys*, from this antient and knightly Family; that even from the Conquest, if not before, were Lords thereof, and was called *Morcester-cruwys*, and now generally *Cruwys-morchard*; the Reason of which last Termination, I must own my self ignorant of.

As to the Etymon or Derivation of the Name *Cruwys*, the last mentioned Gentleman apprehends it to be *de Cruce*, the High-Dutch and Germans calling this Family *Cross* and *Cruce*; and their Stile in Latin was, *Dominus de Cruce*, the Lord of the Cross. Which induces me to believe, they derive this Name from some notable Cross, or Place so called heretofore, near their House or Habitation. Which was a Practice much in use among our Saxon Ancestors, as *Vestegan* observes (*c*); whose Words, for confirmation of this Surmize, I shall crave leave here to Insert: *Divers of our Ancestors took their Sirnames, by reason of their Abode, in or near some place of Note, where they settled themselves, and planted their ensuing Families, as at a Wood, a Hill, a Field, a Brook, a Ford, a Green, and the like*; *as* Robert of the Green, *came to be called, by Abreveation*, Robert a Green, *and at last*, Robert Green. So *Robert de Cruce*, might come at length to be *Robert Cruwys*. But of this enough.

[*c*] Quo prius, c. 9. p. 309.

How long this Name and Family have possessed this antient Inheritance, is not certainly known; but 'tis supposed, from before the Norman Conquest. There is a Tradition in this Country, of three eminent Families, still flourishing herein, that they were before here that time; according to that old *Saw* often used among us in Discourse,

Crocker, Cruwys, *and* Coplestone,
When the Conqueror came, were at Home.

There was antiently a vast Estate in this Name and Family, here in this County; which came to be much Impaired by the Heat and Violence of Sir *Alex. Cruwys*, Kt. who in the days of *K. E.* 3. unhappily quarrelling with *Carew* on *Bicklegh* Bridg, ran him thorow and the Rails breaking, threw him into the River. Whose Pardon, yet to be seen, according to a Tradition in the Family, cost him two and twenty Mannors of Land. Notwithstanding which, there remained a noble Estate to the Heir; and a very fair one still doth: altho' the present Gentleman's Grand-father, *Lewis Cruwys* Esq; Lopped off from him, near a Thousand Pound a Year more; upon what Occasion, seeing I am not Informed, I list not to Enquire. Only this I shall add, as very remarkable, That they have lived ever since Sir *Alexander Cruwys*'s time, in K. *H.* 3. Reign, now near upon five hundred Years together, in the same House at *Cruwys-Morchard*, with an handsom Estate, without the least Help of a Gown, a Petticoat, or an Apron; *i. e.* without any Augmentation from a Lawyer, an Heiress, or a Trade in the Family.

Which was firſt in the Poſſeſſion of this Family, *Morchard*, or *Nether-Ex*, I cannot ſay. *Otnel de Cruwys* held *Nether-Ex* in K. *H.* 2. days (*d*); and *A.* 1233, being the 18th of K. H. 3. Sir *Richard Cruwys* held it; whoſe Son *William* leaving five Daughters and Heirs, this Mannor was parted among them; who brought their Purparties to their Husbands, *de Lucy*, *de Luccombe*, a knightly Tribe in this Shire heretofore; *Saint-clere*, *le Reis*, *or Keis*, and *Whitfeild*. Another Family of this Name flouriſhed long at *Anſty-cruwys*, in the North-East Parts of this County, near the Confines of *Somerſetſhire*; which was a younger Branch of *Morchard* Houſe, planted there in the Reign of K. *Edw.* 1. which after four Generations expired in two Daughters and Heirs, Married to *Norton* and *Pollard*. But this Land, notwithſtanding all their Endeavours to the contrary, reverted to *Morchard* Houſe; being, after a tedious Suit at Law, removed by Judgment.

[*d*] Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Nether-Ex*, MS.

There was yet another Family of this Name, which did ſometime proſper well, at their Seat called *Denvale* (*e*), in the Pariſh of *Bampton* in this Shire; and continued there, from K. *Edw.* 1. unto Q. *Eliz.* days; when by the Heir General, it was ſold unto a Gentleman Sir-named *Triſtram*. But as we may gueſs by the Arms, this was a different Family from that of *Morchard*; for they gave *In a Feild Gold, a chevron Gul. between 3 Mullets.*

[*e*] Id. ibid. in *Bampton.*

There were ſeveral Knights of this Family before Sir *Robert Cruwys*'s time, of whom we are treating, who was the eldeſt Son of Sir *Alexander Cruwys*, that was unhappily engaged in a Duel with *Carew*: of which before. Whoſe Father having greatly exhauſted and incumbred his Eſtate, this young Gentleman betook himſelf to the Wars; which he choſe rather to do, as became a Man of Honour; when by ſerving his King and Country, he might get Profit and Renown abroad, than to lie ruſting at Home in Sloth and Luxury: And like a true bred Engliſh Gentleman, however ſome effeminate *Beaus* ridicule them by the Name of *grinning Honours, and honourable Scars*, he rather ſought Danger than declined it: And having acquitted himſelf well, returned back to his native Country with great Reputation.

The Scene on which he acted his part was *France*; and the General under which he ſerved was that famous Captain, the Lord *Walter de Manny*; who, tho' a Foreigner by Birth, had a great Eſtate in *England*, and ſome in *Devonſhire*. For we are told, *South-Huiſh*, near *Kingſbridge*, was his, in the Reign of K. *Edw.* 3. (*f*). If we would then know what particular Exploits our Sir *Roger Cruwys* was engaged in, we muſt enquire into the Actions of that great Commander; in moſt, if not all which, we may ſuppoſe him to have a Share.

[*f*] *Riſd.* Deſcr. in *South-Huiſh*, MS.

In the 14th of *Edw.* 3. this Lord made great Spoil in the North Parts of *France* (*g*), ſlew more than a Thouſand Soldiers, and burnt Three hundred Villages. In the 15th of *Edw.* 3. he came to the Caſtle of Conqueſt, which the French had won the Day before; ſaying, *He would not go thence, 'till he ſaw who were in the Caſtle, and how it had been won*: And at length, finding a Breach in the Wall, entred thereat. About that time alſo, he attended on K. *Edw.* 3. to the Siege of *Nants*; when the *King* made him ſeveral Grants of Priviledges and Emoluments, for the ſupport of himſelf and 50 Men at Arms, with 50 Archers on Horſe back, in that Expedition then made into *France*. His own Wages as a Banneret was 4 *s.* *per diem*, the *Knights* (which were twelve) 2 *s.* a peice; the Eſquires, 1 *s.* and the Archers 6 *d.*

[*g*] *Dugd.* Bar. V. 2. 149, *&c.*

In th 18th of *E.* 3. being one of the Mareſchals of the Hoſt to the Earl of *Derby*, he went with him to the Aſſault of *Bergerath* (ſays *Dugd.* (*h*), which I take to be *Bergerac* a City of *Perigord*) in *France*, which being made by Sea and Land; the Town ſoon yeilded. After this in the 19th of the ſame *King*, he was at the relief of *Auberoche*; where falling on the *French* in their Tents, he utterly Vanquiſhed their whole Hoſt. Shortly after, he was at the taking of *Mauleon*, where he did great ſervice.

[*h*] quo ſupra.

In the 20th of *Edw.* 3. he was, and moſt likely, Sir *Robert Cruwys* alſo, in the famous Battel of *Creſſi*, being an eminent Commander in the Van of the Engliſh Army: a little before the Battel began, what is ſomewhat remarkable, 'tis ſaid (*i*), that Shoals and Clouds of baleful Ravens, and other Birds of Prey and Ravin (as fore-ſhewing the Harveſt of Carcaſſes at hand) came flying over the French Hoaſt. Here the Engliſh obtained a glorious Victory; which the Hiſtorian makes a Controverſy of, whether 'twas owing to the Exemplary Manhood of the Engliſh, or their Singular Piety. *Great was the Victory*, ſays he, *great was the Proweſs, and great the Glory: but they, like Chriſtian Knights and Soldiers, forbore all Boaſt; referring the whole Thanks and Honour to God.* Soon after the Battel, K. *Edward* went and ſate down before the ſtrong Town of *Calais*; which the Lord *Manny* knowing (being now, as I ſuppoſe, with the Duke of *Lancaſter* in *Guien*) among his Priſoners at *Creſſi*, having taken a French *Kt* who offered Three thouſand Crowns for his Ranſom, he remitted the whole Sum for a Paſs, which he obtained from the K. of *France*, that he might Ride through part of his Country, with Twenty of his Company, to *Calais*, then beſieged by the Engliſh.

[*i*] *Speed.* Chron. in K. *Edw.* 3. p 689.

Whether Sir *Robert* was One of this Twenty that accompanied the Lord *Manny* is uncertain; moſt likely he was not, but rather ſtayed behind with thoſe Forces he had left, with *Henry* of *Lanceſter*, Earl of *Derby*; who (the Duke of *Normandy* being ſent for by the *King* of *France*, to come to the Relief of *Calais*, which yet they were not able to effect) was left Maſter of the Field in *Guyenne*. And having a conſiderable Army there, of 1200 Men at Arms, 2000 Archers, and 3000 other Foot, took in moſt of the Towns of *Xantoigne* and *Poictou*; and in the end, beſieged and ſacked *Poictiers*: and then returned to *Burdeaux*, with more Pillage than his People could well bear. So Sir *R. Baker* expreſly tells us (*k*). That

[*k*] Chron. in K. *Edw.* 3.

That Sir *Robert Cruwys* was in this Action, and a great Contributor to the Succeſs thereof, is more than probable; in that I find it recorded of him (*l*), *That he gave his Acquittance for his Wages at* Burdeaux, A. 20 Edw. 3. which was the ſame Year the Victory was obtained at *Creſſi*, with the Slaughter of 11 Princes, 80 Barons, 1200 *K*nights, and 30000 Common Soldiers of the French (*m*).

[*l*] Sir *W. Pole* in fam. Sold. Deſcr. of *Dev.* MS.

[*m*] Boh. Geog Dict. in *Creci.*

That Sir *Robert Cruwys* ſhould fight under the Command of the Lord *Manny*, let none eſteem it as a Diſparagement to his Honour; when *K. Edward* himſelf, and the *Black Prince* his Son, either in the Taking (as *Dugdal*) or Defending (as *Baker*(*n*)) of the Town of *Calais*, fought both under his Banner. In all, or moſt of whoſe Exploits, this our Countryman was ſo ſignally aſſiſting, that he received the Honour of *K*nighthood upon that account; tho' whether from the General or the *K*ing's Hand immediately, is not mentioned. For ſo we are expreſly told (*o*), *That Sir* Robert Crews, *of* Crews-Morchard, *as they are vulgarly called, was K*nighted *for his valiant Service done in* France, *under the Leading of the Lord* Walter Manny, *in the Age of K.* Edw. 3. Sometime after this he quitted the Wars; and being Paid off, we may well ſuppoſe, Sir *Robert Cruwys* returned into his own Country; loaden with Trophies of Honour, and the Military Spoils of the declared Enemies thereof: whoſe Rents alſo being carefully improved in his Abſence, at Home, and his Purſe well filled by his Services abroad, he became able to take off the Incumbrances on his Eſtate, and to Pay his juſt and honeſt Debts, under which he lay. And this he did, as I am told by the preſent Heir of the Family (*p*), in the Church, or rather, the Church-porch, belonging to his Pariſh, ſoon after his Arrival Home. Wherein he ſhewed no leſs chriſtian Policy, than Integrity; in that no one can juſtly expect, that that Eſtate ſhould continue long in his Poſterity, or that God ſhould ever bleſs it, which he poſſes by Fraud or Violence; and with the Cries and Curſes of miſerable Orphans and Widows, undone and ruined by his Non-payment of his juſt and honeſt Dues. But 'tis not ſo here; for the Eſtate of *Crewis*-Morchard hath continued ever ſince in his Name and Poſterity, now Twelve Generations following: which we look upon as an Argument of God's particular Favour, and that Juſtice and Honeſty, which hath hitherto been ſo conſpicuous in this Family.

[*n*] quo antea.

[*o*] *Riſd* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Crews-Morch.* MS.

[*p*] In foremen. Letter.

How long after this Sir *Robert* ſurvived, I do not find; nor where he lieth Interr'd: altho' moſt probably, it is in an old Chappel belonging to the Houſe, now wholly demoliſhed. In which, that there were ſome funeral Monuments heretofore, may appear from ſome broken pieces of Alabaſter, that have heretofore been digged up there. As for the Church, the Old being wholly deſtroyed, and the preſent built but about the 20th *K. Hen.* 8. there are no *Veſtigia* or Tracts found, of any antient Monuments. And before the late Flagration by Lightning (which hapned *A.* 1689 (*q*), ſo dreadful, that it wrent the Steeple, melted the Bells, Lead, and Glaſs, nothing eſcaping but the Communion plate) there were only *Orates* for ſome of the Family, with Coats of Arms inting'd, or painted on the Glaſs.

[*q*] *Camb.* Brit. in Adden. *Dev.*

Some of this Family, very likely, were the Founders of the antient Pariſh Church, which they Endowed well with Glebe-lands, which, with the Tythes thereunto belonging, makes the Rectory amount to an Hundred and ſixty Pounds *per An.* cleer.

Sir *Robert de Cruwys*, *de Morceſter-cruwys*, *K*t left Iſſue *Alexander Cruwys*, of *Cruwys-morchard*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *Thomas*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *Humphry*; who had Iſſue *Lewis*; who had Iſſue *Henry*; who had Iſſue *John Cruwys*, of *Cruwys-morchard*, Eſq; who hath Iſſue; which God bleſs to all future Generations.

I ſhall here only add a few Remarks on the Coat-Armor of this Family, which is, *A Bend between ſix Eſcalopes*; which Eſcalopes, we are informed (*r*), are an Emblem of that ſtedfaſt Amity, and conſtant Fidelity, that ought to be, between Brethren and Companions of one Society. For take one of thoſe Fiſhes and divide the Shells, and endeavour to ort them, not with Hundreds, but Millions of the ſame kind, you ſhall never match them hroughout. The conſideration whereof, moved the firſt Founders of the Order of S. *Mich.* n *France*, to ſort the Eſcalope Shells in the Collar of this Order by Couples. And then the Number Six, ſome Armoriſts hold it to be the beſt of even and articulate Numbers, that an be born in one Eſcotcheon. And the bearing the Eſcalope in Arms, ſignifies the firſt earer of ſuch Arms, to have been a Commander, who by his Valor had gained the Hearts f his Soldiers, and mad a Reciprocation of trueſt Love between them.

[*r*] *Guil.* Deſpl. of Herald. Sect. 3. c. 23.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1350.
R. R. Edw. 3.

Or three Lions paſſant Sable. Langued and Armed Gul.

CAREVV

SIR *John*, Kt. Baron of *Carew* and *Mulsford*, was born at *Mohuns-Ottery*, a antient Houſe in this County: ſo called from its Lords, the *Mohuns*, wh Inhabited there (*a*): but before that, it had the Denomination of *Otter Flemming*, from its more antient Lords, the *Flemmings*. Which Name wa ſometime Owner of a great Eſtate in theſe Parts, as the Places to which i ſtill adheres, *viz. Stoke-Flemming*, *Bratton-Flemming*, &c may declare. Th Houſe ſtandeth in *Luppit*, quaſi *Low-pit*, a ſmall Pariſh, near the Town of *Honiton*; whe ſome Monks at firſt Inhabiting in a low Ground or Pit, gave occaſion to the Name: whic Monks were afterward removed thence, by Sir *William de Mohun*, Brother to the Lord *R ginald de Mohun*, unto the Abby of *Newham*, or *Newenham*, then lately Erected by them, i the Pariſh of *Axminſter*; of which before (*b*).

[*a*] Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Luppit*, MS.

[*b*] In Bp. *Blond.*

Here, before I proceed to the Perſon, I ſhall crave leave to ſpeak ſomething, as to the An tiquity and Genealogy of this Right Noble Family.

Some there are (*c*), who would fetch its Original from the Dukes or Kings of *Swevia*, certain Region in *Higher Germany*; and that upon a double account.

[*c*] *Weſtc.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Bicklegh* MS.

Firſt, From that brave and martial Temper of Mind, both thoſe Families obſerved to b of: The Swevians are reported to have been a bold and warlike Nation, ſurpaſſing all th reſt of the Germans; *Gens populoſa, fortis, audax, & bellicoſa; & Germanorum præſtantiſſim* (*d*). So the moſt of this Family have been, in all Ages, martial Men, and worthily deſer ving of their Prince and Country: as I hope hereafter, by ſome particular Inſtances, mor fully to demonſtrate.

[*d*] Id. ib. Ex Plutar.

Secondly, My Author would infer this farther, *From that Agreement between them in the* Coat-Armour; The Swevian Dukes or Kings giving, *Sol three Lions paſſant Saturn*; whic is the ſame with *Carew*'s Coat, ſave only, that the former hath the *Lions gardant*. And ſo is ſuppoſed, that ſome younger Brother of that Royal Houſe, coming hither in queſt of Ho nour, either with the Saxons, Danes, or Normans, ſeated himſelf in this *Kingdom*; in whic his Poſterity hath flouriſhed unto this day.

But I ſhall diſmiſs this, as little more than Conjecture, and proceed to a more certain an ſubſtantial Account of the matter. A worthy Gentleman of the Name and Family, owi their Original to have been from *France*, in his ingenious *Survey of* Cornwal [*e*]; who words are theſe,

[*e*] Lib 2. p. 103.

Carew, *of antient*, Carru *was*;
And Carru *is a Plow*:
Romans the Trade, Frenchmen the Word;
I do the Name avow.

T

The Name being thus owned to be French, we may conclude, the Family came into *Eng-*
nd with the Conqueror, *William of Normandy*. So that I ſhall trace it ſo far back as that
onqueſt; Authenticating what I have to ſay hereof, from the unqueſtionable Teſtimony
Sir *William Pole*; who ſpeaking of the ſame, aſſures us [*f*], *That he goes no farther in theſe*
atters, than Records and Deeds will give him certain Warrant.

[*f*] Quo Supra.

The firſt of this Line in *England*, was *Walter de Windſor*, ſo called from his being made
ſtellan de Windſor, or Governour of the Caſtle of *Windſor*, Son of *Otho*; which *Walter* had
ſue two Sons, *William*, from whom the Lords *Windſors* are deſcended; and *Gerald*, from
hom the *Carews* and *Fitzgiralds*.

This *Gerald*, was Caſtellan, or Steward of the Caſtle of *Pembroke*, in *Wales*; and was
expert Man, both in War and Peace; and in great Favour with K. *Hen.* 1. who beſtow-
upon him the Lordſhip of *Mulſford*, in the County of *Berks*. He married *Neſta*, the
aughter of *Rees*, Prince of *South Wales*, a fair Lady; whoſe Dowry was the Caſtle of
rew, in thoſe parts: From whence a certain Author tells us, notwithſtanding the fore-
entioned derivation of it from *Carru*, this antient Family derives its Name of *Carew* (*g*),
Carew Caſtro in agro Pembrochienſi Cognomen ſortitus eſt: Tho' he doth not ſay from whence
at Caſtle fetches its Name.

[*g*] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. *Oxon.* Lib. 2. p. 63.

This *Gerald de Windſor*, by this Lady *Neſta* his Wife, had Iſſue three Sons (*h*), *William*,
aurice, and *David*. *David*, the youngeſt, was Biſhop of St. *David's*, in *Wales*, of whom
thing elſe is recorded remarkable. From *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, the ſecond Son, are Iſſued
e Noble Families of *Kildare* and *Deſmond*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

[*h*] The ſaid *Neſta*, after the death of *Gerald*, was married unto *Stephan Caſtellan* of *Aberteyvy*; by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Rob. Fitz-Stephan*, the great Conqueror of *Ireland*. Sir *W. Pole* in *Weſton-Peverel*, Mſ.

William, the eldeſt Son of *Gerald*, Lord of *Carrio*, had Iſſue *Raymond*, *Otho*, aud others:
ymond married *Baſilia*, Daughter of *Gilbert*, and Siſter of *Richard Strongbow*, Earls of
mbroke, but died without Iſſue. *Otho de Carrio* had Iſſue *William*, unto whom K. *John*,
the 14th Year of his Reign, made a Grant of *Mullesford*, reciting the Deed, formerly made,
to *Gerald*, by K. *Henry* the firſt. This was the firſt who took to him the Name of *de*
rrio or *Carru*. This *William* had Iſſue *William*; which had Iſſue *Nicholas*; which
d Iſſue *William*, Baron of *Carru* and *Mullesford*, for ſo is he ſtiled; who had Iſſue Sir *Ni-*
las, the Father of Sir *Nicholas* Baron of *Carru* and *Mullesford*; ſo Summoned to Parliament
Writ. in the days of K. *Edw.* 1. for thoſe Baronages then, were not, as now, Hereditа-
; but only during Life. Nor did they always give a Place in Parliament, without the
ng's Special Writ, by which he might advance thither whom he pleas'd; after the Expi-
ion whereof, they could challenge no Right of Voting there.

This Sir *Nicholas*, Baron *Carru* and *Mullesford*, married the Siſter and Heir of Sir *John*
verel of *Weſton-Peverel*, near *Plymouth*, in this County, Kt. in the Reign of K. *Edw.* 1.
whom he had a great Eſtate in theſe Parts, as this *Weſton-Peverel*, *Aſhford-Peverel*, *Mam-*
d, and other Places (*i*). At which time, this Honourable Stock took ſuch deep rooting in
s Country, and liked the Soyl ſo well, that it hath flouriſhed well herein ever ſince, unto
s day, now above Four Hundred Years. By this his Lady, Siſter of Sir *John Peverel*, Sir
icholas, Baron *Carew*, had Iſſue four Sons, *viz.* Sir *John*, *Thomas*, *Nicholas*, and *William*.
om *Nicholas* deſcended the Honourable Family of *Carew*, of *Beddington* in *Surrey*, in the
ſtern Parts of *England*.

[*i*] Id. ibid. in *Weſton-Peverel*. Mſ.

Sir *John*, the eldeſt Son, ſucceſſively married two Wives, his firſt was *Elenor*, Daugh-
and Heir of Sir *William Mohun*, of *Mohuns-Ottery*, Kt. a younger Brother to the Lord
ginald de Mohun, of *Dunſtar*, in Com. *Somerſet*, by whom he had Iſſue *Nicholas*: His ſe-
nd Wife was *Joan*, Daughter of *Gilbert* Lord *Talbot*, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *John*
rew, the Perſon of whom we are about to ſpeak. *Nicholas*, the eldeſt Son, married the
ſter of his Father's ſecond Wife, a Daughter of the Lord *Talbot's*, and died without Iſſue.
t before his death, being in Right of his Mother, ſeiz'd of all her Inheritance, he con-
y'd his Lands unto the Iſſue of his Father; by means whereof, *Mohuns-Ottery*, and the
t, deſcended in this Honourable Name, and the ſucceeding Family there, quarter'd the
ms of *Mohun* with their own, altho' they iſſued not from that Blood. This they made
e place of their Reſidence, in which they flouriſhed in great Honour for many ſucceeding
nerations, even down to the days of Q. *Elizabeth*, of never dying Memory. When
ely, Siſter and Heir unto Sir *Peter Carew*, the laſt of this Line, married unto *Thomas Kirk-*
m, of *Blagdon*, Eſq. left it to her Daughter *Thomaſin*; who brought it to her Husband,
omas Southcot of *Indeho*, in the Pariſh of *Bovey-Tracy*, Eſq. In which antient and gentile
me it having continued about three deſcents, the Heir thereof, was pleaſed to Alienate it
to Sir *Walter Young*, Baronet, the Father (if I miſtake not) of the preſent Honourable Sir
alter Young of *Eſtcot*, Baronet, in whom it now remains.

Having thus given a large Account of this Noble Family in general, I ſhall now proceed
to the moſt memorable Occurrences in the Life of Sir *John Carew* in particular; the Hi-
ry whereof, comes very ſhort and imperfect to our hands; yet we have him tranſmitted
us under a double very Honourable Character, of a Soldier and a Stateſman.

[*k*] Sir *W. Pole* under the Head F. Soldiers. Mſ.

Firſt: He was a great Soldier; and is ſaid (*k*), Valiantly to have ſerved K. *Edw.* 3. a-
inſt the Rebels in *Ireland*; and 'tis farther added, that his Son Sir *John Ca. w* was ſlain
ere. But I fear, by ſome miſhap or other, this will prove a miſtake, for I find not any
ntention that King had with the Iriſh all his Reign: That Account therefore given by a

later Author, ſeems (*l*) more agreeable to the Truth, who tells us, That it was in his War in *France*, that he ſerved that puiſſant Prince. And very probable it is, that our Sir *John Carew* was preſent at the Battle of *Creſſy* there, fought between *Edw.* 3. of *England*, and K *Philip* of *France*; at what time the Engliſh, under the auſpicious Conduct of that Son o *Mars*, called the *Black Prince* (a wonderful General, but of Fifteen or Sixteen Years of Age) got an entire Victory, with the Slaughter of no leſs than Thirty Thouſand of the Enemy (*m*). In which Engagement, likely enough it is, Sir *John Carew* loſt his Valiant Son, called by his own Name; whoſe Courage and Conduct had prefer'd him alſo to the Honour of Knighthood.

[l] *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Mohuns-Ottery.*

[m] *Speed* and *Bak.* Chr. in K. *Ed.* 3

How great a Stateſman he was, we may beſt infer from hence, that K. *Edw.* 3. (as well a Wiſe as Valiant Prince) in the 24th Year of his Reign, was pleaſed to make him Lord Deputy of *Ireland* (*n*); how long he continued in that moſt Honourable Poſt, and what the memorable Actions were he did there, I no where find: Only this I do, That he lived after this ſeveral Years. So that likely enough it is, he came back into *England*, and lieth Inter'd either in the Church of *Luppit* aforeſaid, or ſome other in this County. He died *Anno* 3 of K. *Edw.* 3. and of our Lord 1363, on the 16th day of *May* (*o*).

[n] Sir *W. Pole's* Loc. ult.

[o] Id. ibid. in *Mohuns-Ottery.*

This Sir *John Carew*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Lord *Mohun* of *Dunſtar* had Iſſue Sir *John Carru*, who (as was ſaid) died in his Father's Lifetime without Iſſue; and *Leonard. Leonard de Carru*, married *Alice*, Daughter of Sir *Edmund Fitz-Alan* of *Arondel*, ſe cond Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Arondel*, and had Iſſue Sir *Thomas de Carru* of *Ottery-Mohun* Knight.

This Sir *Thomas* was alſo a great Soldier; he had the Truſt of the Navy, and Three Thouſand Engliſh Soldiers committed to him, for the Securing of the Emperor *Sigiſmund* during his ſtay and abode here in *England* (*p*), in the beginning of the Reign of K *Henry* 5 he valiantly ſerved alſo, that Heroic Prince in his Wars in *France*; and was, undoubtedly, at the Battle of *Agincourt* in that Kingdom, when the Victory was ſo great, that the Engliſh had taken more Priſoners, than there were Soldiers in their Army.

[p] *Riſd.* in *Moh. Ottery.*

Sir *Thomas de Carru* was appointed to keep and defend the Paſſage over the River *Sein* *Anno* 6 K. *Hen.* 5. and was made Captain of *Harflew* (*q*). He died the 25th of *January*, in the Ninth Year of K. *Hen.* 6. and by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Bonvile* of *Shute*, Kt. left Iſſue Sir *Nicholas* Baron *Carew*; who by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Courtenay* of *Haccombe* Kt. by *Philippa* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Sir *Warren Ercedecon*, of that place, *Kt.* had Iſſue Sir *Thomas*, and many others.

[q] Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Dev.* in eminent Soldiers.

Sir *Thomas Carew* Kt. Baron of *Carew* and *Mullesford*, and Lord of *Mohuns-Ottery*, married *Joan*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of *Thomas Carmino*; and had Iſſue Sir *Nicholas Carew* which married *Margaret* the eldeſt Daughter of Sir *John Dinham*, Siſter and one of the Heirs of *John* Lord *Dinham* of *Nutwel*, in this County, Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*; and left Iſſue Sir *Edmund Carew* Kt.

This Sir *Nicholas Carew* was a very eminent Perſon, and great at Court, where he died on the 16th of *Novemb.* in the 11th Year of K. *Edw* 4. He and his Lady lie Inter'd in the Abby Church of *Weſtminſter*, among the Kings and Queens of *England*. To whoſe Memory an antient plain Tomb of gray Marble is there ſtill ſeen erected, with an Inſcription in Braſs round the Ledg, and ſome Coats of Arms on the Pedeſtal, whereby may be gather'd ſaith my Author (*r*), that *Nicholas* Baron *Carew*, and his Wife the Lady *Margaret*, who was the Daughter of Sir *John Dinham* Kt. were here intomb'd. He died on the 6th day of *December*, (ſo the Epitaph) in the Year 1470, and ſhe on the 13th day of the ſame Month, and Year following.

[r] *Keep's* Mon. *Weſtm.* p. 78.

[s] Ib. p. 252. The Epitaph here follows [s]:

" *Orate pro animabus* Nicolai *Baronis. Quondam de* Carew, *& Dominæ*
" Margaritæ *Uxoris ejus filiæ* Johannis *Domini* Dinham *Militis*: *Qui quidem*
" Nicolaus *obiit Sexto die Menſis* Decembris, *Anno Dom.* 1470. *Et prædicta*
" *Domina* Margareta *obiit* 13 *die Menſis* Decembris, *Anno* 1471.

There was another Sir *John Carew* of *Devonſhire*, as the Hiſtorian calls him, who was an eminent Soldier, and ſerved K. *Hen.* 8. at Sea, againſt the French; what Relation he had either of the Gentlemen aforementioned I cannot ſay; but probably he was a younger Brother to Sir *Philip* or Sir *Edmund Carew*. When the Lord Admiral *Howard* had prepared a great Fleet, the King, *Hen.* 8. went himſelf to *Portſmouth* to ſee it, where he appointed Captains [*t*], for one of his chieſeſt Ships called the *Regent*, Sir *Thomas Knevet*, Maſter of his Horſe, and Sir *John Carew* [*u*]: Who engaging with a French Carrick of great Force they enter'd her, which when her Gunner ſaw, he deſperately ſate Fire to the Powder, and blew them both up; when Sir *Thomas Knevet*, and Sir *John Carew*, with Seven Hundred Men, were all drown'd or burnt.

[t] *Bak.* Chron. *A.* 5. K. *H.* 8.

[u] He is called Sir *John Carew*, of *Beer-Ferrers*. S. *W. Pole's* Catal. of Kts. in the Reign of K. *H.* 8. Mſ.

Of this Noble Family more hereafter.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1370.
R. R. Edw. 3.

Gules a Chevron Argent between three Swans proper [*].

[*] *Iz.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 72.

CARY

SIR *John* Knight, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, was Born in this County, altho' at what Houſe herein, is not ſo apparent; Dr. *Fuller* tells us (*a*), it was at *Cockinton*; which, ſince this Gentleman's time indeed, hath been, for the moſt part, the continued Seat of this Honourable Family, down to the preſent Age: But at the time that this Gentleman was born, *Cockinton* was not in this Name, for he himſelf was the firſt Owner thereof, as he was alſo of *Clovelly* in this County (*b*), which ſtill flouriſhes in a younger Branch of his Family.

(*a*) Worthies in *Dev.*

(*b*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Loc.* Mſ.

That Sir *John Cary*, aforeſaid, was a Native of this County, and a Perſon of conſiderable Quality herein, before he became a Judg, is ſufficiently apparent from hence, that he, and his Brother, *William Cary* Kt. were choſen Knights of the Shire, to ſerve in Parliament, in the 37th and 42th Years of *Edw.* 3. as appears from the following Record (*c*):

(*c*) Sir *W. Pole*'s large Mſ. of Deeds and Chart. p. 166.

Johannes & Gulielmus Cary *Milites, electi per totam Com.* Devon. *eſſendi pro eadem Com. ad Parliament. Domini Regis apud* Weſtmonaſt. 1° *Die* Maii, *&c.*

Now that theſe two Gentlemen thus ſerved their Country, in this Capacity, is very clear from the Acquittance, which they gave the County for their Wages, as 'twas call'd in thoſe days; which I look upon as an honeſter word than Penſion, how much more ſoever that may have been in Vogue in ours; a Copy whereof I find in theſe words (*d*):

(*d*) Id.ib.& p.558

Noveritis per Preſentes Nos Johannem *de* Cary *&* Willielmum *de* Cary *Milites electos per tot' Com'* Devon' *&c. recepiſſe & habuiſſe de* Thom' *de* Affeton *&* Rich' *de* Mervy *Collectoribus Decimarum & Quindecimarum* 21 *Libras pro Expenſis noſtris aſſenſu & conſenſu totius Comitatus prædict' de Quibus quidem* 21 l. *fatemur nos eſſe plenarie ſolutos per Præſentes. Dat'* Exon' *Anno Regni Rex* Edw. 3. 37.

Which to me is ſufficient demonſtration, that theſe Gentlemen were born within this County, which they had the Honour to ſerve in this high Capacity; and very likely it was, at the moſt antient Seat of this Family, called by the ſame Name, in the Pariſh of St. *Giles in the Heath*, lying in the North-VVeſt part of this Shire, on the Borders of *Cornwal.*

I ſhall not preſume to ſet Bounds to this Noble Name, by determining when it firſt began, or from whence it came; if any ſhall derive it from *Carinus*, Son and *Auguſtus* unto the Emperor *Carus* (who was General of the Romans here in *Britain*, about the Year of our Lord 284) I ſhall have nothing to oppoſe. Some (*e*) would fetch this Family from *Adam Cary*, of *Caſtle-Cary*, in the County of *Somerſet*; but the Name ſeems antienter than the Place, and to give to, rather than take from it: That it was in theſe Parts before the Norman Invaſion, is probable, in that I can find no mention of it in the ſeveral Copies of *Battle-Abby-Rolle*, publiſhed from *Hollingſhead*, *Stow*, and others, by Dr. *Fuller* in his Church-Hiſtory, and Mr. *Fox* in

(*e*) *Weſtc.* Ped. *Cary*, Mſ.

in his Martyrology; however it be acknowledged, that there is a ſmall Port (*f*) of this Name in the Kingdom of *France*.

(*f*) *Boh.* Geog. Dict. in *Cary.*

The Opinion therefore of thoſe, ſeems to me moſt probable, who ſay, That this Honourable Family, derive their Name from *Cary-Brook*, a ſmall River, which hems in on one ſide, as the *Tamar* doth on the other, a little Hamlet, call'd, St. *Giles in the Heath*; of which before. Here, we are told, they poſſeſſed an antient Dwelling, bearing their Name (*g*).

(*g*) *Riſd.* Deſc. of *Dev.* in St. *Giles in the Heath*, Mſ.

Having thus cleared up our Title to this worthy Gentleman, let us proceed to the memorable Occurrences of His Life: He was brought up in the Study of the Laws of his Country, altho' in what particular Hoſtel, as our Inns of Court were antiently called, is not now apparent; the change and variation of which Name, is thus given us by *Dugdal* (*h*), That theſe Hoſtels being Nurſeries, or Seminaries of the Court (taking their denomination from the end, wherefore they were ſo inſtituted) were called therefore, the Inns of Court. However, we are ignorant of the particular place, we find he made very good Improvement of his time, and grew up to great Skill and Knowledg in his Profeſſion; ſo that paſſing thro' other Degrees in the Univerſity of the Laws (as our famous Lord Chief-Juſtice *Forteſcue* calls the Inns of Court *i*)) he was, in the ſixth Year of *K. Richard* II, 1383, called to that of a Serjeant; according to the Record here following:

(*h*) Orig. Jurid. p. 141.

(*i*) Ibid.

Johannes Cary, Edmundus *de* Clay, Johannes Hill, *Summoniti ad gradum Servientis ad Legem Suſcipiendum, die Lunæ proximo ante feſtum Purificationis* Mariæ, *&c.* (*k*)

(*k*) *Dugd.* Chr. Ser. p. 53.

About four Years after this, *ſc.* the fifth of *November*, 1387, he was by the *King*, *Richard* II, made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and advanced to be a Judg of the Land; who being now placed in an high and ſpacious Orb, he ſcattered the Rays of Juſtice about him, with great Splendor. In this Poſt he continued many Years, manifeſting, in all his Actions, an inflexible Virtue and Honeſty.

And, indeed, it fell out at laſt, that he had an extraordinary Occaſion laid before him, for the Proof and Tryal thereof; upon which we find he prov'd as true as Steel: For the greateſt Dangers could not affright him from his Duty and Loyalty to his diſtreſſed Maſter, *King Richard* II, unto whom he faithfully adhered, when moſt others had forſaken him; to his preſent Loſs indeed, but his future eternal Renown.

For in the Cataſtrophe (*l*) of that *King*'s Reign, this Reverend Judg, unable and unwilling to bow, like a Willow, with every blaſt of Wind, did freely and confidently ſpeak his mind; like the Noble Biſhop of *Carliſle*, *Thomas Merks*, in the ſame Time and Cauſe: Who, when it was moved in *K. Henry* IV's Parliament, what ſhould be done with *K. Richard*, whom they had unworthily Depos'd, 'roſe up, and thus boldly diſcharg'd his Conſcience herein (*m*):

(*l*) *Weſtc.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Cock.* Mſ.

[*m*] *Bak.* Chron. in K. H. 4.

My LORDS,

The Matter now propounded, is of marvelous Weight and Conſequence, wherein there are two Points chiefly to be conſidered; the firſt, Whether King Richard *be ſufficiently put out of his Throne? The ſecond, Whether the Duke of* Lancaſter *be Lawfully taken in? For the firſt, How can that be ſufficiently done, when there is no Power ſufficient to do it? The Parliament cannot, for of the Parliament the King is the Head; And can the Body put down the Head? You will ſay,* But the Head may bow down it ſelf: *And ſo may the King reſign. It is true, but of what force is that, which is done by force? And who knows not, that King* Richard's *Reſignation was no other? But ſuppoſe he be ſufficiently out, yet how comes the Duke of* Lancaſter *to be Lawfully in? If you ſay,* By Conqueſt, *you ſpeak Treaſon; for what Conqueſt without Arms? And can a Subject take Arms againſt his lawful Soveraign, and not be guilty of Treaſon? If you ſay,* By Election of the State, *you ſpeak not Reaſon; for what Power hath the State to Elect, while any is living that hath Right to Succeed?*

Much to this purpoſe was the Biſhop's Speech; and to the ſame was Judge *Cary*'s Practiſe, who differing from his Brother, Juſtice *Markham*, in Opinion, he oppoſed the Proceedings for Procurators, in regard of his Oath, to take *K. Richard*'s Reſignation, his true and undoubted Soveraign (*n*).

(*n*) *Weſtc.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Cockinton*, Mſ.

This Cauſe he purſued with ſo much Zeal and Earneſtneſs, that at the entrance of *King Henry* IV into the Engliſh Throne, about the Year of our Lord 1400, he was, by that Prince, Baniſh'd his Country, and his Goods and Lands were Cónfiſcated; nor do I find they were reſtored to him; but to his Son, in part, they were, as I ſhall ſhew more fully, when I come to ſpeak more particularly of him, under the Title of Sir *Robert Cary*. Which Son the Judg had by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Holloway*, of *Holloway* in this County, Eſquire, the Relict of the Lord *Guy de Bryan* of *Tor-Bryan*, in this County alſo;

alſo; ſo Mr. *Weſtcot* (*o*). But more truly, it was by *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Guy de Bryan*, by his firſt Wife, who was Daughter and Heir of *William Holway* of *Holway*, as Sir *W. Pole* informs us (*p*).

[*o*] Pedigrees of *Dev.* Gentlem, Mſ.

[*p*] Deſcrip. of *Dev.* in *Tor-Br.* Mſ.

This Loyal and Venerable Perſon was Baniſh'd, it ſeems, into *Ireland*, for there, we are expreſly told, he died, and (*q*) as *Fuller* tells us, it was about the Year of our Lord 1404; which ſuggeſteth to us, that he was no leſs than four Years in Baniſhment: A long while, God knows! for an aged Perſon, of a nice and tender way of Living, to be confin'd to the Shades of Miſery and Sorrow.

[*q*] *Hook.* Ped. of this Family in the Cuſtody of *W. Cary* of *Clovelly*, Eſq;

In what part of that *Kingdom* his ſacred Remains do lie, I no where find; nor any thing elſe remarkable of him, more than what occurs in his Poſterity; of whom I may have frequent occaſions to Diſcourſe hereafter, when I come to the ſeveral Ages and Times wherein they lived.

But here, as in his moſt proper place, I ſhall take occaſion, according to my promiſe, to add his moſt Valiant Son, Sir *Robert Cary* of *Cockinton*, *Kt.* He was Born, moſt likely, at *Holway*, in the Pariſh of *North-Lew*, in the North-Weſt Parts of this County and was the eldeſt Son, among a numerous Iſſue, of Sir *John Cary*, *Kt.* (at firſt, one of the Judges of the Honorable Court of *King's Bench*, and from thence, preferd and made Lord Chief Baron of the Court of *Exchequer* (*r*)) and his Wife afore mentioned. He was the true Image of his Father, not only reſembling him (as *Virgil* ſaid *Aſcanius* did *Æneas* his Father) in Countenance and Bodily Deportment (*ſ*),

[*r*] *Iz.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 71.

[*ſ*] *Weſtc.* Deſ. of *Dev.* in *Cock.* Mſ.

Sic oculos, ſic ille manus, ſic ora ferebat:

But rather in his Virtues, eſpecially of Wiſdom and Fortitude; altho' for Skill in Arms, which was not his Father's Profeſſion, he far excelled him; by which means he got into Favour with that moſt puiſſant Prince *K. Henry* V, Conqueror of *France*.

In the beginning of whoſe Reign, a certain *Knight-errand* of *Arragon*, having paſſed thro' divers Countries, and performed many Feats of Arms, to his high Commendation, arrived here in *England*, where he challenged any Man of his Rank and Quality, to make Tryal of his Valor and Skill in Arms. This Challenge Sir *Robert Cary* accepted; between whom a cruel Encounter and a long and doubtful Combat was waged, in *Smith-field*, *London*: But at length, this Noble Champion vanquiſhed the preſumptious Arragonoiſe; for which, *K. Henry* V, reſtored unto him good part of his Father's Lands, which, for his Loyalty to *K. Richard* II, he had been deprived of by *K. Henry* IV; and authoriz'd him to bear the Arms of the *Knight of Arragon*, viz. *In a Feild Silver, on a Bend Sable three white Roſes*: Which the Noble Poſterity of this Gentleman continue to wear unto this day. For, according to the Laws of Heraldry, whoſoever fairly in the Field Conquers his Adverſary, may juſtify the Bearing of his Arms (*t*).

[*t*] *Iz.* quo ſup. p. 72.

Sir *Robert Cary*, aforeſaid (*u*), married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Philip Courtenay* of *Powderham*-Caſtle, by whom he had Iſſue *Philip*; who by *Thomaſin* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *William Orchard*, of *Orchard* in Com. *Somerſet*, Eſq; had Iſſue Sir *William Cary*, *Kt.* who had two Wives; firſt, *Anne* Daughter of Sir *William Powlet*, by whom he had Iſſue *Robert Cary* of *Cockinton*, who had three Wives, and Iſſue by them all; by *Margery* his third Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Foukeroy* of *Dartmouth*, he had Iſſue *Robert*, unto whom he gave *Clovelly* in this County; which proſpers greatly in this Honorable Name unto this day. Sir *William Cary* had to his ſecond Wife *Alice*, Daughter of Sir *Baldwin Fulford* of *Fulford*, in this County *Kt.* from whom deſcended the Noble Families of *Cary* in the Eaſtern Parts of *England*; of which there were, at the ſame time, two Earls, *Monmouth* and *Dover*, one Viſcount *Faulkland*, and one Baron *Hunſdon*. VVhich is an Honour very few Families in *England* can pretend unto: And this ſhall ſuffice for the preſent.

[*u*] Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Cokinton.*

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1374. R. R. Edw. 3.

Or three Torteauxes with a Label of three points B.

COURTENAY

WILLIAM, Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and Cardinal, was a Native of this County, and Born about the Year of our Lord, as we may gueſs, 1334; his eldeſt Brother *Hugh*, being Born 1327 (*a*).

(*a*) *Dugd.* Bar. V. 1. p. 639.

I ſhould have thought, he had received his firſt Breath at *Colcombe*, one of the antient Seats of this Noble Family, ſtanding in the Pariſh of *Cullitor* in the South-Eaſt Parts of this Province, about three Miles from *Axminſter*. For there, we are inform'd (*b*), did his Father, the Earl of *Devonſhire*, reſide; and his Grand-father, who departed this Life, *Anno* 1291, before him, in the Reign of K. *Edw.* 1. But we are poſitively aſſured (*c*), that this Noble Prelate was Born at *Exminſter*, a little Pariſh that giveth name to the Hundred, about four Miles below the City of *Exeter*, on the Weſt ſide of the River *Ex*.

(*b*) Id. ibid.

(*c*) De *Exminſt.* ubi ſe natum dicit. in Addend. Angl. Sac. V. 1. p. 795.

(*d*) Deſc. of *Dev.* in the Barony of *Plimton*. Mſ.

He was, ſaith Sir *W. Dugdal*, *the fourth, the fifth Son*, ſaith Sir *W. Pole* (*d*), *of* Hugh Courtenay, the third of that Name, but the ſecond of that Houſe, who had the Title of Earl of *Devon*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Eſſex* and *Hereford*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, who was Daughter to K. *Edw.* 1.

Some, indeed, of this Name, came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, as may appear from *Battle-Abby-Rolle*; but the firſt of this moſt Noble Family that came to reſide here, was *Reginald de Courtenay*, who, with his Son *William*, accompanied hither, out of *France*, *Elenor*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *William*, the fifth Duke of *Aquitain*, the Wife of K. *Hen.* 2.

Which *Reginald*, was younger Son of *Florus*, according to *Dugdal*, of *Peter*, according to Monſ. *de Bouchet* (*e*), who was a younger Son of *Lewis le Groſs*, King of *France*. The elder Son of *Florus*, floriſhes in *France* to this day, under the high Title of *Prince de Courtenay*. Of which Family, Monſ. *de Bouchet*, afore-mentioned, hath written, in French, a large Hiſtory in Folio. The Reign of *Lewis le Groſs* aforeſaid, began in the Year of our Lord 110[illegible], which was long after the Conqueſt; and therefore it is impoſſible for his Poſterity to come into *England* with the Norman Conqueror.

(*e*) Le Septieſme & dernier fils du Roy Louis le Groſs & de la Reyne Adelais, fut Piere de France qui a produit la Branch Royale de Courtenay. Hiſtoire Geneal. de la maiſon Royale de Courtenay. Cap. 1. p. 5.

This *Florus*, and his Iſſue, were the firſt who aſſumed the name of *Courtenay*, from the Mother, an Heir Female of that Family (*f*).

(*f*) This Account is taken from *Dug.* Loc. quo ſupra. p. 634.

Reginald de Courtenay, aforeſaid, being in great Favor with K. *Hen.* 2. had committed to his Gardianſhip, by that King, *Hawiſe* and *Matilda*, two Daughters and Heirs, by two ſeveral Husbands, of *Maud* or *Matilda*, Daughter of *Randolph Avenel*, and *Adeliza*, ſole Daughter and Heir to *Adeliza*, Daughter of *Baldwin de Brioniis*, ſirnamed *Sap*, a noble Norman Knight, by *Albreda* his Wife, Neice to *William* the Conqueror; which laſt *Adeliza*, was Siſter and Heir to *Richard* her Brother; on whom K. *Will.* 1. beſtow'd the Honor of *Okeham-ton*, the Caſtle of *Exon*, and the Sheriffalty of *Devon*.

Wh[illegible]

Which Daughters, by each Husband being great Heirs, and in Minority, were by K. *Hen.* 2. as was ſaid before, committed to the Cuſtody of this *Reginald de Courtenay*; he therefore diſcerning the Advantage he had, by thus being their Gardian, by the King's conſent, took *Hawiſe* the elder for his own Wife; and match'd *Mawd* or *Matilda*, the younger, to *William de Courtenay* his own Son, by a former Wife, who came into *England* with him. Thus *Dugdal.*

But there is a far different and truer Account given of this matter, by a no leſs faithful and skilful Antiquary, in thoſe Affairs, than *Dugdal* himſelf, who acknowledges (*g*), he had ſeen no more of this Buſineſs, than what the Monk of *Ford*, in his Genealogy of this Family, reports; which Sir *W. Pole* expreſly ſays, *is altogether falſe* (*h*).

(*g*) Ibid. p.637.

(*h*) Quo Prius.

I ſhall therefore preſent before you the Hiſtory of this Affair, as it is found in the Pedigree, taken out of the Leiger-Book of *Okehampton*, in that Author's own words (*i*).

(*i*) Deſc. of *Dev*, in the Barony of *Okehampton*.

Baldwin de Brioniis or *Sap*, afore-mentioned, had, by his Wife *Albreda*, Neece to *William* the Conqueror, iſſue *Richard*, *Adela*, and *Emma*. *Adela*, tho' married, died without iſſue. *Emma* was married twice; firſt, unto *William Avenel*, by whom ſhe had iſſue *Ralph* or *Randulph Avenel*; and ſecondly, unto *William Averinches* or *de Abrincis*, by whom ſhe had iſſue *Robert de Averinches.*

Richard, the Son and Heir of *Baldwin de Sap*, Lord of *Okehampton*, having no Iſſue of his own, loved *Robert Averinches*, his Siſter *Emmas* Son, by her ſecond Husband; and cauſed him to take Homage of the Knights, of the Honor of *Okehampton*, and made the Tenants of all the Mannors belonging to his Barony, to ſwear their Fealty to him, as unto his Heir and their Lord. And ſhortly after this, the ſaid *Robert Averinches* departed out of *England*, and took unto Wife the Daughter of *Godwin Dole*, beyond the Seas; and begot on her *Matilda* his Daughter; which was married to the Lord of *Ayncourt*.

Richard being dead, *Adela*, tho' ſhe had no iſſue of her own to ſucceed her, ſucceeded her Brother in the Inheritance, and made *Ralph Avenel*, the eldeſt Son of her Siſter *Emma*, her Heir, to ſucceed in her Inheritance, and the Honor of *Okehampton*; unto whom *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwal*, Uncle to K. *Hen.* 2. did offer his Daughter in Marriage; upon his refuſal whereof, and his marrying the Siſter of *Richard de Redvers*, Earl of *Devon*, and *William de Vernon* the Earl of *Cornwal*, grew angry, and ſwore he would cauſe him to loſe his Honor of *Okehampton.*

Whereupon, the Earl ſent for *Matilda*, Daughter of *Robert de Averinches*, remaining beyond the Seas; and brought an Aſſize againſt the ſaid *Ralph Avenel*; that is to ſay, a Tryal, Whether *Robert de Averinches* were ſeized of the Honor of *Okehampton*, by the Homage of the Knights, and Fealty of the Tenants of the Mannor, the day he went beyond the Seas? And whether the ſaid *Matilda* be the next Heir of the ſaid *Robert*? All which being found accordingly, *Ralph Avenel* loſt the Honor of *Okehampton* to this day.

Which *Matilda*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert de Averinches*, was twice married, firſt, as 'twas ſaid, unto the Lord of *Ayncourt*, by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Hawiſe* of *Ayncourt*; and ſecondly (being brought into *England*) ſhe became the Wife of *Robert Fitz-Roy*, natural Son to K. *Hen.* 1. by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Matilda.*

Which *Matilda*, after the death of *Robert Fitz-Roy* her Father, was by K. *Hen.* 2. given in Marriage unto *Reginald de Courtenay*, whom Q. *Elenor* brought with her into *England*: And *William de Courtenay*, his Son by a former Wife, by the Advice and Command of his Father, took unto him *Hawiſe*, the elder Siſter of *Matilda*, his Father's Wife; who begot on her *Robert Courtenay.* The ſaid *Matilda* continuing Barren, the Honor of *Okehampton* came unto *Robert Courtenay*, Son of *Hawiſe* of *Ayncourt*. Thus Sir *W. Pole.*

And to let us ſee, that this is not *gratis dictum*, the ſaid Knight confirms what he ſays by ſeveral Deeds; ſome brief Tranſcript whereof, ſo far as is neceſſary to my preſent Occaſion, follows:

Univerſis, &c. Hadewiſia *de* Courtenay *ſalutem. Noveritis*, &c. *me conceſſiſſe*, &c. *Teſtibus* Roberto *de* Courtenay *&* Reginaldo *fratre ſuo, Filiis meis*, &c.

Notum ſit quod Ego Reginaldus *de* Courtenay, *Conſenſu* Matildæ *Uxoris meæ Conceſſi*, &c. But of this enough.

Which *Robert Courtenay*, Son of *William* and *Hawiſe* his Wife, Son of *Reginald Courtenay*, marry'd *Mary*, Daughter and, at length, ſole Heir to *William de Redvers*, ſirnamed *de Vernon*, from the Place in *France*, where he was born, Earl of *Devon*; which afterward brought that Earldom into this noble Family; in which it flouriſhed for at leaſt ten Generations in very great Honor.

Whereby we ſee that this great Prelate, *William Courtenay*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, was moſt Nobly, nay, Royally Deſcended. Dr. *Holland* informs us (*k*), That another Branch of the Family of *Courtenay*, in *France*, came to be Emperor of *Conſtantinople*, and enjoy'd that Dignity for three or four Deſcents. So that had *Horace* lived in his Age, and had him for his Patron, he might more probably have ſaluted him, than he did his *Mecænas*, with a (*l*)

(*k*) *Camb.* Brit. in *Dev.* p. 35. num. 15. Edit. ult.

(*l*) *Her.*

Courtenaie atavis edite Regibus—

Oh! thou that Springs
From Race of Kings,

Nor

Nor were his perſonal Virtues and Accompliſhments, any way unworthy of the Noble, or rather the Royal, Stem, from which he ſprang; A Conſideration whereof I ſhall proceed unto, and begin with the Place where he had his Education, and that was in the famous Univerſity of *Oxford*; where, from his tender Years, he diligently applied himſelf to his Studies; and, as what he moſt affected, eſpecially to the Study of the Civil and Canon Laws (*m*), which, at that time, did beſt qualify for the Preferments of the Church; and that with ſuch happy Succeſs, that he was deſervedly honor'd with the Title of, *Doctor utriuſq; Juris*, Doctor of both the Laws.

(*m*) Etiamnum adoleſcens Juris Cæſarii, Pontificiiq; ſtudio gnaviter incubuit. *Godw.* de Præſul. Angl. in Cant. p. 172.

Being thus qualify'd for, he entred into, Holy Orders; ſoon after which, the Preferments of the Church flowed in amain upon him; for he had one Prebendſhip in the Church of *Exeter*, another in the Church of *Wells*, a third, in the Church of *York*; beſides abundance of rich Benefices.

Notwithſtanding which, it ſeems, he did not quit his accademical Life: but continued ſtill in the Univerſity, where he grew into ſo great Reputation, for his Parts and Learning, as well as his Parentage (*Qui quidem Regem ipſum Cognatione attingebat*, ſays the Hiſtorian (*n*)) that he was choſen, *A. D.* 1367, Chancellor thereof; it being the free and earneſt Deſire of all the Maſters, Regent and Non-Regent, that he would adorn that Province (*o*). Which, in thoſe Days, was not a meer Honorary, but a Reſidentiary Office. The great Man undertook it accordingly, and continued therein about the ſpace of three Years; at the Period whereof, he left it, being very worthily promoted to the See of the Church of *Hereford*; unto which he received his Conſecration. *A.* 43 *K. Edw.* 3. in the Year of our Lord 1369 (*p*). A Biſhoprick of good Value, rated in the Pope's, Eighteen hundred Florens, and in the King's Books, 768 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* ob. q. *per Annum* (*q*).

(*n*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. *Oxon.* Lib. 2. p. 398.

(*o*) Flagitantibus ultrò Magiſtris Regentibus & Non-Regentibus ut Provinciam illam ornare dignaretur. Id. ibid.

(*p*) *Godw.* ubi Sup. in Epiſ. Heref. p. 540.

(*q*) Id. ibid. p. 546.

In this Chair doth this honorable Prelate continue for the ſpace of five Years and ſix Months; and then was he tranſlated to an higher, *viz.* that of *London*, *Anno* 1375, valued yearly to the Pope, in Three thouſand Florens, and to the King, in 1119 *l* 8 *s.* 4 *d.*

About three Years after this, *viz.* 1378, a learned Author tells us (*r*), what I know ſome diſpute (*ſ*), That he was advanced to the Purple, and became a Cardinal of the Church of *Rome*; the higheſt Dignity therein, next to the Tripple-Crown.

(*r*) Id. ibid. p. 245. in *London.* & in Catal. Cardinal. in Calce iſtius Lib. p. 175.

(*ſ*) Dr. *Heylin.*

Near about this time, there aroſe (*t*) a ſecret Grudg between his Eminence the Cardinal, and *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, the King's Uncle; which at length brake out into an open Feud, inſomuch, the Biſhop was grievouſly traduced, and beſpatter'd by the Duke; which the Londoners hearing of, took very ill, and in great Numbers flew to Arms, beſet the Duke's Houſe, and would have ſlain him outright, had he not conſulted his own Safety, by a very timely Flight.

(*t*) *Godw.* De Præſul. *Lond.* p. 245.

When the Londoners underſtood that, they began to fit Materials wherewith to burn his Palace; but the more charitable Biſhop interpoſed herein, and with many Intreaties, very hardly prevail'd with them to ſpare it. The Ground of which Difference was ſomthing relating to the Opinions of *Wickliff*; of which they who would ſee more, may conſult the *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, written by that painful Martyrologiſt Mr. *Fox* (*u*).

[*u*] V. 1. p. 487.

This honorable Prelate, Biſhop *Courtenay*, having continued in the See of *London* for the ſpace of ſix Years, upon the barbarous Murder of *Simon Sudbury*, by the Shame and Diſgrace of Rebels, *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw* (*x*), (the Monks of that Church electing, and the King, *Rich.* 2. alſo conſenting) was tranſlated thence to the Archiepiſcopal Throne of *Canterbury*, *A. D* 1381, the Valuation whereof in the King's Books, we are informed, is, 2816 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* *per An.* which pay'd, befor the Reformation, to the Pope of *Rome*, Ten thouſand Florens (every Floren, in our Mony, being worth 4 *s.* 6 *d.*) for its Firſt-Fruits, and for the Pall 5000 (*y*).

[*x*] *Speed's* Hiſt. of Great *Britain*, pag. 717.

[*y*] *Godw.* De Præſul. Cant. pag. 225.

The Ceremonies of the Inſtalment being over, and the Temporalties of that Church, upon payment of the accuſtomed Homage to the King, being reſtor'd, the Arch-Biſhop came to his Palace at *Lambeth*, over-againſt *Weſtminſter*; where a certain Monk, ſent by the Prior and Convent of *Canterbury*, preſented him with the Holy Croſs in theſe words, *Pater Reverende* (*z*), *Reverend Father, I am come as the Meſſenger of the higheſt King, who beſeecheth, requireth, and commandeth thee, that thou would'ſt undertake the Government of his Church; and that thou would'ſt Love and Protect her: In token of which Meſſage, I deliver into thy Hands the Banner of this great King, to be born by thee.* And with that he delivered the Croſs into his Hands.

[*z*] Nuncius ſum ſummi Regis, &c. ibid. p. 172.

Theſe things thus diſpatched, the new Arch-Biſhop betook himſelf to the Execution of his Place and Office; firſt, he began, by his Eccleſiaſtical Authority, to reſtrain the Bailiffs of the City of *Canterbury* from puniſhing, by their Lay-Authority, the ſin of Adultery, and other Crimes, which were wont to be corrected by the Authority of the Church.

Next, he Summoned a Synod at *London*; wherein he condemned, as heritical, the Opinions of *Wickliffe*, which, for the greateſt part, are received for Orthodox in the Reformed Churches this Day; and even in thoſe times were well embraced, not only among the Vulgar, but the Learned themſelves. Altho' indeed, but few Men then, had the Courage to vindicate them, it being of ſuch dangerous Conſequence in reſpect to the World, ſo to do: For *Robert Rugg*, our Country-man, as I may ſhew hereafter, an eminent Perſon, a Doctor of Divinity, and Chancellor, at that time, of the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and *Thomas Brighe-*

Brightwell, a Doctor of Divinity likewise, for favoring of those Tenents, were brought by this Arch-bishop, to a Recantation. However, *Nicholas Hereford* and *Philip Repindon*, Doctors of Divinity (the last of which, was afterwards Bishop of *Lincoln*, and a Cardinal) together with *John Ashton*, M. A. when they would not be removed from their Opinion, he proceeded against them, to the Sentence of Excommunication.

After this, Arch bishop *Courtenay* celebrated another Synod; in which, himself preached a Latin Sermon, on this Text, "*Super murum* Jerusalem *constitui Custodes*, Is. 62. 6. *I have set my Watchmen upon thy Walls, O* Jerusalem! At which time, the Parliament met also; wherein, when some certain Peers were to be Impeached, for raising Sedition between the King and his Nobles, the Canons of the Church forbidding the Presence of Clergy-men, in any Matters wherein Blood might be concerned, the Arch-bishop, with his Suffragans, were pleased to withdraw, according to their Duty; having first entered their Protest in these Words, which, for that they do but rarely occur, I shall here insert.

Cum de jure & Consuetudine Regni Angliæ *ad Archiepiscopum* Cant. (*) *&c.* Whereas by the Laws and Constitution of the Kingdom of *England*, it belongeth to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, his Suffragans, Fellow-bishops, Abbots, *&c.* in Right of their Baronies which they hold from the King, as Peers of the Realm, to be Personally present, with other the Peers in Parliament; yet, forasmuch as in this Parliament, there come some things to be Transacted, at which, by the holy Canons, it is not lawful for them to be there, they Protest that they go out, reserving every one his Right of Peerage safe unto himself. (a).

[*] Godw, ubi antea.

[a] Protestantur porrò se abituros, jure Paritatis Cujuslibet eorum semper nihilominùs salvo. Ib. 173.

But how Zealous soever this most reverend Prelate shewed himself, in relation to the Church, he was not, it seems, over Eager in his Defence of the Court of *Rome*. For in his time, *A.* 1388, another Parliament being called at *Cambridg*, among other things, it was Enacted, *That it should not be Lawful for any one for the future, to accept of any Ecclesiastical Promotion in* England, *by Colation from the Pope*. And if any one thereafter should so do, he was by this Law excluded the King's Protection: and the Patron had Power to present, as if the Place were actually void. A bold Stroke for those Times.

However, this great Prelate was a zealous Defender of the Revenues and Priviledges of the English Church: For when the Laity in Parliament, a little before this, *sc. A.* 1385 (*b*), had attempted, under K. *Rich.* 2. to dispossess the Clergy of their Temporal Estates, *William de Courtenay* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, 'tis said, most stiffly opposed it; alledging, that the Church ought to be Free, and not in any wise to be Taxed by the Laity: and that himself would rather die, than that the Church of *England* should be made a Bond-maid. The King having heard both Parties commanded the Commons to silence, and caused their Petition to be razed out, saying, *He would maintain the English Church in the Quality of the same State, or better, in which himself had known it to be, when he came to the Crown.* Which indeed is a Matter which highly redounds to the Honor of the Arch-bishop, as well as of the King.

[b] *Speed*'s Hist. of Gr. Brit. in K. Ri. 2. p. 726.

After this, Arch bishop *Courtenay*, being well defended by the Pope's Bulls, set himself upon the Visitation of his Province; who having gone thro' *Rochester*, *Chichester*, *Worcester*, and *Wells*, came at last to *Exeter*; where he found not, that ready Obedience he expected, any more than *Simon Mepham* had done before, when he attempted the like Affair. For *Thomas Brentingham*, then Bishop, and late Lord High Treasurer of *England*, upon divers Pretences, required his Dioceses not to submit to the Archiepiscopal Visitation. But then at length, by the ill Management of the Business, among some of his under Officers, as was said before (*c*), the Bishop was forced to submit himself to his Metrapolitan. Whereupon his Grace, as became a good Christian, and a true Gentleman, generously pass'd by all Offences, and admitted him into his Favor, as formerly he had been.

[c] In Bp. *Brent.*

While these things were thus transacting, *John Waltham* also, Bishop of *Sarum* (*d*), taking Example from *Exeter*, plucked up his Spirits, and depending much on that Favor, he thought he had with the King, did refuse likewise to submit to the Arch-bishop's Visitation; pretending that Pope *Urban* the sixth, from whom he derived his *Diplomas*, was new deceased. But the Arch bishop being no less skilful in the Law, than the Bishop of *Salisbury*, very well knew, that his Power of Visitation did not depend upon the Papal Authority, however he might think, it might some way support it; he proceeded therefore in his Visitation, with a *Non obstante* to Bishop *Waltham*'s Appeal to *Rome*; and did so toss him with Ecclesiastical Censures, that he thought it his wisest Course to let fall his Appeal, and make trial of his Grace's Clemency; and this he found so large and generous, that at length, upon his due Submission also, by the Intercession of the Earl of *Salisbury*, he was received likewise into his Favor. Insomuc, after this time none of his Suffragans would ever presume to question his Power of Visitasion; for no Resistance was of Proof against him: all his Opposers that gave him any Trouble, gave the most Disgrace to themselves; and were soon suppressed, as a certain Author tells us (*e*), by his high Blood, strong Brains, full Purse, skill in the Law, and plenty of powerful Friends, both in the English and Roman Court.

[d] God. ut sup. p. 175.

[e] Ful. Worth. p. 251.

Not long before his Death, he demanded of the Clergy of his Province, the sixtieth Part of the yearly Rent of their Revenues: How he succeeded herein generally, is not mentioned; but

but he was oppoſed in it by the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, who would not ſuffer it to be Collected i his Dioceſs. Whereupon an Appeal was made to the Pope, but, *pendente-lite*, the Arch biſhop died.

The perſonal Virtues of this high Prelate were very eminent, eſpecially theſe two, hi Piety, and his great Humility.

For the firſt, we have this Confirmation; his raiſing a demoliſhed College at *Maidſtone* i *Kent*, for ſecular Prieſts; whoſe yearly Rents, at the Diſſolution of Abbies in K. *H.* 8. time amounted to an Hundred and forty Pounds.

He was likewiſe very Beneficial to his Church of *Canterbury* (*f*), giving a thouſand Marks and more, which was a vaſt Sum in thoſe Days, towards the building of the Body of it, th Cloyſters, and the Cloſe.

He gave one rich Cap, wrought with Red, and adorned with precious Stones; alſo on Image to the high Altar, repreſenting the holy Trinity (*g*), and ſix of the Apoſtles, conſiſ ing of an Hundred and ſixty Pound Weight in Silver; which at three Pounds *per* Pound V lue, amounts to about Four hundred and eighty Pounds more. He gave alſo very rich Cope and Veſtments to the ſame Church.

Beſides theſe things, he reſtored the Church of *Mepham* to the Uſe of the infirm Brother which was much fallen into Decay; and builded four new Houſes near adjoyning to it. H beſtowed likewiſe abundance of Money, in repairing and adorning the Buildings belongin to his Seat, eſpecially the Caſtle of *Saltwod*.

He gave moreover, ſix choice Books to his Church of *Canterbury*, to wit,

S. Auguſtini *Milleloquium.*
A large Dictionary, in 3 Volumes.
De Lira, in 2 Volumes,

Which Books, *Richard Courtenay* his Kindſman, and ſomtime Biſhop of *Norwich*, was poſſeſs during his Life, who entred into a Bond of Three hundred Pounds, that they ſhou be reſtored to the Church aforeſaid, by his Executors after his Death. He gave farther, m ny things to the Church of S. *Martin* at *Exminſter* aforeſaid, where, 'tis ſaid, he was bor For all which his Liberalties, there was an Anniverſary appointed to be celebrated for him b two Monks, to pray for his Soul; as there had been before, for *Simon Iſlepe*, his Pred ceſſor.

Having thus beheld his Munificence, let us next behold his Humility, the moſt endea ing Ornament of a great Man: and we find him (*h*) repreſented under this Character, *Th he was affable*, in particular, *to the Monks of his Church*; *he was Pious, and very Mercif* How great his Modeſty and Humility were, may farther appear from that Clauſe of one Wi which runs thus, *Voluit & ordinavit, quod quia non reputavit ſe dignum (ut dixit) in ſua M tropolitana, aut aliqua Cathedrali aut Collegiatâ Eccleſia Sepeliri.* Becauſe he did not think hi ſelf worthy to be buried in his Metrapolitan, or in any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, h therefore Willed and Ordained to be buried in the Church-yard of the Pariſh-Church *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, in the place appointed for *John Botelere* his Eſquire (*i*).

This high born Prelate at length, as all muſt, whether high or low, yielded to Fate, a ter he had well Governed his Province almoſt twelve Years; ſo ſays Bp. *Godwin* (*k*): Fu fourteen; ſo the *Obituarium Cantuarienſe* (*l*), with the addition of ten Months and twen three Days, as Mr. *Wharton* tells us. This hapned to him at his Palace at *Maidſtone* afor ſaid, the laſt Day of *July* (*m*), *A. D.* 1396.

By his laſt Will, he appointed his Interment at the place, where it ſhould pleaſe God th he died: and in a former, he had ordered it to be in the Church of *Exeter*, near the hig Croſs there: but where it was, is not ſo apparent. For however he had ordered that h Interment ſhould be at *Maidſtone*, yet a late Author tells us (*n*), That the King, *Rich.* 2. b ing then at *Canterbury*, commanded his Body to be brought thither; and that he lieth Interr in the great Church there, at Prince *Edward*'s Feet; on the South-ſide of S. *Thomas*'s Shrin under a noble Alabaſter Tomb. But Mr. *Weaver* ſeemeth to be of another Opinion in th matter: For however this honorable Prelate may have an honorary Tomb in his Church *Canterbury* (as it was the Practice of Old, as well as of later Days, in relation to Men eminent Rank and Quality, to have Monuments in more places than one) (*o*) yet he poſitive concludes, that he lieth buried at *Maidſtone* in his own Church, under a plain Grave-Ston (a lowly Tomb for ſuch an high-born Prelate) upon which his Portraicture is delineate and this large Epitaph inlaid with Braſs about the Verge (*p*).

Nomine Willielmus, *En!* Courtnaius, *Reverendus,*
Qui ſe poſt obitum legaverat hic tumulandum,
In preſenti loco quem jam fundarat ab imo;
Omnibus & Sanctis titulo ſacravit honoris,
Ultima lux Julii *ſit vitæ terminus illi;*
M. *ter* C. *quinto decies nonoque ſub anno.*
Reſpice Mortalis quis quondam, ſed modo talis,

Qu

[*f*] Plura bona in vita ſua fecit Eccl. ſuæ Cant. ſc. ad fabricam navis, &c. Dies obit. Arc. Cant. apud Whart. Angl. Sac. V. 1. p. 61.

[*g*] Unam Trinitatem cum ſex Apoſtolis Centum Sexaginta Librarum, &c. Id. ib.

[*h*] Id. ib.

[*i*] Can. Lichfi. ſucceſſion. Archiep. Cant. apud Whart. Ang. Sac. quo ſupra p. 121.

[*k*] De Arch. Ep. Cant. ubi ſup.

[*l*] Apud Whar. quo antea.

[*m*] Weav. Fun. Mon. p. 285.

[*n*] Whart. in Addend. Ang. Sac. V. 1. p. 795.

[*o*] Weav. ib. p. 225.

[*p*] Id. ib. p. 285.

Quanquam & iste fuit, Quam Membra Calentia gessit.
Hic Primas Patrum, Cleri Dux, & Genus altum,
Corpore valde decens, sensus & acumine clarens.
Filius hic Comitis generosi Devonienſis:
Legum Doctor erat, celebris quem fama serenat.
Urbs Herefordenſis, *Polis inclita* Londonienſis,
Ac Dorobernenſis *sibi trinæ Gloria sedis.*
Detur honor dignus sit Cancellarius (q) *Ergo;*
Sanctus ubique Pater, prudens fuit ille Minister
Nam largus, Lætus, Castus, Pius, atque Pudicus
Magnanimus, Justus, & Egenis totus Amicus.
Et quia Rex, Christe, Pastor bonus Extitit iste,
Sumat Solamen, nunc tecum quiesumus. Amen.

[q] Sure it is to be understood Cardinal, for he was never Chancellor. Weav. ib.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1390.
R.R. Rich. 2.

Or three Torteauxes, with a Lable of three Points Azure.

COURTENAY

SIR *Peter*, Knight of the Garter, called by *Dugdal* (a), Sir *Piers de Courtenay*, was the ſixth Son of *Hugh*, the ſecond of that Name, Earl of *Devon*. He was younger Brother to the Arch-biſhop, above mentioned, by the ſame Parents; and ſo probably born at the ſame place. [a] Baron. of Engl. V. 1. p. 639.

This Gentleman was a true Son of *Mars*, and actuated with ſuch heroic Fire, that he wholly addicted himſelf unto Feats of Arms. The firſt Proof he gave of his Valor, was in a Sea-Fight, againſt the Spaniard, in the Expedition of the great Duke of *Lancaſter*, when he went to challenge the Crown of that Country, in Right of *Conſtance* his ſecond Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Don Peter the Cruel* (b), about the Year of our Lord 1378: At what time he was aſſiſted by Sir *Philip Courtenay*, *Kt.* his valorous Brother, who was the firſt Founder of that truly honorable Family of the Name, which this Day floriſheth, (and God grant it always ſo to do) at *Powderham* Caſtle in this County. In which Fight, Sir *Philip* was ſore wounded, but eſcaped the Hands of his Enemies (c). After which, in 7 *K. R.* 2. he was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for ten Years. [b] Speed. Chr. in K. *R.* 2. [c] Dugd. Quo antea.

Sir *Peter Courtenay* aforeſaid, was alſo ſore wounded in that Fight, and taken Priſoner: But for his Enlargement, he had a Grant from the King, of the Benefit of the Marriage of *Richard*, the Brother and Heir of *Thomas de Poinings*.

His next Scene of Action, was the Court of *France*; in which he followed that manly Exerciſe of Juſts and Tournaments; now juſtled out of Faſhion by your Carpet Knights, who regard no Arms, but thoſe which are for Embraces; wherein he behaved himſelf ſo bravely, that he was much honoured by the King of *France* himſelf. Hence, in the 7th of K. *Rich.* 2. he had Licenſe to ſend into *France*, by *Northampton Herald*, and by *Anlet Purſevant*, eight Cloths of Scarlet, Black, and Ruſſet, to give to certain noble Men of that Realm. As alſo, two Horſes, ſix Saddles, ſix little Bows, one Sheaf of large Arrows, and another Sheaf of Croſs-bow Arrows, for the King of *France*'s Keeper: Likewiſe a Grey-hound, and other Dogs. All which were for Preſents to the French, in reſpect to the great Honor that King had done him, at ſuch time as he Combated there, with a Knight of that Realm.

Here I ſhall crave leave to ſpeak ſomthing, as to the Manner and Magnificence wherewith theſe Juſts and Tournaments were wont to be ſolemnized.

And this, from that particular one held here in *England*, A. 1390, of which we have this Account in Sir *Richard Baker*'s Chronicle (*d*): ‘ In the 13th Year of K. *Rich.* 2. a Royal
‘ Juſts was proclaimed, to be holden within *Smithfield* in *London*, to begin on *Sunday* next
‘ after the Feaſt of S. *Michael*; which being publiſhed, not only in *England*, but in *Scotland*,
‘ in *Almaigne*, in *Flanders*, in *Brabant*, and in *France*, many Strangers came hither. Amongſt
‘ others, *Valerian* Earl of St. *Paul*, that had married K. *Richard*'s Siſter; and *William*, the
‘ young Earl of *Oſtervant*, Son to the Earl of *Holland* and *Heinault*. At the Day appointed
‘ there iſſued forth of the *Tower*, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, ſixty Courſers Ap-
‘ parelled for the Juſts; and upon every one an Eſquire of Honor Riding a ſoft pace. After
‘ them came forth four and thirty Ladies of Honor, *Froiſard* ſaith, three Score, mounted on
‘ Palferies, and every Lady led a Knight with a Chain of Gold. Theſe Knights being on
‘ the King's part, had their Armor and Apparel garniſhed with White Hearts and Crowns
‘ of Gold about their Necks. Undoubtedly on the other part, whoſoever undertook to per-
‘ form it againſt the King, they were but very little leſs Glorious and Magnificent. They came
Riding through the Streets of *London* unto *Smithfield*, at what time we need not queſti-
on, but this our valiant Knight, Sir *Peter*, or Sir *Piers Courtenay* made one. The Juſts laſt-
ed divers Days, ſome ſay four and twenty; which were grac'd all the time with the King
and Queen's royal Preſence; who lay at the Biſhop's Palace by St. *Paul*'s Church, and kept
Open Houſe for all Comers.

[*d*] In Life and Reign of K. *R.* 2.

In the 11th of *K. Rich.* 2. was Sir *Peter* made chief Chamberlain to the King, a place of great Honor and Truſt; whoſe Fee is an hundred Pound yearly, and ſixteen Diſhes each Meal, with all the Appurtenances (*e*). But his martial Mind was more intent upon Glory in the Feats of Arms, than upon the ſoft Dalliances of a Court Life. He obtained therefore the ſame Year, Licenſe to go again to *Calais*, with *John Hoboldod*, Eſquire, to challenge the French for the Performance of certain Feats of Arms, and behaved himſelf bravely there. Whereof the enſuing Hiſtory, which I have met with in a certain Manuſcript, contains a full Demonſtration; which I ſhall here relate, with very little Variation, in the Words of my Author (*f*).

[*e*] Cham. Preſ. State, Part 1. p. 150.

[*f*] Weſtc. Deſ. of Dev. in the Earls thereof, MS.

‘ In the Reign of *Charles* the 6th, *King* of *France*, *A. D.* 1390, were divers noble
‘ Knights in his Court, Men at Arms, and of great Proweſs; three whereof were of great
‘ Name, *Monſieur de Bauciquant*, *Monſieur Raynant de Roy*, and *Monſieur de St. Pie*, all
‘ Gentlemen of the King's Chamber; who had proclaimed a great Tournament, to be
‘ held the 20th of *Novemb.* 1389, and valiantly performed it accordingly: at which were
‘ preſent an hundred Gentlemen at Arms of the Engliſh Nation: If our Sir *Peter* were not
‘ there at firſt, he came ſoon after to *Paris*; and after he had reſted a few Days, he chal-
‘ lenged *Monſieur Tremouly*, a noble Gentleman, who having obtained Leave of the *King*,
‘ accepted the ſame, and appointed the Day and Place.

‘ The time being come, the *King*, aſſociated with the Duke of *Burgundy*, and other high
‘ Eſtates, were preſent to behold it; the firſt Courſe was exceedingly well performed by
‘ both parties, with high Commendation; but the *King* inhibited any farther Proceedings,
‘ ſeemingly offended with our Knight, who had made Sute to do his utmoſt. Sir *Peter*
‘ herewith grieved, thought good to leave the Court and Country; at which the *K.* was very
‘ well pleaſed, and ſent him an honourable Gift at his Departure (the Duke of *Burgundy* did
‘ the like) and commanded *Monſieur de Clary*, a great Lord of his Train, to accompany him
‘ to *Calais*, then in Engliſh Hands.

‘ By the way thither, they Viſited *Valerian*, the third of that Name, Earl of St. *Paul*,
‘ who had marred *King Richard*'s Half-ſiſter *Maud*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Holland*, and
‘ Widow to *Hugh Courtenay*, the younger Son of *Hugh* Earl of *Devon*, Sir *Peter*'s eldeſt
‘ Brother, where they had fair Reception; and ſitting one Night at Supper, communing of
‘ various Arguments, among other things, the Earl asked Sir *Peter*, *How he liked the Realm*
‘ *of* France, *and his Opinion of the Worth of the Nobility thereof*? To whom Sir *Peter*, with
‘ a ſomwhat ſower Countenance, replied;

That he found in *France* nothing to be compared to the Magnificence there was in *England*; tho' for friendly Entertainment, he had no Cauſe to complain; but for the chief Cauſe that moved him to come into *France*, he returned unſatisfied. For I proteſt, *ſays he*, before this honourable Company, that if *Monſieur de Clary* had come into *England* and challenged any of our Nation, he ſhould have been fully anſwered. Whereas other Meaſure hath been tendered to me in *France*; for when *Monſieur Tremouly* and I engaged our Honor, after one Launce broken, the *King* commanded me to ſtay. I have therefore ſaid it, and wherever I come will ſay, That in *France* I was denied Reaſon, and Leave to do my utmoſt.

‘ *Monſieur de Clary* eſpecially, was much moved at theſe Speeches; yet having it in charge
‘ from the *King*, to conduct Sir *Peter* ſafe to *Calais*, for the preſent he forbore. But the Earl
‘ replied, *Let me tell you Sir* Peter, *it appears to me, that you depart from* France *with much Ho-*
‘ *nor, in regard, the King did vouchſafe to Entreat you to ſtay the Fight; whom to Obey, is both*
‘ *Wiſe and Commendable.*

‘ Sir

'Sir *Peter* having now taken his leave of the Earl, paſſeth on in his Journy with *Mon-*
'*ſieur de Clary*; and as ſoon as they were entred the Engliſh Territories, he heartily thanked
'him for his noble Company: But *Monſieur de Clary*, having admitted a deep Impreſſion
'to be made in his Mind, by Sir *Peter*'s eager Speeches at the Earl of St. *Paul*'s, began thus
'to accoſt him:

Now Sir, I have done my Duty, in performing the King my Maſter's Commands, in conducting you to your Friends. However, before we part, I muſt remember you of thoſe inconſiderate Speeches you lately uttered, in contempt of the Nobility of *France*; and that you may have no cauſe to boaſt when you arrive in *England*, that you were not fully Anſwered, Lo! here I am, this Day, or Tomorrow, (tho' Inferior to many other of our Country) to do you Reaſon: not out of any Malice to your Perſon, or vainglorioufly to boaſt of mine own Valor, but to preſerve the Fame and Luſtre due to the French Nation; which never wanted, ſure, Gentlemen at Arms, to anſwer any Engliſh Challenge whatſoever.

You ſpeak well and nobly, *quoth our Knight*, and with very good Will I accept your Challenge: and Tomorrow I will not fail to attend you, Armed with three Launces, according to the French Cuſtom.

'Upon this Agreement and Reſolution, Sir *Peter Courtenay* went for *Calais*, there to fur-
'niſh himſelf with Arms and Accoutrements proper for the Combat. And the Lord *War-*
'*ren* then Governor there, was made privy to the Buſineſs.

'The next Day he returned according to his Promiſe, to meet *Monſieur de Clary* between
'*Calais* and *Bulloigne*; with whom went the Lord Governor and other Gentlemen, to behold
'the Combat.

'At the firſt Courſe, either Party broke well; but at the ſecond, by default of the En-
'gliſh Knight's Armor, he was hurt in the Shoulder: which moved the Lord *Warren* to tell
'*Monſieur de Clary*, *You have done diſcourteouſly to hurt* Courtenay, *his Armor being broken.*
'To which he anſwered, *I am ſorry*; *but to govern Fortune is not in my Power: It might*
'*have hapned to me, what befel him*; and ſo they parted.

Of which Action, perhaps Sir *William Dugdal* (*g*) may be underſtood, when he ſaid, *That Sir* Piers de Courtenay *did not ably manifeſt his military Skill and Valor, at a Tournament held in* France, *to his high Renown.*

[*g*] Bar. V. 1. p. 640.

However *de Clary* came off with *Courtenay*, his welcome to his King, upon his return, was very ſharp and ſevere; an Argument he had not acquitted himſelf to expectation. Nor did Sir *Peter*'s Action better pleaſe the King of *England*; for there was a Meſſage brought him from K *Rich.* 2. *That he the ſaid Sir* Peter Courtenay *now at* Calais, *ſhould forbear to exerciſe any Feats of Arms with the French, without the ſpecial leave of* Henry de Percy, *Earl of* Northumberland.

Theſe things being well over, in the 14th of the ſame King, Sir *Peter* was made Conſtable of *Windſor* Caſtle: And in his 16th Year, when divers Knights came out of *Scotland*, to challenge the Engliſh to certain Feats of Arms one . . . . . *Darrel* challenging Sir *Peter*, they ran at one another with ſharp Spears. For all which his brave Exploits, he was, by K. *Rich.* 2. made one of the Knights of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. (*h*)

[*h*] Sir W. Pole's Deſcr. of Dev. in Fam. Sold. MS.

It was not long after this, when this noble Chevalier had another Combat with a far more mighty Champion than any of thoſe afore-mentioned, by whom he was ſoon foil'd, and that was Death; which took him off by an unhadpy Stroke in the Flower of his Age, in the 10th Year of the Reign of *K. Hen.* 4. *A. D* 1409.

Where he died is not certain; but he lieth Interr'd in the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter*, *Exon*, about the Middle of the Body of it, near his Father the Earl of *Devonſhire*'s Tomb, where a fair Grave-Stone, richly inlaid with gilded Braſs; containing the Portraicture of the ſaid Sir *Peter*, Arm'd Cap-a-pe, might heretofore be ſeen: whoſe Epitaph, ſo much of it as remaineth, here followeth (*i*).

[*i*] Iz. Mem. of Exet, p. 60.

Devoniæ *Natus Comitis, Petruſque vocatus*
Regis Cognatus, Camerarius intitulatus:
Caliſiæ Gratus, Capitaneus enſe probatus.
Vitæ privatus, fuit hinc ſuper Aſtra relatus:
Et quia ſublatus, de Mundo tranſit amatus.
Cœlo firmatus, maneat ſine fine Beatus.

Which Verſes are thus Tranſlated in my laſt quoted Author:

The Earl of *Devonſhire*'s Son, *Peter* by Name,
Kin to the *King*, Lord Chamberlain of Fame.
Captain of *Calais*, for Arms well approved;
Who dying, was above the Stars removed.
And well beloved, went from the World away,
To lead a bleſſed Life in Heaven for aye.

C.

Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1413. R. R. Hen. 5.

Or three Torteauxes.

COURTENAY

RICHARD, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*, was born at *Powderham* Caſtle in this County. He was, we are expreſly told (*a*), ſecond Son of Sir *Philip Courtenay* of that place, *Kt.* by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Wake* of *Biſworth*, *Kt.* Which Sir *Philip*, was the fourth (ſo ſome) (*b*), the fifth Son (ſo others) (*c*), of *Hugh Courtenay*, the ſecond of that Name, Earl of *Devon*, and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of that puiſſant Prince, *Edw.* 1. *K.* of *England*; by which we ſee how nearly related this venerable Prelate was to the Blood-Royal.

[*a*] Sir W. Pol. Deſcr. of Dev. in Powderh. MS.
[*b*] Id. ib.
[*c*] Dugd. Bar. V. 1. p. 635.

But omitting theſe, as things not properly his own, let us go on with the Hiſtory of his Life. He had the Education of his Youth under his Uncle *William*, Lord Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* (of whom before) who it ſeems, took him as his own adopted Son; which is the Title his Grace beſtowed upon him in that Clauſe of his Will, by which he gave him a Legacy of an hundred Marcs. The Words are theſe (*d*);

[*d*] Angl. Sac. V. 1. p. 416.

Item Lego R. C. *filio & alumno meo* C. *Marcas.*

'I beſtow upon *Richard Courtenay*, my Son and Foſter-child, an hundred Marcs.

Being thus tender to him, the Arch-biſhop took very great care about his Education; and had him well brought up in Virtue and Learning; for ſo are we informed (*e*), *Cura ipſius, bonis Literis eſt inſtitutus*, By his overſight he was bred a Scholar. Having ſo great a Man for his Foſter-father, he had the Univerſity of *Oxford* to his Nurſing-mother: ſo that being under the Nurture of ſuch eminent Parents, he could not miſs of very great Improvements. What particular College had the Honour of this Gentleman's Reſidence therein, I do not find: But this I do (*f*), That he was a very ſucceſsful Student, and became excellently Learned; and was eſpecially skilled in the knowledg of both Laws, Civil and Canon, as his Uncle the Arch-biſhop was.

[*e*] Id. ib.

[*f*] Ful. Wor. in Dev. p. 252.

His great Uncle aforeſaid, even from his Youth, had devoted him to the Service of the Church of God, and deſigned him for the Clergy. And that he might the better encourage him to undertake the holy Function, he not only beſtowed large Sums of Mony upon him to train him up in Learning, but ſome particular Gifts, leading and enclining him thereunto (*g*). Thus he bequeathed unto him by his Will many Books, in caſe he would be a Clergy Man; and his beſt Mitre, if it hapned that he ſhould be a Biſhop.

[*g*] Multos Libros in caſu quo Clericus eſſe velit & optimam Mitram meam, &c. Whart. quo ſupra.

Nor was the young Gentleman wanting to the good Wiſhes of his moſt reverend Uncle; for ſoon after his deceaſe, he was admitted into holy Orders; and not long after that, *viz.* near the Year of our Lord 1402, was he made Dean of St. *Aſaph*: and on the firſt of *June*

1403,

1403, he was choſen one of the Canons of the Church of *York*. During all which time, we may conclude him a Reſidentiary in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; for about the Feaſt of St. *John* the Baptiſt, 1406, he became Chancellor thereof (*h*): ſo again, *A.* 1408; and again, *A.* 1411, and *A.* 1412; an Argument he was held to be an excellent Governor: this being in thoſe Days more than an honorary Office, as was ſaid before. During which time, ſo gracious was he with the King, *Hen.* 4. that his Majeſty, at his deſire, beſtowed upon that Univerſity, a very large Silver Croſs, double Gilded with Gold (*i*). Nor was he in leſs Favor with K. *Hen.* 5. his Son, that puiſſant Prince; for at his earneſt Suit and Endeavor, he was, by the Monks of the Church of *Norwich*, choſen their Biſhop, in the Year of our Lord, 1413, 1 *Hen.* 5. a Biſhoprick, whoſe yearly Value in the King's Books, is ſaid to be 899 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* *q.* but in *cenſu Romano*, it was Rated at 5000 Ducates. He was conſecrated by the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, *Thomas Arrundel*, the ſame Year, in the Preſence of the King, and a great Concourſe of the Nobility (*k*): but being hindred at that time by the weighty Affairs of the King and Kingdom, wherein he was employed, he did not live to be Inſtalled. For in the ſecond Year after his Conſecration, K. *Hen.* 5. going into *France*, with his victorious Sword in Hand, demanding the Crown thereof, as his Right and juſt Due, this honorable Prelate attended him thither. Where, while that warlike Prince was carrying on the Siege of *Harflew* in *Normandy*, the Biſhop was taken ill of a Dyſentery or Bloody-Flux, whereof he ſoon after died, in the Strength and Vigor of his Age; on the 14th or 16th of *Septemb.* 1415.

(*h*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. l. 2. p. 402.

(*i*) Quo flagitante Crucem argenteam prægrandem deauratam. Id. ib.

(*k*) Godw. de Præſul. Norw. p. 495.

If any are ſo curious, as to be willing to know what he was, as to his Perſon, he deſcends unto us under a very honorable Character (*l*), That he was by his Blood Noble, for Stature Tall and Proper, of comly Countenance, an eloquent Tongue, and every way a graceful Preſence of Body.

(*l*) Sanguine nobilis ſtatura procerus, facie decorus Lingua facundus omnique Corporis venuſtate peronatus. Monac. Norw. quo ſupra.

As to his Benefactions, he had not time enough to do much, yet ſomthing he did to eternize his Memory; for *Thomas Cobham* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, having laid the Foundation of a public Library in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, died before he could bring it to perfection: And however there were ſeveral other Benefactors thereunto, yet the Work received its laſt Hand in the Time, and by the Care of this honorable Prelate; as we are expreſly told by the laborious Author of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the ſaid Univerſity (*m*).

(*m*) Ant. a Wood. l. 2. p. 49.

He was a Prelate of eminent Learning, and great Sanctity of Life; which, with his erect Preſence of Body, won him great Love and Favor among all Men, but eſpecially with the King; *Qui eum implicatiſſimis regni negotiis ſemper voluit intereſſe*; who would always concern him in the moſt involved and intricate Buſineſs of the Realm. All which notwithſtanding, inexorable Death took him off untimely, to the great Loſs both of Church and State in thoſe Days.

Being thus dead in *Normandy*, his venerable Remains were brought from thence into *England*, and with great State Intomb'd at *Weſtminſter*, on the North-ſide of Sir *Edward*'s Tomb, behind the high Altar (*n*), among the royal Sepulchres of our Kings, Where, having none of his own, I ſhall ſubjoyn the Epitaph which I find on his Grandſire's Monument, the Lord *Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*, in the South Iſle of the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter* Exon; where that illuſtrious Perſon lieth in Effigy, all in Armor, Croſs-legg'd, curiouſly cut in Stone: over which, in a Marble Table, is this Inſcription.

(*n*) Monach. Norw. apud Whart. Loc. quo ſup. p. 416.

Epitaphium Domini Bohuoni *Illuſtriſſimi*
quondam Comitis Herefordiæ,
O! Bohunne *Comes! claro de ſanguine Nate!*
En! rapit vitæ Stamina Parca tuæ.
Dejicit Illa viros illuſtri ſtemmate Natos;
Inſuper obſcuros dejicit Illa viros.
Aſpicite humanam Bohunni *in imagine Sortem?*
Cunctos Mors pandâ Falce cruentâ Secat.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1418.
R. R. Hen. 5.

Argent a Bend Sable charged with three Roſes of the Field within a Bordure B. entoyred with Mitres *Or* (*).

[*] Weſt. Surv. of Dev. in Bps. of Exon. MS.

CARY

JOHN, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, was a Native of this County. But before I proceed farther, I cannot but obſerve, that he is generally called *James*, by Mr. *Hooker*, and others. And Bp. *Godwin* himſelf, altho' he calls him *John*, in his Catalogue of the Biſhops of *Exeter*, p. 471. calls him *James*, in that of his Biſhops of *Litchfield*, p. 377. the Ground whereof I do not pretend to know. But a late Author hath undertook to decide the matter, by aſſuring us, That his right Name was *John*; *Id enim verius ei Nomen*, as his Words are (*a*).

[*a*] Whart. Ang. Sac. V. 1. p. 452.

He was the younger Son of the forementioned Judg *Cary* (*b*), and ſo probably born at *Holway*, his Mother's Inheritance; which was ſomtime the Seat of this Family, before it ſettled at *Cockinton* The Hiſtory of this Biſhop's Life comes very imperfect to us; and is almoſt as ſhort as his Prelacy in the Church. What the Education of his Youth was, I no where find; nor the firſt Preferments which he had: Altho', as to the firſt, he had undoubtedly a very good one, ſuitable to his Birth and Quality; and for the ſecond, ſome to begin with, tho' we are ignorant what they were; a certain Author of our own ſeems to intimate (*c*) as if he had been ſomtime Dean of St. *Paul's London*; when he tells us, That Dr. *Valentine Cary*, was the ſecond of this illuſtrious Family, who enjoyed that Dignity. The Notice we have of him is very improbable, That he was at *Rome* made Biſhop of *Litchfield* (*d*), but by whom, my Author does not ſay. For moſt likely the Pope, *Martin* the fifth, in whom the Schiſm that had harraſſed the Church of *Rome* almoſt forty Years ended, was not reſident there, at that time. To ſalve this matter a little, he might indeed be choſen Biſhop of that place at the time he was at *Rome*; but going to the Pope at *Florence* for his Inveſtiture, while he was there, the News of the Vacancy of the Biſhoprick of *Exeter*, by the death of *John Catherick* (not mentioned by *Hooker*, in his Catalogue of the the *Exeter* Biſhops, having preſided there but two Months) came thither alſo. Biſhop *Cary*, being very gracious with his Holyneſs at that time, had that See beſtowed upon him; which was the more welcome, we need not queſtion, becauſe in his own Country.

[*b*] Iz. Mem. of Exet. p. 71.

[*c*] Weſtc. Surv. of Dev. in his Cat. of Bps. of Exon.

[*d*] Full. Worth. in Dev.

Biſhop *Godwin* informs us, that *Cary* ſucceeded *Catherick*, not only in *Litchfield*, but in *Exeter* *Ei ſucceſſit certe non ſolum* Lichfeldiæ *ſed* Exoniæ *etiam* (*e*) whereas a late Author ſays, what *Godwin* tells us of the Succeſſion of *James Cary* in the Dioceſs of *Litchfield*, and his Tranſlation thence to the See of *Exeter*, ought to be rejected (*f*) I Suppoſe he intends it only, as to Biſhop *Cary's* holding thoſe two Biſhopricks at once, in that he ſays afterwards, the ſame day the Pope remov'd *John Cary* Biſhop of *Litchfeild* to the See of *Exeter*, he made *William Heyworth*, Abbot of St. *Albans*, Biſhop of *Litchfeild*.

[*e*] In Epiſc. Ex. p. 471.

[*f*] Whart. quo ſupra.

Now

Now let no one think (as Dr. *Fuller* gravely adviſeth (*g*)), that for this Biſhop to be tranſlated from *Litchfield* to *Exeter*, was any Degradation; for though in our time, *Litchfield* be almoſt twice as good as *Exeter*, *Exeter* then, was almoſt four times as good as *Litchfield*; as appears by the Valuation of their Incomes into Firſt-Fruits, in thoſe Days, *Exeter* paying the Pope Six thouſand Ducates, whileſt *Litchfield* pay'd only Seventeen hundred at the moſt; as Biſhop *Godwin* hath inform'd us in his excellent *Commentary*, *de Præſulibus Angliæ* (*h*).

(*g*) Quo Antea.

(*h*) P. 381, & 478.

Now however Biſhop *Cary* had the Grant of both theſe Biſhopricks, it pleaſed God, that he ſhould not live to enjoy either: So true is that trite and common Saying:

Multa cadunt inter Calicem, ſupremaq; labra——

Between the Cup and th' upper Lip,
Happen may many a Slip.

Thus, though one may have two Cups in his Hand, yet ſome intervening Accident may ſo hinder, that he may taſte of neither: It ſo hapned in reſpect to this Prelate, for while he was at *Florence* in *Italy*, in his way into *England*, he ſickned and dy'd there; and there he lieth intomb'd. So that he did not ſurvive his being made Biſhop of *Exeter*, above ſix Weeks; nor did he ſit a Minute in his Epiſcopal Throne there.

Another Gentleman there was of this Name, ſometime Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, Dr. *Valentine Cary*, who, we are told, was Born in *Northumberland*; what Relation he had to the *Devonſhire* Family of this Name, I cannot ſay; though undoubtedly (as may appear from his Arms) he was a Deſcendant from it.

He was conſecrated Biſhop of this *Dioceſs*, *Novemb.* 20th, 1620; in whoſe time, the City of *Exeter* was heavily infeſted with the Plague of Peſtilence; ſo that he lived not much in the Palace, but in the Country.

Having well-governed this Church about ſix Years, on the 10th of *June*, 1626, he died; and lies buried in the North ſide of the Choir of St. *Paul*'s Church, *London*, whereof he was Dean.

He hath a ſtately Monument of Marble, with his Effigies poutray'd in Alabaſter, erected in his Memory; firſt placed in an Iſle at the upper end of his own Church at *Exeter*; but ſince removed, and put up in the North ſide of the Wall of the Choir, oppoſite to the Veſtiary *Door*; where this Epitaph may be ſeen.

In Memoriam
Valentini Cary *olim hujus Eccleſiæ*
Epiſcopi.
Qui obiit x° *die* Junii, MDCXXVI.
Sanguis Jeſu Chriſti, purgat me ab omni Peccato.

C.

Arms——

Flor. A. D. 1477.
R. R. Edw. 4.

Or three Torteauxes; a file in cheife with three Labels B. [*]

Motto. Quod verum Tutum.

[*] Iz. Mem. of Exet. in the Catal. of Bps.

COURTENAY

PETER, Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, we are expreſly told (*a*), was Born at *Powderham* in this Shire. He was a younger Son of Sir *Philip Courtenay*, of that Place, Kt. by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Hungarford* (*b*), who was, by *Joan* his Wife, Widow of Sir *James Chudleigh* Kt. and Daughter of *Alexander Champernon* of *Beer-Ferrers*, Son of Sir *John Courtenay* of *Powderham*-Caſtle, Kt (*c*); and he, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Wake*, *Kt.* was the Son of Sir *Philip Courtenay*, fourth Son of *Hugh*, the ſecond of this Name, Earl of *Devon*, and *Margaret* his Wife, who ſettled *Powderham* upon him, and his Poſterity, in the days of *K. Edw.* 3. where, worthy of their noble Anceſtry, they have floriſhed ever ſince, now above Three hundred Years, and God grant them ſtill to floriſh.

[*a*] Ful. Worth. in Dev.

[*b*] *Godw.* De Præſul. in Epiſ. *Ex.*

[*c*] Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Powderh.*

Before we proceed farther, it may not be ungrateful to the Reader, to give ſome brief Account of this Place: *Powderham* had antiently Lords of the ſame Name (*d*); in the days of *K. Edw.* 2. 'tis ſtoried, that *John Powderham* (*e*) alias *Powdras*, a Tanner's Son, gave out, that himſelf was the true *Edward*, eldeſt Son of the late *K. Edw.* 1. and by a falſe Nurſe was changed in his Cradle; and that the then *K. Edw.* 2. was a Carter's Son, laid in his place: but being to be Hang'd for his Treaſon and Forgery, he confeſſed he was perſwaded thus to ſay, by the inſtigation of a Familiar-Spirit, which he had kept in his Houſe, in the likeneſs of a Cat, three Years before; that aſſured him he ſhould be *King* of *England* (*f*).

[*d*] Id. ibid.

[*e*] *Iz.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 41.

[*f*] Bak. Chr. in K. Edw. 2.

The Caſtle of this Name, ſtands near the Confluence of the River *Ex*, and the Riveret *Ken*; about ſix Miles below the City of *Exeter*, on the Weſt ſide of the *Ex*, in a fruitful and pleaſant Place, as a Modern Poet ſings (*g*).

[*g*] Riſd. Surv. of Dev. in Powderh. Mſ.

Where Ex *meets curled* Ken *with kind* Embrace,
In chryſtal Arms they clip fair Powderham *Place.*

It was built, ſaith *Cambden* (*h*), by *Iſabel de Ripariis*, Daughter of *Baldwin de Ripariis*, or *Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*; and hath a fair Proſpect of that River.

(*h*) Brit. in Dev.

This Mannor, at firſt, *William de Ow*, a noble Norman, held by the Conqueror's Gift, *viz.* *William* of *Normandy*; he is called in *Speed* (*i*), *William* of *Anco*, who being accuſed of Conſpiring with *Robert Mowbray*, and other Lords, to deprive *K. William Rufus* both of Crown and Life, and of ſetting up *Stephen de Albermarle*, his Aunts Son, whilſt he dared combat with his Accuſars, had his Eyes pluck'd out by the *King*'s Command, and his Virilities taken off. But hereof enough.

(*i*) Hiſt. of Brit. in K. W. Ruf. p. 444.

Mr. *Peter Courtenay*, of whom we are treating, having ſpent ſome time in laying a good Foundation of Learning in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, for his better Improvement in Knowledg and Science, went to Travel; and going beyond Sea, he came to *Padua*, a famous Univerſity in *Italy*, where, an Argument he had applied himſelf to that kind of Study before, he was created Doctor of Laws (*k*). How long he tarried in theſe Parts, is uncertain, but likely enough it is he viſited *Venice*, being but twenty four Miles from *Rome*; and ſeveral other Places, before his return.

(*k*) *Godw.* De Præſul. Wint. p. 295

Being come back into *England*, he went once more to *Oxford*, where he was Incorporated, by that Univerſity, into the ſame Degree he had taken at *Padua* (*l*). Having now on his Doctors Degree, he was made Arch deacon of *Exeter* (valued in the King's Books at 60 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum* (*m*)); after which, he was advanced to the Deanry of the ſame Church; if we may credit a late Author herein (*n*), who tells us, *That a Controverſy happning between the Mayor and Citizens of* Exeter, *and the Company of Taylors, after great Charges, it came to be determined by the King*, Edw. 4. *whoſe final Order therein, was ſent to Dr.* Peter Courtenay, *then Dean of that Church, to be delivered unto both Parties*; which Deanry is valued at 158 *l. per Annum*, in the King's Books.

(*l*) Id. ibid.

(*m*) Valor Benefic. in Devon.

(*n*) Izaac Quo Sup. p. 89.

About two Years after this, *viz.* *Anno* 1477, he was prefer'd to the Epiſcopal Throne of *Exeter*; and Conſecrated in St. *Stephen*'s Chappel, at *Weſtminſter*, where the Commons now uſe to ſit in Parliament, by *Thomas Bourchier*, Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Month of *November*, the ſame Year. At his coming thither, he found the North Tower of his Cathedral Church unfiniſhed, for however now there be two Towers, diſtinguiſhed by their Site the South, wherein is a Cage of ten very ſweet and tunable Bells; and the North, in which is the great *Peter*-Bell; yet at the time of this honorable Prelate's Inſtalment, the North Tower was not far advanced; whereupon, he forthwith undertook, and ſate about the Work, and, in the ſhort time he remained Biſhop here, at his own Charges and Expenſe he brought the ſame to perfection; and it is now a very noble and ſtately Piece of Building. Which having thus finiſhed, that it might not remain an empty and uſeleſs Steeple, Biſhop *Courtenay* was pleaſed farther, at his proper Coſt, to furniſh with one Bell, of an immenſe Magnitude, weighing, as we are told (*o*), Twelve thouſand and Five hundred Pounds. So that by reaſon of the weight and bigneſs of it, it can't be rung out, without the help of ma-

(*o*) Id. ibid. p. 2.

ny Men; which that it may be the better done, it hath a double Wheel, and two distinct Ropes fasten'd to them; by help whereof, it may be done (*p*). It retains the Founder's Name, and from him it is call'd *Peter*'s-Bell, unto this Day.

(*p*] Quæ propter pondus immensum, sine multorum hominum labore, non potest pulsari--- Godw. quo prius.

Here, by a profitable Digression, give me leave to speak something of the first Invention, and Inventor of Bells in Churches.

As to the Invention of them; they were designed to congregate People, for the Worship and Service of God. Upon the far and wide spreading of christian Families, Bells became more serviceable to this purpose, than either the silver Trumpets among the Jews, or the Voices of Men from the tops of Steeples, in Practise this day among the Turks and Mahometans; they being of a much deeper and louder sound: For which great Conveniency, a certain Author tells us, he thinks they were devised by Divine Inspiration (*q*).

[*q*] *Weste.* Des. of Dev. in *Cathed.* of *Exon.*

From this let us proceed to the first Inventor of them, and we are informed it was *Paulinus* Bishop of *Nola*, a City in *Campania Fœlix*, fourteen Miles from *Naples* towards the East, an excellent and famous Prelate of equal standing in time, with St. *Hierom* and St. *Augustin*, who used them first in his Church and Dioceſs; hence *Nola* in Latin is used to signify a Bell. And 'tis not unworthy our Observation, that no Law, Sect, or Profession of Religion whatsoever, have the use of Bells, for Divine Service, in their Temples, but only the Christians.

Unto this great and famous Bell was Bishop *Courtenay* pleased to add a Clock (the Citys Time-Intelligencer to this day), and unto the Clock a Dial, of very curious Invention, especially for that Age; for it shews the variable Changes of the Moon, the Passage of the Days of the Month, and the Hours of the Day, all running with the Clock. Now let it be considered, Clocks will be found not only a very useful, but an admirable Invention, which speaking by the sound of a Bell, at just intervals, and periods of Time, do proclaim the Hours of the Day or Night; by benefit whereof, Blind-men that can see no Sun nor Shadow, and Sick-men confin'd to their Beds, may know how the Time goes, and how long they have been there, tho' asleep all the while (*r*). The most curious Piece, in this kind, is the famous Clock of *Strasburgh*, in *Germany*; the Invention of *Conradus Dasypodius*, one of that Nation: but this is a younger Brother to that at *Exeter*, almost by an Hundred Years. The Use of Clocks was first brought into Churches, in the time of *Phocas*, the Emperor, and *Sabinianus* the Pope, who lived about the Year of our Lord 600.

(*r*) Hist. of Man. Arts, p. 7.

Bishop *Courtenay* having, with many great Advantages, well-govern'd the Church of *Exeter* about the space of nine Years, upon the death of *Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester*, the famous Founder of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford* (*Cui in toto Christiano Orbe haud temerè reperias aliud conferendum*, says the Historian (*s*), another such can hardly be found in the whole Christian World) was from hence translated thither. This was done by the peculiar Favor of K. *Hen.* 7. (*t*), unto whose Cause and Interest he had shewed himself very Faithful, against that bloody Usurper *Richard* the third.

(*s*) *Godw.* De Præs. Wint. p. 294.
(*t*) Iz. Mem. of *Ex.* p. 94.

Now *Winchester* was at that time, as still, not only of greater Revenues, but double to that of *Exeter*, that being valued but at Six thousand Ducats *per Annum*, this at Twelve, but of higher Honor; for the Bishop of *Winchester* is Prelate of the Garter by his Place; and indeed he is the only One of that Quality in *England*. Hither was he translated *Anno* 1486, so Bishop *Godwin* (*u*); *Bulla Innocentii P. data* 1487, So the Continuator of the History of the Church of *Winton* tells us (*x*).

(*u*) Ibid. p. 295.
(*x*) Apud Whart. Angl. Sac. Vol. 1. p. 319.

In this honorable Chair doth Bishop *Courtenay* continue about the space of six Years, during which time, what his particular Benefactions were to his Church there, or to the Public, I am not informed: Altho' we need not question but there were many Instances thereof, had the Historians of those Times been careful to Record them.

He died on the 22th of *September*, 1492, and as *Godwin* from *Hooker* tells us, lieth buried in his Church at *Winchester*; though where about *Fuller* tells us (*y*) that Author confesses (*z*), he did not know. Much it is indeed, that a Prelate of so illustrious a Birth, should have so obscure a Burial; which makes me think, that however he died at *Winchester*, he was not inter'd there; but brought thence to *Powderham*, in this County: In which Church is a Monument found, on which may be seen something of the Effigies of a Prelate, in his Pontificalibus, as I have been informed; which may well be thought to be this Bishop's, and hath been so accounted.

(*y*) Worth. of *Dev.*
(*z*) In the Engl. Edit.

That this piece of a Page may not be wholly vacant, I shall here briefly consider, the Successor of Bishop *Courtenay* in both his Sees, and that was Bishop *Fox*, in *Exeter* immediately, and in the other mediately, Bishop *Langton* coming between them (*). This Bishop *Rich. Fox*, was a faithful Counsellor, both at Home and Abroad, to K. *Hen.* 7. who successively made him Bishop of *Exeter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*. He was Lord Privy Seal, and of the Privy-Council to this *King*, and his Son K. *Hen.* 8. This noble Prelate's Memory shall be eternally blessed, for being the cause (under God) of reducing *Great Britain* under one and the same Crown; for from the Union of *Jam.* 4. *King* of *Scotland*, and the Lady *Margaret*, K. *Hen.* 7. eldest Daughter, came the Union of these two *Kingdoms*; and *England* and *Scotland* are now but one *Kingdom* of *Great Britain*: When some English Lords objected, That by this means, the Crown of *England* might happen to come to the Scottish Nation. The *King* wisely reply'd (†), *If it should so happen, it would not be an Accession*

[*] *Godw.* De Præs. Wint. & Ex.

[†] Bak. Chron. in K. H. 7. p. 263.

ceſſion of England *to* Scotland; *but of* Scotland *to* England, *as now it is.* This Lady's Portion was but Ten thouſand Pounds, and her Joynture but Two thouſand Pounds a Year. Not the Fortune of ſome of our private Gentry. *Biſhop Fox* was a great Favorer of Learning, in teſtimony whereof, he founded C. C. C. in *Oxford*, and endowed it with above 400 *l. per Annum.* He builded a Free-Grammar School at *Grantham*, where he was born, in *Lincolnſhire*; and another at *Taunton*, in *Somerſet.*

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1480. R. R. Edw. 4.

Argent a Chevron engrail'd Gules between three Crows proper.

Creſt. On an Helmet a Cup d' Or.

CROCKER

SIR *John*, Knight, Cup-bearer to K. *Edw.* 4. was Born at *Lineham*, a pleaſant Seat by the ſide of the River *Taum*, or *Talham*, in the Pariſh of *Taumton* or *Talhampton*, lying about ſix Miles to the South-Eaſt of the Town of *Plymouth*, in this County. This was ſomtime the Inheritance of *John*, ſirnamed from his Houſe, *Lineham* (*a*). In which Name it continued from K. *John*'s days, unto the Reign of *K. Ed.* 3. then *Topcliffe* had it, and his Son after him.

(*a*) Sir W. Pole's Deſc. of Devon. in Lineh.

In the beginning of *K. Hen.* 4th's days, *John Crocker* dwelled here; where his Name and Poſterity have floriſhed ever ſince, in worſhipful Degree unto this day, now near upon three Hundred Years: Not that we are to ſuppoſe, that this Family had its Original here at this time, for it came hither then, whether on the Account of Match or Purchaſe, I cannot ſay; though I ſuppoſe the former, from their Houſe, called *Crockers-Hele* (*b*), in the Pariſh of *Meeth*, in *Sheaber* Hundred, in this County. How long they lived there, before their Removal thence, I do not find; but for many Generations undoubtedly they did, as we may collect from the Name, ſtill adhering to the Place.

(*b*) Id. ibid. in Meeth.

Nor may we think that this was the primitive Seat of this Family, in this Province; for very likely that was at *Crockers-well*, or *Crockern-well*, as 'tis now called, a ſmall Hamlet in *Drews-Teignton* Pariſh; which, we are told (*c*), was the antient Inheritance of *Crocker*.

(*c*) Id. ibid. in *Crocker-Well.*

There is another famous Place in this Province, which ſeems to derive its Name alſo from this Family, and that is *Crockern Tor*, ſtanding in the Foreſt of *Dartmoor*, where the Parliament is wont to be held for Stannery Cauſes; unto which the four principal Stannery Towns, *Taveſtock*, *Plimton*, *Aſhburton*, and *Chagford*, ſend each twenty four Burgeſſes; who are ſummon'd thither when the Lord Warden of the Stanneries ſees occaſion; where they enact Statutes, Laws, and Ordinances, which Ratify'd by the Lord Warden aforeſaid, are in full force, in all matters between Tinner and Tinner, Life and Limb excepted. This memorable Place, is only a great Rock of Moor Stone, out of which a Table and Seats are hewen, open to all the Weather, Storms, and Tempeſts, having neither Houſe nor Refuge near it, by divers Miles. The Burrough of *Taveſtock*, is ſaid to be the neareſt, and yet that is diſtant ten Miles off (*d*).

(*d*) Weſtc. Surv. of Dev. ch. 20. of Stan. Cauſes, Mſ.

Now this Family ſeems rather to have given to, than to have taken Name from, any or all of thoſe Places; for it is of the antient *Saxon* Race; and it was a conſiderable Tribe in theſe Parts, before the Norman Conqueſt. I have heard the preſent Heir of the Family, *Courtenay Crocker* of *Lineham*, Eſq; (who hath been a Traveller, and is a well-accompliſh'd Gentleman) ſay, That when he was in *Saxony*, he met ſome Gentlemen of his Name there; and that they gave the ſame Coat of Arms that he doth. A plain Argument that originally they

hey came out of that Country. One of this Houſe was wont to be free in his Railery, with certain Gentleman, who boaſted much, that his Anceſtors came into *England* with *William* he Conqueror, ſaying, *It was not much for his Honor to be deſcended from thoſe, who came hither only to Rob and Plunder him, and others, of their Lands and Fortunes.*

As to the preſent Seat of the Family, *Lineham* aforeſaid, it is an antient Houſe, which eing grown Weak and Decript thro' Age, is now a Repairing, or rather Rebuilding, by he preſent Poſſeſſor, *Courtenay Crocker* aforementioned, who is a Juſtice of Peace for the County, and a Burgeſs of Parliament, this preſent Year 1699, for the Burrough of *Plimton Morice*, in this Shire There was alſo a Park belonging to the ſame, uſeful both for Sport nd Hoſpitality, and (what I ſhould have mentioned firſt) an antient Chappel, for the more ecent Worſhip and Service of Almighty God, now wholly neglected; altho' methinks, ut of Prudence as well as Piety, it ſhould be reſtored to its primitive Deſignation; I mean f true Devotion, not popiſh Superſtition, it being juſt with God, to ſuffer their Houſes to all, who neglect His.

But to come nearer home to the Perſon before us; moſt of the Heirs of this Family, in ntient Times, were called *John*; no leſs than ſeven ſo named, ſucceeded one the other, without intermiſſion (*e*): Who matched into ſeveral eminent Houſes, as *Arrundel*, *Pollard*, *trode*, *Teo*, and others; and with divers Daughters and Heirs, as *Servington*, *Dauney*, *Bonil*, *&c.* And the preſent Poſſeſſor *Courtenay Crocker* Eſq; Son of *John*, by ..... his Wife, ſter to Sir *Courtenay Pole* of *Shute*, Baronet, married firſt, ... Daughter and Co-heir of *ichard Hillardſon* of *Membland*, Eſq; by whom he hath iſſue, one Daughter; ſecondly, he arried *Sarah*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Tucker* of *Exeter*, Gentleman.

(*e*) Sir W. Pole, Quo Supra.

As to Sir *John Crocker*, what brought him firſt into Favor at Court, whether Courage d Skill in Arms, or readineſs of Addreſs, or what elſe, I do not find; but he became ſo acious with K. *Edw.* 4. that he was admitted his ſworn Servant in the honorable Office of s Cup-bearer; who, *in remuneratione Servitii*, gave (*f*) *A Cup d' Or*, for the Creſt unto his oat Armor; and moreover, beſtowed upon him the Honor of Knighthood.

(*f*) Iz. Mem. Ext. Part 1. p. 22.

Nor was he a Courtier only, but a Soldier, as he fully approved himſelf to be in his own ountry (being at that time retired from the Court) when *Perkin Warbeck*, as he was called, at imaginary Counterfeit Duke of *York*, ſet up by the Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, in hatred to e Houſe of *Lancaſter*, Invaded theſe Weſtern Parts, in the days of King *Henry* 7. where may not be improper to give ſome brief Account of this Action, and the Author of it, (*g*).

(*g*) Speed and Bak. in K. H. 7.

King *Edward* 4. left two Sons at his Death, as ſucceſſive Heirs to the Engliſh Crown; th which were murdered in the Tower, by their treacherous Uncle K. *Rich.* 3. who uſurd their Throne: By whoſe Death in the Field, when K. *Hen.* 7. came to the Crown, the tcheſs of *Burgundy*, Siſter to *K. Edw.* 4. envying him that Glory, bred up a Dutch Boy of an Parentage, but rich Parts and comely Perſon, and taught him how to perſonate the ke of *York*, the youngeſt of *K. Edw.* 4th's Sons; who, as it was given out, was not kill'd, eſcaped beyond Sea. This Youth commonly known by the name of *Perkin Warbeck*, a minitive of *Peter*, doth this Dutcheſs at length trump up, as Heir to the Engliſh Crown, he great Diſturbance of *K. Hen.* aforeſaid: For this *Perkin* going into *Scotland*, found great Credit there, that *James* the *King* of *Scotland* beſtowed upon him, in Marriage, the dy *Katharine Gourdon*, a Lady of excellent Beauty and Virtue and a near Kindſwoman his own. But upon a Truce concluded between *England* and *Scotland*, *Perkin* was comnded to depart thence, who thereupon, with his Wife and Family, ſailed into *Ireland*; ere underſtanding that the Corniſh Men were ready to renew the Rebellion, begun, not g before, by *Thomas Flammock* a Lawyer, and *Michael Joſeph* a Blackſmith, having with only four ſmall Ships, and about ſix Score Men, he Landed in *Cornwal*: which is near ut the ſame Number with which the Duke of *Monmouth* Landed at *Lime-Regis*, in *Dorire*, *A. D.* 1685, and met near with the ſame Succeſs. Being come into *Cornwal*, with Words, and large Promiſes, he ſo prevailed with the People, that he had gotten to him ve Three thouſand Perſons to take his part; with which marching on to *Exeter*, he laid e to that City, his Army being now encreaſed to Six thouſand Men. This Place he aſted with great Violence, and the Citizens defended with as great Valiantneſs; whereof en the King heard, he was about to ſend ſome Forces to the Reſcue of the City; but beforethey came, the Lord *Edward Courtenay*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, and the valiant Lord *Wil*his Son, accompanied with Sir *William Courtenay*, Sir *Edmund Carew*, Sir *Thomas Ful*, Sir *John Hallwel*, Sir *John Crocker*, and other Gentlemen of this County, came to their Upon whoſe coming, *Perkin*, with the Slaughter of Two hundred of his Men in the ult, left the Siege, and retired to *Taunton*; whither being purſued (moſt likely) by the *onſhire* Forces, and underſtanding that the King was at hand with a great Power, many is Men fled from him, and he got into a Sanctuary, in a Town called *Beuly*, near *ampton*; not far from which Place alſo, was the Duke of *Monmouth* taken. But at urrendring himſelf to the King, he was ſent to the Tower; from whence attempting ſcape, he was Hang'd at *Tiburn*. Thus ended the Deſigns of *Perkin Warbeck* (that e in a Play, as *Cambden* calls him) after he had troubled both King and Kingdom for ace of ſeven or eight Years: Towards whoſe Suppreſſion, Sir *John Crocker* ſo ſignally guiſhed himſelf, that he is memorized, among other noble Patriots, for his Valor and

Conduct herein, not only in the private Manuſcript Hiſtories of the County, but the public Chronicles of the Kingdom (*b*).

(*b*) Speed and Bak. in K. H. 7.

How long he lived after this I am not able to ſay; for however a certain Author tells us (*i*), He was High-Sheriff of this County, in the ſecond Year of K. *Hen.* 8. yet I rather think it was his Son; for he is called *John Crocker* Eſq; in five or ſix diſtinct Catalogues of the Sheriffs of this County, which I have by me.

(*i*) Weſtc. Ped. Mſ.

What Year he departed this Life I do not know; he lieth interred in the Pariſh Church of *Taumpton*. What Funeral Monument he hath, or whether any at all, I am not certain.

There have been ſeveral other very eminent Perſons of this Name and Family, whose Merits it may be thought tedious particularly to mention: Only one there is, whom for his great Loyalty to his Prince, K. *Charles* the firſt, and that near Relation I had unto him being Son to his Brother's Daughter, I may not paſs over in ſilence and that is Sir *Hugh Crocker*, *Kt.* who being a younger Brother, was bred a Merchant in the City of *Exeter*. God was pleaſed to bleſs him with great Succeſs a long while in that Employment; inſomuch, he was poſſeſſed at one time, with no leſs than ten Ships, intirely his own. He lived alſo in good Reputation in the City, and was choſen Mayor thereof, *Anno* 1643, at which time *K. Char.* 1. of precious Memory, came thither in purſuit of the Earl of *Eſſex*, the Parliaments General, who with his Accomplices was then marched into *Cornwal*; whom the *King* having Routed and Overthrown, his Majeſty returned to *Exeter* again, where he was pleaſed to confer the Honor of Knighthood upon this Gentleman, at that time Mayor thereof: A Title, which how well ſoever he deſerved, he was not very ambitious of. For he was a Perſon of great Humility as well as of great Integrity, and eminent Loyalty, always expreſſed to that Beſt of Princes, in the Worſt of Times: For which, when the Rebellion became predominant, he ſuffered much, both in Purſe and Perſon. His Compoſition at *Goldſmiths Hall* (*k*) coſt him no leſs than 288 Pounds, as it did at the ſame time his Brother-in-Law, Sir *John Colaton* of *Exeter*, *Kt.* (whoſe Siſter he had married) 244 *l.* 10 *s.* died *Anno* 164-- and lieth interred in ..... *Exon.*

(*k*) Catal. of Comp. Print. 1655.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 149 R. R. Hen.

Argent a Chevron engrailed Gul. between three Leopards Faces B.

[*] Weſtc. Ped. Mſ. *Creſt.* A demy Griffin ſaliant Gul. Arm'd Or without Wings [*].

COPLESTON

JOHN, Eſquire, ſirnamed *The great Copleſton*, was Born at the antient ſeat of the Name and Family, called *Copleſton*, in the Pariſh of *Colebrook*, about four Miles to the North-Weſt of *Crediton*, in this County: From which the Name ſhould be derived, divers have diverſly conjectured (*a*); but all yield to this, at a *quater Foix*, which we term a Croſs-way, where the Ways meet, near the Houſe, is erected a fair ſquare Moor-ſtone, about twelve Foot high, from the ſurface of the Earth, and twenty Inches broad, every ſquare which is now vulgarly termed *Copſton-ſtone*, heretofore *Copleſtone*. Hence is the Family ſuppoſed to take the Name of *Le-Cop-ſtone*, or *Cop-le-ſtone*, which floriſhed here in high Reputation for a long time: Which Stone, altho' not very large, as you have heard, yet ſtands ('tis ſaid) in four ſeveral Pariſhes, *viz. Colebrook*, *Crediton*, *Sandford*, and St. *Mary-l*... *i. e.* All theſe Pariſhes meet in that Stone, *q. in puncto.* It is one intire Stone, roughly

[*a*] Id. in Surv. of Dev. in Copleſt.

ved, with various floriſhes, which ſome have taken for old Saxon Characters, now not legible; and, as I ſuppoſe, never were. But more probable it is, from the hollowneſs on the top like a Mortice, it had ſomtime a Croſs placed thereon, according to the Mode of antient Times.

When this Family firſt grew eminent, I do not find; but if the common Tradition holds true, it floriſhed in theſe Parts before the Conqueſt, as was obſerved before in Sir *Robert Cruwys*. However if ſo, it was ecclipſed, as moſt of the Saxon Race were along while, by the Interpoſition of the Norman Conqueror: For Sir *William Pole* tells us (*b*), He had not found, in all his Search, any of this Name, until the Days of K. *Edw.* 2. in which *William de Copleſtona* was ſet down as a Witneſs to a Deed of Grant, betwixt *Matthew de Wodeton* or *Wootton*, of *Wootton*, in the ſame Pariſh of *Colebrook*, and *Richard Copleſton* of *Copleſton*: Which *Richard* ſtands firſt in the Genealogy, given us by that laſt mentioned Antiquary of ours, who had iſſue *Adam*; who had iſſue *John*; who by *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Graas* of *Ting-Graas*, in this County, had iſſue *John Copleſton* of *Copleſton*; who by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Hawley* of *Dartmouth*, and of *Emma* his Wife Daughter and Heir of Sir *Robert Treſilian*, the famous, or rather infamous, Lord Chief-Juſtice of *England*, in the Days of *K. Rich.* 2. and *Emmalin* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Richard Huiſh* of *Chagford*, in this County, Kt. had Iſſue, firſt *Philip*, ſecond *John* of *Exeter*, and third *Walter* of *Bowden*, in *Talhampton*, whoſe Poſterity floriſhes there this Day.

[*b*] Deſcrip. of Dev. in Coleb. Mſ.

Philip Copleſton of *Copleſton* and *Warley*, was High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, *Anno* 11 *Edw.* 4. 1470, and by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Bonvil* of *Shute*, by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Wibbery* of *Trewollick* (*c*) (deſcended from ſeveral Daughters and Heirs, as *Fitz-Walter*, *Flemming*, *Barkley*, *&c.*) had iſſue *Ralph*; who by *Ellen*, Daughter of Sir *John Arrundel* of *Lanhern*, in *Cornwal*, Kt. had iſſue *John Copleſton* of *Copleſton*, of whom we are ſpeaking; *Nicholas* of *Naſh* in *Dorſetſhire*, and *Richard* of *Otterham*, and *Woodland*, in *Little Torrington* in *Devon*, whoſe Poſterity yet Survives in Worſhipful Rank in that Place. *John Copleſton* of *Copleſton*, Eſq; married *Katherine*, Daughter of *Ralph Bridges* in *Devon*, and had iſſue *Chriſtopher*, High-Sheriff of this County, *Anno* 3 *Q. Eliz.* who by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Hugh Pawlet* of *Hinton St. George*, in the County of *Somerſet*, had iſſue *John*, High-Sheriff of this County, *Anno* 39 *Q. Eliz.* who married *Suſanna*, Daughter of *Lewis Pollard* of *Kings-Nimmet*, in this County, Eſq; and had iſſue *Amias*; who by *Gertrude* his Wife, ſecond Daughter of Sir *John Chicheſter* of *Ralegh*, Kt. had iſſue *John*; who dying without iſſue, this great Eſtate fell to his two Siſters, his Heirs; of whom more hereafter.

[*c*] Weſtcot's Pedig. Mſ.

From whence, we may obſerve, what honorable Houſes this antient Family all along match'd into, as *Courtenay*, *Bonvil*, *Pawlet*, *Chicheſter*, *Pollard*, *Bridges*, and others: And how many Daughters and Heirs, as *Graas*, *Hawley*, *Treſilian*, *Huiſh*, *Bonvil*, *Wibbery*, *Fitz-Walter*, *Flemming*, *Barkley*, &c.

Notwithſtanding which, we find no Knight belonging to it all along, down to the preſent Age: They rather contented themſelves with an Hereditary Title of Honor, given them, 'tis ſaid, only in this County; and now long ſince worn out of Date; being wont to be ſtiled *Copleſton* the White-Spur: Of which Attribute of Honor, it may not be improper (in this place) to give this brief Account (*d*).

[*d*] Weav. Fun. Mon. p. 595.

There were five diſtinct ſorts of Eſquires heretofore in *England*, as firſt, The principal Eſquires are accounted thoſe, who are elect for the Prince's Body; ſecond, Knights eldeſt Sons; third, Younger Sons of the eldeſt Sons of Barons, and other Nobles of higher Eſtate; fourth, The White-Spurs; and fifth, They who are ſo by Office, and by ſerving the Prince in any worſhipful Calling.

Now the fourth ſort of Eſquires (which was in this Family of *Copleſton*) was made by Creation of the King; the Ceremony whereof was thus: What Gentleman the King was pleaſed to beſtow this Honor upon, he was wont to put about his Neck a ſilver Collar of Eſſes or S.S.S. and to conſer upon him a pair of Silver Spurs: Whereupon (ſays my Author) in the Weſt Parts of the Kingdom, they be called White Spurs; by which they are diſtinguiſhed from Knights who are wont to wear Gilt-Spurs, and to be ſtiled, *Equites Aurati*, Golden Knights, from their Spurs. This Title of VVhite-Spur was Hereditary, and always belonged only to the Heir Male of the Family.

There was but one Tribe more in all this Country, that I can find, dignified with this Title, and that was *Winſlade* of *Winſlade*, in the Pariſh of *Bukland-Brewer*, in the North-Weſt Parts thereof, a generous and a long continued Race; who had alſo a great Eſtate in *Cornwal*, whoſe Seat there was at *Tregarrick*: One whereof, *John* by Name, married *Jane*, a Daughter of the antient and honorable Family of *Trelawny* (*e*), by whom he had iſſue *William*, who made Title unto the Earl of *Devonſhire*'s Lands; but ſold all his own, and came unto great Poverty: Some ſay (*f*), He loſt them by Attainder, as being concerned in the Weſtern Rebellion, in the Days of *K. Edw.* 6.; but that Q. *Mary* reſtored the Barton of *Winſlade* to his eldeſt Son; which is long ſince gone out of the Name, and the whole Race in thoſe Parts extinct.

[*e*] Sir W. Pole's Deſcr. of Dev. in Winſl.

[*f*] Riſd. and Weſtc. in Buckl. Bruer.

The Gentleman of whom we are diſcourſing, was wont to be called *The great Copleſton*, not from the Bigneſs of his Stature, above other Men; altho' they are, and have been, many very proper Gentlemen of the Name and Family: But from the great Command he had, from the great Poſſeſſion he enjoy'd, and that high Port he lived in here in theſe Parts. His Father, *Ralph Copleſton* of *Copleſton*, was an Hundred Pounds in the Subſidy Book to the King, *Anno* 13 *K. Hen.* 6. (*g*) (a good Eſtate) and a Juſtice of Peace, *Anno* 30. of the ſame King, a great Honor in thoſe days.

[g] Holl. Col. of Arms in Cople. Mſ.

This Family had its Reſidence ſomtimes at *Warley*, a pleaſant and profitable Seat, near the River *Tamer*, in the Pariſh of *Tamerton-Foliot*, about four Miles from *Plymouth*, in this County, of which before in *Biſhop Foliot*; which came into it by Match with *Bonvil*'s Daughter and Heir, in the days of *K. Edw* 4. After ſeveral *Deſcents* here, and at *Copleſton* (ſomtime reſiding at this, and ſomtime at that Seat) there fell out a moſt unfortunate Occurrence in this Place of *Tamerton*, which (in all probability) haſtned the Extinction of the Name and Family here, and at *Copleſton* alſo. The Hiſtory whereof, altho' I take no delight in reviving the Infirmities of Men, now well nigh buried in Oblivion; yet, out of Charity, it may be worth the relating, to ſtand as a Land-mark to Poſterity, that all may beware how they give themſelves up to the Tranſports of a bloody Malice and Revenge, which in the end will hurry them into the bottomleſs Gulph of Woe and Miſery.

Eſquire *Copleſton* of *Warley* (*h*) (I can't recover his chriſtian Name, altho' I ſuppoſe it was *John*) in the days of Q. *Elizabeth*, had a young Man to his Godſon, that had been abroad for Education: who at his return Home, hearing of the Extravagancies of his Godfather's Converſation, expreſſed, in ſome Company, his ſorrowful Reſentment of it; which was not done ſo privately, but the Report thereof was ſoon brought [as there be Tale-Bearers and Whiſperers, which ſeparate very Friends, enough every where] to his Godfather's Ears. This exceedingly enkindled the Indignation of the old Gentleman againſt his Godſon, and (as 'twas ſuppoſed) his Natural Son alſo; making him break out, ſaying, *Muſt Boys obſerve and deſcant on the Actions of Men, and of their Betters?* From henceforth he reſolv'd, and ſought all Opportunities, to be revenged upon him; at length they being both at *Tamerton*, their Pariſh Church, on a Lord's Day, the young Man, obſerving by his Countenance, what he was partly informed of before, that his Godfather was highly diſpleaſed at him, prudently withdrew betimes from the Church, and reſolved to keep himſelf away, out of his reach, until his Indignation ſhould be overpaſs'd. The old Gentleman ſeeing his Revenge likely to be diſappointed, ſent the young Man word, that his Anger towards him was now over, and he might return to his Church again: Accordingly the young Man came, at the uſual time; but cautiouſly eying his Godfather, he found the Expreſſion of the Poet too true:

[h] This Relation I had from a Gentleman, a near Neighbor to the Place.

Manet alta mente repoſtum.

That his Diſpleaſure was not laid aſide, but laid up in a deep revengeful Mind: Whereupon, as ſoon as the Duties of Religion were over, he again haſtned out of the Church as ſoon as he could; upon this his Godfather followed him, but not being able to overtake him, he threw his *Dagger* after him (the wearing whereof was the Mode of thoſe Times) and ſtruck him through the Reins of the Back, ſo that he fell, and died on the Spot.

Upon this Mr. *Cpleſton* fled, but his Friends improved all the Intreſt they had at Court, to procure a Pardon, which at length, at the Coſt of about thirteen Mannors of Land, in the County of *Cornwal*, they hardly obtained: which very Pardon hath been ſeen by my Author; and ſtill remains (unleſs lately loſt) in the Cuſtody of the preſent Poſſeſſor of *Warley-Houſe*.

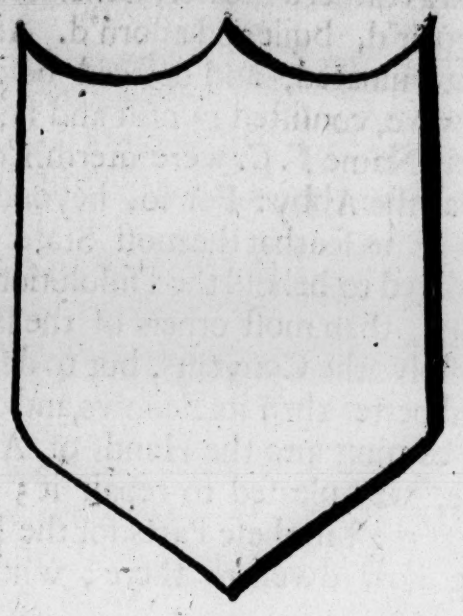
However, this Gentleman eſcaped the juſt Penalty due to ſo Vile a Crime, from the Laws of Man; he did not, it ſeems, eſcape the Revengeful Hand of Providence, which was pleaſed, either in his Son or Grandſons days (who is ſaid to have been a hopeful young Gentleman (*i*)) to blot his Name quite out of that Place; and at his other Place, to leave nothing remaining but the Name. For this Eſtate came to two *Daughters* and Heirs; the eldeſt was married to . . . . *Elford*, Eſquire; and the youngeſt unto Sir *John Bampfeild*, of *Poltimore*, Baronet.

[i] Riſd. Deſc. of Dev. in Colebr. Mſ.

The eldeſt Siſter had *Copleſton-Houſe* and *Demeſns*, which is all in Ruines, and the Eſtate ſold; it is now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Walter Young*, of this County, Baronet. The younger Siſter, for her Partition, had *Warley*, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains; and is the Inheritance of her great Grandſon Sir *Copleſton-Warwick Bampfeild*, Baronet; whom God long preſerve, and make highly Eminent and Uſeful in his Country.

Arms

C.



Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1507.
R. R. Hen. 7.

CHARD

THOMAS, Doctor of Divinity, and Abbot of *Ford*, was born at *Tracys-Hays*, in the Pariſh of *Awleſcombe* (heretofore *Owleſcombe*) contiguous, on the Eaſt-ſide thereof, with that of *Honiton* in this County. This Houſe took its Name from its old Lords the *Tracys*, whoſe antiently it was; and was ſomtime Parcel of the Mannor of *Ivedon*, which, though it be in this Pariſh, belongeth to the Hundred of *Tiverton*, near ten Miles off (*a*); which place alſo, had antiently Lords ſo called; *William Ivedon* the laſt, had iſſue three Daughters, his Heirs; Married to *Stanton*, *Membiry*, (whoſe Partitions came to *Frances*, and is now in the Heirs-General of that Family) and *Tracy*.

(*a*) Sir W. Pole's Deſcr. of Dev. in Ivedon in Tiv. Mſ.

Tracy called his Part after his own Name; in which, after ſome Generations, the heir-Female of that Tribe, brought it to her Husband *Mabbe*: And *Alice* the Daughter of *Roger Mabbe*, being heir to her Father, brought it to her Husband . . . . . *Chard*; from whom it deſcended unto *Thomas Chard* their Son; and in that Name it continueth this day. Which *Thomas*, we may ſuppoſe, was the Father or the Grand-Father of this Abbot *Chard*, of whom we are ſpeaking; who had his Education in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; where he became a Member of St. *Bernard's* (*b*), now St. *John* the Baptiſt's College; in which he carefully follow'd his Studies, and made a good Improvement of his time; as appear'd from his eminent Virtue and Learning, which afterward made him Famous.

(*b*) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 645.

Having taken the Degrees of Arts, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, he retired into the Country; and being Religouſly diſpoſed, he took upon him the Habit, and became a Monk of the Ciſtertian Order, in the Abby of *Ford*, in his own Country: Of which Place, he not long after became the Abbot; and was the laſt that ſate there of that Quality, before the Diſſolution thereof, by *K. Hen.* 8.

This reverend Perſon being thus advanced to the high Dignity of an Abbot, for the greater Honor of his place, thought it fit to proceed in the degres of *Divinity*. He was admitted Batchelor of that Faculty, *Jan.* 18. 1505, of which we have this Teſtimony given us by a late Author (*c*); *Jan.* 18, *The Venerable Father* Thomas Chard, *a Monk of the Ciſtertian Order, and Abbot of the Monaſtery of* Ford *in* Devonſhire, *was then admitted.* And two Years after, he proceeded Doctor of the ſame Faculty (*d*); *viz. Oct.* 2. 1507, at which time he was a Perſon of great Eminency, being then ſtiled, as 'tis entred in the Public Regiſter of this time, *vir magna doctrina & virtute clarus* . . . . a Man of great Learning and Virtue.

(*c*) Id. ib. Faſt. P. 942.

(*d*) Ib. p. 645.

What particular ſort of Learning he was moſt eminent for, is to me unknown; For leaving no Writings behind him, or none which became Public, I am not able to give any Account of that: nor do I meet with any Author that hath done it.

But for his Virtue, That was ſignally diffuſive, eſpecially that kind thereof, which conſiſteth in Works of Piety and Charity; the Memorial of which hath deſcended to Poſterity, in many particular Inſtances, (though ſome undoubtedly are buried in Oblivion) with a fragrant Odor, home to this Day.

Thus is he recorded to have been a good Benefactor to his College in *Oxford* (*e*), either by Repairing the Old, or by adding New Buildings. As a Token whereof, his Memory was preſerved there, in ſeveral of the Glaſs-Windows of that Houſe: particulary in a middle-Chamber Window on the South-ſide of the Tower, over the common Gate of that College. There was (if not ſtill) his Name Contracted in Golden Letters, as the Faſhion was lately on Coaches, in an *Eſcotcheon ſable*: and hath behind it, *Paleways an Abbot's Croſier*: which ſeems to intimate, as if he were a Mitred Abbot; *i. e.* as Dr. *Cowel* notes (*f*), Exempted from

(*e*) Id. ibid.

(*f*) Interpret. in Abbot.

the Juriſdiction of the *Dioceſan*, and had within his precincts, Epiſcopal Authority in himſelf. For ſo it might be, altho' he were no Baron of Parliament; this being a peculiar Favour granted to ſome Eminent Abbots by the Pope himſelf.

Nor was Dr. *Chard* a leſs, he was rather a greater, Benefactor to his Abby, than his *College*; which he is ſaid much to have repair'd, built and adorn'd. Altho' likely it is, the good Man had the Mortification, to ſee it ruinated, and defaced before his Death. His Adornings thereof, what ever his Buildings were, conſiſted in neat and fair Wainſcot, Curiouſly Carved, where the two firſt Letters of his Name *T. C.* were intermix'd (*g*); as if he had deſign'd to have made himſelf as immortal as the Abby: For ſo, beyond his Expectation he was very probably and more to: For to let us ſee that the moſt Stately Edifices, are no leſs frail and Mortal, than human Bodies, he lived to behold the Diſſolution of that, before his own. But the Buildings met with better fate, than moſt others of the ſame quality: for however the order went forth, not only to diſſolve the Convents, but to deſtroy the Fabrics, this, by what lucky chance I know not, Eſcaped better then its Fellows, and continueth, for the greateſt part, ſtanding unto this Day. Which coming into the Hands of Attorny General *Prideaux*, he, between forty and fifty Years ſince, was pleaſed to repair it; and changing the Model of it, converted it into a noble Houſe, as moſt in theſe Parts, for the Habitation of his Family: and his Son, *Edmund Prideaux*, Eſq; now dwelleth there; whoſe only ſurviving Daughter is the now Wife of *Francis Gwin*, Eſq;.

(*g*) Riſd. Surv. of Dev. in Ford.

Nor were theſe all the Works of Piety which this reverend Father did; for he founded an Hoſpital in the Pariſh, near a quarter of a Mile out of the Town of *Honiton*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the Road to *Exeter*, commonly known by the Name of St. *Margaret*'s Hoſpital (*h*): It conſiſteth of an Houſe, with five Apartments; one for the Governor, and four others for four Leprous People; with an handſom Chappel annexed, for God's Service. To the Maintenance whereof, the Abbot limitted, appointed, and aſſigned out, divers Cloſes, or Parcels of Lands, Meadow, and Paſture, lying in *Honiton* and *Auliſcombe* aforeſaid, for the Maintenance and Suſtentation of the ſaid Governor, and the four Leprous People of the ſaid Hoſpital, for ever. That is to ſay, one Cloſe lying in *Honiton*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the Way leading to *Exeter*, containing, by Eſtimation, two Acres and three quarters; one other Cloſe thereunto adjoyning, in *Honiton* aforeſaid, containing, by Eſtimation, three Acres and one quarter; one other Cloſe in *Honiton* aforeſaid, lying on the ſame ſide of the Way aforeſaid, containing, by Eſtimation, one Acre; the Chappel, Meſſuage, Orchard, and Herb-Garden, on the ſame ſide alſo, containing, by Eſtimation, one Yard of Land; which, how much that may be, is uncertain: moreover, he gave one Piece of Meadow-Ground, lying in *Ottery-Moor*, in the ſaid Pariſh of *Honiton*, containing, by Eſtimation, half an Acre; two other ſeveral Pieces of Ground in *Honiton* aforeſaid, lying on the Weſt-ſide of the ſame way, containing, by Eſtimation, four Acres; one Meadow adjoyning to the ſaid Meſſuage, containing, by Eſtimation, two Acres; one other Cloſe in *Honiton* aforeſaid, lying on the ſame Weſt ſide of the Way, containing, by Eſtimation, five Acres; and one Meadow, called Spittle-Meadow, lying in *Auleſcombe* aforeſaid, containing, by Eſtimation, one Acre and half: All which, beſides the Houſe, Garden, and Orchard, amounts to about twenty Acres of good Land; and, with the two Cloſes given to the ſaid Hoſpital by the Lords of the Mannor of *Battiſhorn*, in the Pariſh of *Honiton* aforeſaid, lying under *Gobſworthy-hill*, containing about two Acres, the cleer yearly Value of Five and twenty Pounds and ſix Shillings. This is over and beſides the yearly head Rent reſerved out of the ſame, *viz.* three Pounds of Wax, and one and twenty Pence in Mony; for which, four Shillings in Mony was agreed to be paid yearly, to the Heir-Male of this Family of *Chard* living in *Auleſcombe* aforeſaid. To whom was likewiſe reſerved, the Nomination and Appointment of the ſaid Governor's place, as oft as the ſame ſhould become void; who, with the conſent of ſuch Governor, for the time being, had alſo the placing of all Leprous Perſons into the ſaid Hoſpital, upon the Death or Voidance of ſuch, as were formerly therein; for the Nomination or Admittance of any ſuch Perſon, twelve Pence only was to be taken and no more.

(*h*) This following Account is Extracted from the Orig. Grants and Papers.

But in Proceſs of time, ſome of the Heirs of this Family abuſing their Truſt, taking ſeveral Sums of Mony, for placing and admitting certain Perſons as Governor and Members of the ſaid Hoſpital, Leaſing the Lands at their pleaſure, *&c.* a Commiſſion of Pious Uſes upon the Statute of the 43 Q. *Eliz.* Entituled, *An Act Act to Redreſs the Miſemployment of Lands*, &c. was directed to ſeveral eminent Gentlemen in theſe Parts. Who finding, by the Verdict of a ſufficient Jury upon their Oaths, that the ſaid Hoſpital had been long miſgoverned, and the Profits of the Lands miſemployed to private Uſes, contrary to the Intent of the Founder; ordered and decreed as followeth:

'That the ſaid Hoſpital, and the whole cleer Iſſues and Profits of all the ſaid Lands and 'Premiſes, ſo charitably given, ſhall be for ever hereafter employed to, and for the Habi'tion, Relief, and Maintenance, of one Governor, and four Leprous Perſons; or of other 'poor People, inſtead of ſuch Leprous Perſons, in caſe no ſuch Perſons ſhall Sue to be ad'mitted thereinto.

They farther decreed, That the Rector of the Pariſh-Church of *Honiton* aforeſaid, and the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor of the ſame Pariſh, for the time being,

for ever have the Gift, Nomination, and Diſpoſition of the place of the Governor, and every Leprous, or other Perſon in the ſaid Houſe, as oft as it ſhall become void. And the ſaid Rector, *&c.* ſhall from time to time for ever, by Writing under their Hands, give and diſpoſe the ſaid place of Governor of the ſaid Houſe, unto ſuch Perſon, and under ſuch Conditions and Limitations for the better ordering of the ſame Houſe, as unto them ſhall ſeem meet.

They did farther Order and Decree, That from thenceforth, no Man ſhall be appointed Governor of the ſaid Houſe, but ſuch as ſhall be of a good Report and Fame; and that ſhall not have, at the time of his Admittance, in his own Right, any Lands, Tenements, or Leaſes, of the cleer Value of five Pounds. And that ſhall not waſte, nor ſuffer to be waſted or decayed, the ſaid Houſe or Lands; and ſhall from time to time, render to the ſaid Rector, *&c.* a juſt Account of all the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits of the ſaid Lands, whenſoever, and as often as he ſhall be thereunto required.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners did farther Order and Decree, That neither the Rector, Church-wardens, or Overſeers aforeſaid, or any of them, nor the Governor for the time being, ſhall receive or take, to or for their, or any of their own Uſe or Uſes, any Gift or Reward, directly or indirectly, for the placing or admitting of any Leprous, or other poor People into the ſaid Hoſpital, other than twelve Pence for every ſuch poor Perſon, under the Forfeiture of ten times the Value, to the Uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital.

And they did farther Ordain, That *John Chard* of *Auleſcombe*, Gent. ſhould Repay; *&c.*

In Witneſs of which Order and Decree, the Commiſſioners hereunto ſet their Hands and Seals, 18th of *June*, *A.* 18 K. *Ch.* 1. 1642. In Memory of whoſe Prudence and Juſtice herein, I ſhall ſubjoyn the Names of the ſaid Commiſſioners.

Will. Put of *Combe*, Eſq;
Hen. Fry of *Deer-Park*, Gent.
Peter Prideaux, Baronet.
John Pole, Baronet.
William Fry of *Tarty*, Eſquire.
Nicholas Put of *Combe*, Eſquire.

What elſe this venerable Perſon did, worthy Commendation and Imitation, I do not find; nor when nor where he died. Only this we may obſerve of him, That he was of a generous Temper: and not in every thing eaſily match'd by thoſe, who perhaps may take occaſion to carpe at his Memory, and at my ſelf alſo, for Recording theſe things of him.

There was another (more eminent Perſon than the former) of the ſame Name, born, probably, at the ſame place, called alſo, *Thomas Chard* (*i*); for we are told, he was a *Devonian* (*k*): which may induce us to conclude him a Deſcendant from this Family, there being no other of the Name, that I find in this County.

(*i*) *Flor. A. D.* 1512. R.R. *Hen.* 8.
(*k*) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 576.

He was bred a Benedictine Monk; and among thoſe he had his Education for a while in *Oxford*: where he very well beſtowed his time; altho' how long he continued there, or what Degrees he took therein, doth not appear in the public Regiſters, which about that time were not very faithfully kept.

However, he muſt have been of conſiderable ſtanding, in that he afterward became ſo eminent in the Church: For retiring into his own Country, he was made Suffragan to Dr. *Hugh Oldham*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, under the Title of Biſhop of *Salubrie*; tho' where that is, unleſs in *Greece*, or, *inter parties Infidelium*. I ſhall not undertake to determin. Which Bp. *Oldham*, altho' he were no great Scholar himſelf, yet was a great Favourer of Learning and learned Men; as appears from his joyning with Bp. *Fox*, in his Founding and Endowing that famous Nurſery of ſuch, *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Oxford*. In relation to which, 'tis memorable what Mr. *Hooker* tells us (*l*), That when Bp. *Fox* would have had it made a Houſe for Monks, *Oldham* would have it a College for Scholars; alleadging very prudently, That Monks were but a ſort of buzzing Flies, whoſe State could not long endure; whereas Scholars brought up in Learning, would be profitable Members to the Common-wealth, good Ornaments to the Church of God, and continue for ever: unto whoſe Opinion in this matter, that wiſe and prudent Prelate conſented.

(*l*) Cat. Bps. of Exet. print. 4*to*.

Mr. *Chard* then, as was ſaid, became a Suffragan Biſhop; which what that was, the Practice having for many Years been diſcontinued among our ſelves, may not be generally known. A Suffragan was Ordained by the Hands of three Biſhops (*m*), as any others be, and deſigned for the Help and Aſſiſtance of the particular Biſhop of the Dioceſs, in the Execution of his Epiſcopal Function, or Spiritual Office (*n*). Which was thought to be of ſo great Uſe, that *A.* 26 *Hen.* 8. Ch. 14. it came to be Enacted, *That it ſhould be Lawful to every Dioceſan at his pleaſure, to elect two ſufficient Men within his Dioceſs, and to preſent them to the King, that he might give the one of them ſuch Title, Stile, Name, and Dignity of Seaſe, as in the ſame Statute is ſpecified.* He was called Suffragan, from his Suffrage, Voice, Conſent, and Judgment, which he gave with the Biſhop; ſomthing like, tho' not altogether the ſame, with the *Chorepiſcopi* of old.

(*m*) *Chorepiſcopi* were Ordained by three Bps. like the Suffragan Bps. of our time. Feild of the Ch. l. 5. c. 29.
(*n*) Minſh. Dict. in Suffrag.

By this Title was Mr. *Chard* collated to the Vicarage of *Wellington*, in *Com. Somerſet*, on the Reſignation of *Richard Gilbert*, Doctor of Decrees, *A.* 1512. Three Years after this,

or thereabouts, he was choſen Prior of *Montacute*, a Monaſtery of the Cluniac or Benedictine Order, in the ſame County, valued at 524 *l.* 12 *s. per An.* (*o*), upon the Death of *John Water* (*p*). After that, *A.* 1521. he was admitted to the Church of *Tintenhul*, in the Dioceſs of *Wells*, a ſmall Vicarage in the Deanary of *Tevelcheſter*; all little enough to ſupport his honorable Dignity.

(*o*) Speed in K. *H.* 8.

(*p*) Ath. Oxon. quo ſup. p. 577.

By his laſt Will and Teſtament, made *Oct.* 1. *A.* 1541. and proved *Nov.* 4. 1544. he became a Benefactor to the Church of St. *Mary Ottery* and *Holberton*, in *Devon*; and to the Church of St. *Mary Magd.* in *Wellington*, &c. in *Somerſet*. What the particular Sums were, I find not; but from the whole we may infer, he was piouſly and generouſly diſpoſed: and ſo an Ornament to our Country, and fit to be here inſerted. He died about the Year 1543; tho' where Interred, I find not. Only this we may obſerve, That being Suffragan to Biſhop *Oldham*, about the Year 1510, he was of a great Age at 1543.

C.

Arms—

Or three Lions paſſant Sab.

Flor. A. D. 1513. R. R. Hen. 8.

CAREW

THOMAS, Eſquire, the firſt that ſettled this Name at *Bicklegh* in this County, was born at *Mohuns-Ottery*, near *Honiton*, of which before (*a*). He was the ſecond Son of Sir *Edmund* Baron *Carew*, by *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Sir *William Huddesfeild*, Kt. Attorny General to K. *Hen.* 7. Which Sir *Edmund* being a brave Soldier, and at the Siege of *Terwin* in *France*, when K. *Hen* 8. ſate down before it with a great Army, was, in the fifth Year of that King's Reign, as he ſate in Council there, unfortunately ſlain by a Cannon Ball that came from the Town (*b*). This *Thomas* proved a Son worthy of ſuch a Father, being alſo of a martial Spirit; whereby he got great Honor and Renown in the Wars, as in the ſequel of this Diſcourſe will appear.

[*a*] In Sir John Carew.

[*b*] Bak. Chron. 5 K. *H.* 8.

But before we come to that, it may not be improper here, to give a brief Account of a ſofter Enterprize; which, however in the Iſſue it proved ſucceſsful enough, yet for the preſent it adminiſtred an occaſion of Trouble, that haſtned him on into the Wars, ſooner than he intended.

You may pleaſe to know then, that *Bicklegh* in this Shire, was ſomtime the Inheritance of the honorable Family of the *Courtenays* of *Powderham* Caſtle (*c*); which was wont to be a Portion for a younger Son of that Houſe. At length it came to be ſettled upon *Humphry*, the youngeſt Son of Sir *Philip Courtenay*; who dying before his Father, left his only Daughter and Heir unto his Care. Sir *Philip* entruſted her over unto Sir *William Carew* (*Thomas*'s eldeſt Brother) who had married his eldeſt Son's Daughter, Couſin-German to this Lady. Mr. *Thomas Carew* living with his Brother, became very familiar with this young Fortune, Courted her, and won her good Will; which having obtained, he ſecretly by Night, carried her away and married her. This he did, not only contrary to Sir *Philip* her Grand-father, and Sir *William* his Brother, their Likeing and Approbation, but to the high Diſpleaſure of them both: For the better pacifying whereof, after due time of Conſideration, concluded, nothing would conduce more thereunto, than Abſence. Being young and luſty, of an active Body, and a courageous Mind, having in him, the inherent Seeds of hereditary Virtue, he reſolved for the Wars; and ſoon found an Occaſion ſuitable to his Inclination and Reſolution; which thus hapned:

[*c*] Sir W. Pole's Deſcr. of Dev. in Bicklegh.

The

The Scots taking the Advantage of K. *Hen.* 8th's Abſence in *France*, invaded *England*. Againſt whom, *Thomas* Earl of *Surry* (whom the King had made his Lieutenant in the North at his Departure) raiſed a potent Army, of five and twenty thouſand Men; unto whom, his Son, the Lord *Howard*, Lord Admiral of *England*, having the King's Navy at Sea, brought a great ſupply of good Soldiers, well appointed for the War (*d*); among whom was this Mr. *Thomas Carew*. The Earl marched his Army from *New-Caſtle*, and pitched his Hoaſt beſide a little Town under *Flodden* Hill, a Mountain lying in the North of *Northumberland*, on the Borders of *Scotland*, betwixt the Rivers of *Till* and *Tweed*; on the top whereof K. *Jam.* 4. with his Scottiſh Forces, well near an hundred thouſand Men (*e*), lay ſo ſtrongly Encamped, that 'twas impoſſible to come near them without great Diſadvantage.

(*d*) Speed. Chr. in K. *H.* 8. p. 985.

(*e*) Bak. Chron. in K. *H.* 8.

Before the Battle began (*f*), a valorous Scottiſh Knight made a Challenge to any Engliſh-Gent. to Fight with him for the Honor of his Country; I ſuppoſe 'twas the ſame, who by Mr. *Speed* is called *Andrew Barton*; unto whom, he tells us, the Lord Admiral ſent word, he would in Perſon juſtify his Action againſt him, and abide to the laſt Drop of his Blood in the Van Gard of the Field. Mr. *Carew* begged the Favor of the Admiral, that he might be admitted to the Honor of anſwering the Challenge. It was granted him; they both met in the place appointed; where, to his high Commendation, and great Endearment with the Lord Admiral ever after, Mr. *Carew* got the Victory; which was, it ſeems, only an Earneſt of that which enſued: For ſoon after this, followed the famous Battel, called the Battel of *Flodden-Field*; wherein the Scots were totally Routed, their King with a Multitude of Noblemen and Gentlemen, and thirteen thouſand of the common Soldiers Slain, (ſome ſay but Eight) and near as many taken Priſoners, with the Loſs only of about a Thouſand Engliſh.

(*f*) Weſtc. Surv. of Dev. in Bickl. MS.

It is a memorable, but ſcarce credible thing, ſays the Hiſtorian (*g*), which *Buchanan* relates, concerning this K. *Jam.* 4th, K. of *Scotland*: That intending to make this War with *England*, a certain old Man, of venerable Aſpect, and clad in a long blue Garment, came unto him; and leaning familiarly on the Chair wherein the King ſate, ſaid this to him: *I am come to thee, O King! to give thee warning, that thou proceed not in the War thou art about; for if thou doſt, it will be thy Ruine.* Having ſo ſaid, he preſſed through the Company, and vaniſhed out of ſight; ſo that by no Enquiry, it could be known what became of him. But the King was too reſolute to be affrighted with Phantoms, and no Warning could divert his Deſtiny; which had not been Deſtiny, if it could have been diverted. Thus he.

(*g*) Baker quo ſup.

To proceed with Mr. *Carew*. His Courage and Conduct had gotten him great Favor, as was ſaid, with the Lord Admiral; but after the Battel was over there hapned another Occaſion, which greatly encreaſed it, and fixed him deeper in his Affection. For my Lord taking Mr. *Carew* in Company with him, as he Rode forth upon Service, deſcryed a Band of Scots coming towards them: the Admiral, at a very ſtrait narrow Paſſage of a Bridg, was in danger to be entrapped and taken: To prevent which, Mr. *Carew* inſtantly entreated him to exchange his Armor and martial Attire with him, that by ſuch means, if need were, he might make the eaſier Eſcape; the which, the Admiral well conſidering of, ſoon conſented to.

The Enemy coming on to this narrow Paſſage, Mr. *Carew*, in his rich Habit, well mounted, croſſed the Bridg with his Horſe; and for a time, ſo valiantly defended the ſame, that no Man could paſs; that way gaining time, the Numbers between them being very unequal, for the Lord Admiral's eſcape. However, Mr. *Carew* himſelf was at laſt taken Priſoner, to the no little Joy of the Enemy, who thought they had taken the General himſelf; as indeed by the richneſs of his Armor they had reaſon to imagin. But in fine, finding themſelves deceived, they courteouſly carried him to the Caſtle of *Dunbar*, lying twenty Scotch Miles to the *Eaſt* of *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*; where he was courteouſly entertained by the Lady thereof: who having a Brother then a Priſoner in *England*, hoped by the advantage of an exchange, to have him delivered to her again.

This Lady then was always affable and courteous to her Priſoner: but the Keeper of the Caſtle was of a malicious and churliſh Nature, and dealt moſt cruelly with him. As an Inſtance of which, on a time, as Mr. *Carew* was ſitting by the Fire-ſide in his Chamber, he came ſuddainly upon him, with his Sword drawn, and an intention to Murther him; which he timely perceiving, took up the Chair whereon he ſate to defend himſelf; which, uſing his beſt Skill to defend his Life, he managed ſo well, that he gave his Keeper a deadly Wound; whereupon, more Help called in, he was preſently caſt into a deep Dungeon, and kept there in ſuch hard and cruel manner, that he fell dangerouſly ſick; and what did moſt afflict him, was a Dyſentery, or a long tedious Flux, which never quite left him to the time of his Death. However, at length he was Redeemed, and ſo returned to his Mannor at *Mickleigh*. After which, the Lord Admiral never forgot the noble Services Mr. *Carew* did him, but ever entertain'd him with all Courteſy and Friendſhip; made him his Vice-Admiral, and aſſiſted him in all his Affairs.

After this, Mr. *Carew* lived in his own Country ſeveral Years, and out-lived his firſt Wife, the Heir of *Courtenay*, by ſome; who ſettled on him and his Heirs for ever, all her Eſtate. By her he had Iſſue, a Son and a Daughter; *John* their Son, married *Gilbert Saint*

Clere's Daughter, but died without Iſſue. His Monument is in *Bicklegh* Church, having this Inſcription on it.

A
Remembrance of John
Carew, *Eſquire, who died,*
A. D. 1588.

'*Marmora, nec Tumuli, grandeſve ex ære Coloſſi,*
'*Nec Genus aut Proavi, nobile Nomen habent.*
'*Buccina Nobilium virtus ſit, claraque Vitæ*
'*Poſtera tranſactæ Gens Canit acta bene.*

After the Deceaſe of his firſt Lady, Mr. *Carew* aforeſaid, took unto his ſecond Wife, the Daughter of one *Smart*, by whom he had Iſſue *Humphry Carew*, Eſq;; unto him, *John* his Half-brother, before his Death, conveyed his Eſtate: He had Iſſue *Peter*; who by the Daughter of *George Cary* of *Clovelly*, Eſq; had Iſſue Sir *Henry Carew*, late of *Bicklegh*, Kt. the laſt Heir Male of this Line: who marrying one of the Daughters Sir of *Reginald Mohun* of *Cornwal*, Kt. had Iſſue two Daughters and Heirs; the eldeſt of which, was married unto Sir *Thomas Carew* of *Haccombe*, Baronet; who left Iſſue Sir *Henry Carew*, late of *Haccombe* and *Bicklegh*, Baronet; who married, firſt, *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of *Thomas* Lord *Clifford*, Baron of *Chudlegh* in this County, without Iſſue; ſecondly, *Katharine*, one of the Daughters of *John Fowus*, of *Whitlegh* in this County, Eſq; without Iſſue; thirdly he married *Gratiana*, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Darrel* of *Cornwal*, Eſq; by whom he left Iſſue, the preſent Sir *Henry-Darrel Carew*, of *Haccombe* and *Bicklegh*, Baronet, (a Minor, of about ten Years of Age) *Thomas*, and *Charles*, and one Daughter, whoſe Name is *Frances*.

As for *Bicklegh-Houſe*, 'tis an antient Pile; built with Turrets, and Moated round with Water: which, whether it may conduce moſt to the Health of the Inhabitants, it becomes them moſt, that muſt live there, to enquire after.

We know not when this Mr. *Thomas Carew* died; nor can we find in *Bicklegh* Church (where we ſuppoſe he lieth Interr'd) any Monument of him. But inſtead thereof, I ſhall preſent you with that of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Peter Carew* of *Bicklegh*, Eſq; who was married unto *Richard Erizie* of *Cornwal*, Eſq; ſhe died in Child-bed, as appears from her Epitaph.

Carew's *Daughter*, Erizie's *Wife*, *her Name* Elizabeth;
By pleaſure of Almighty God, in Child-bed found her Death.
Which ſuddain, unexpected Chance, with Grief did kill the Joy
Of gladded Parents, and her Mate, in bringing forth a Boy.
To God ſhe liv'd, to God ſhe di'd, young Year'd, in Virtues old:
And left, until it riſe again, this Tomb her Corps to hold.

And here, ſeeing *Bicklegh* and *Haccombe* are now united in one and the ſame Lord, let us divert a little into *Haccombe*, where we are ſure of a civil Reception. This came into the Honorable Family, by the Daughter of Sir *Hugh Courtenay*; and *Philippa* his firſt Wife Daughter, and one of the Heirs of Sir *Warren Lerchdeckne*, Banneret; whoſe eldeſt Son, Sir *Thomas Carew* of *Mohuns-Ottery*, diſobliging her in a high degree, ſhe ſettled ſeventeen Mannors of Land on her younger Sons, which proved the occaſion of three great Families, which have floriſhed ever ſince. She ſettled *Haccombe*, with four Mannors, on *Nicholas* her ſecond Son, to whom fell, by Entail, the third Brother's Inheritance. Unto *Hugh*, ſhe gave *Biry*, from whom is deſcended *Carew* of *Stodelegh*; and to *Alexander*, ſhe gave *Anthony* in *Cornwal*. Her ſecond Husband was Sir *Robert Vere*, unto whom ſhe brought *John de Vere* whoſe Son *John* was fifteenth Earl of *Oxford*.

Haccombe, as to number of Dwellings, is the ſmalleſt Pariſh in *England*; conſiſting but of two Dwellings, the Manſion-Houſe and the Parſonage, about two Miles South from *Newton-buſhel* in this County; but it enjoys Priviledges beyond the greateſt: For it is out of any Hundred (*h*), and beyond the Precincts of any Officer, Civil or Military, to take cognizance of any Proceedings therein. And by a Royal Grant from the Crown, it is exempted from all Duties and Taxes, for ſome noble Services done by ſome of the Anceſtors of the Family, towards the ſupport thereof. And the Rector of this Church (at preſent, the reverend *Francis Strode*, deſcended from the antient Houſe of *Newnham* in this County) has great Priviledges belonging to it, *viz.* A Sine-cure in *Cornwal*, of good Value; and *quamnus* Rector hereof, he is Arch-prieſt; and 'tis ſaid, may claim the Priviledg of wearing Lawn Sleeves, and of ſitting next the Biſhop; and is under the Viſitation only of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: A kind of *Chorepiſcopus* (*i*).

(*h*) My Lady *Carew*'s Let. dated *Oct.* 31. 1698.

(*i*) Vid. Dr. Feild of the Ch. l. 5. c. 29.

From the Houſe (whoſe Form and Figure pleads great Antiquity) the preſent Habitation of that eminently pious Lady, *Gratiana* Lady *Carew*, Relict of Sir *Henry* aforeſaid, through a green Court, under a Canopy of Laurel, we walk into the Church; on whoſe Door may be ſeen, two of the four Shooes of a Horſe, which a Gentleman of this Family ſwam a prodigious way into the Sea, and back again, upon a Wager of a Mannor of Land, a

won it; for which, the Horſe was deſervedly manumitted from all future Services ever after, and his Shooes faſtned to the Church-door; where ſome of them yet remain *in perpetuam rei memoriam.*

Within the Church (whoſe Face ſpeaks it of as long ſtanding as any in the County) appear many Monuments of Antiquity; in the Chancel, under an Arch in the South-wall, lieth Sir *Stephen de Haccombe*, Kt. cut in Stone to full Proportion, all in Armor, finely floriſhed with Black, Croſs-legged, and Spurred, in token of his Knighthood; and that he had acutely been, or vow'd himſelf a Soldier in the Holy Land; having on his Breaſt, *his Sheild Argent, charged with three Bendlets Sab.* There were ſeveral Knights of this Name, that ſucceſſively floriſhed here (*k*) unto K. *Edw.* 2d's Reign. The firſt of which, was Sir *Jordan de Haccombe*, in K. *Hen.* 3d's days; whoſe paternal Name was *Fitz-Stephen*, which he changed to *Haccombe*, the place of his Reſidence (*l*).

(*k*) Sir W. Pole's Deſcr. of Dev. in Hac. and the Kts. in ſeveral K. Reigns

(*l*) Camb. Brit. in Dev. p. 30. Edit. ult.

Which Name of *Fitz-Stephen*, I find alſo very antient and honorable; whoſe Original Habitation was at *Norton* (afterwards honored with the addition of its Lords Name, *Dauney*) in the Pariſh of *Tounſtal* near *Dartmouth*. For here floriſhed Sir *Gilbert Fitz-Stephen*, R. R. *Edw.* 2. Sir *Richard Fitz-Stephen*, who died *A* 17 *Edw.* 1. Sir *William Fitz-Stephen*, in K. *Hen.* 3. and K. *John*'s time, and Sir *William Fitz-Stephen* of *Tounſtal*, in the Reign of K. *Ric.* 1. Of which Family we may conclude, was *Ralph Fitz-Stephen* (and *Robert Fitz-Stephen*, tho' he is ſaid to have been (*m*) a Welſh-man) one of the firſt Engliſhmen (*n*) that conquered *Ireland*, under that valiant Commander, *Strong-bow* Earl of *Pembrooke*, in K. *Hen.* 2d's days; (of which before in *Barry*). *Ralph Fitz-Stephen's* was poſſeſſed of Lands at *South-Huiſh* in this County, at the time of the Conqueſt, which before belonged to *Algarno* the Saxon (*o*).

(*m*) Hiſt. of Scot. and Irel. by R. B. p. 215.

(*n*) Cam. Brit. in Irel. p. 971. Edit. ult.

(*o*) Weſtc. Deſcr. of Dev. in South-Huiſh.

In the upper part of the North-Iſle, under an Arch in the Wall, lies the Portraicture of a Woman, at full length, cut in Stone, on whoſe Breaſt are the Arms of *Haccombe*; which makes me think, ſhe was the Daughter and Heir of that Family, married to *Lerchdeckne*.

In the ſame Wall, lower down, under another Arch, lieth a Marble Tomb, having a ſmall Croſs Emboſs'd thereon, that runs from Head to Feet, without any Arms or Epitaph, to ſignify unto whom it ſhould belong.

Then under the Arch that parts the Chancel and the North-Iſle, is raiſed a Bed, near four Foot in heighth, and as much in breadth; on which are laid the Portraictures of Sir *John Lerchdeckne*, a *Corniſh* Kt. and his Lady, *Cicely*, the Daughter and Heir of *Haccombe*, lively cut in Stone; he in Armor, with his Helmet plumed under his Head.

Near the Tranſverſe-Wall, farther back, lieth a Lady, cut out in Grey Marble, with a Book in her Left-hand, and her Right on her Breaſt; whom I gueſs to be, either *Lerchdeckne*'s Daughter and Heir, married to Sir *Hugh Courtenay*, Kt. or rather, Sir *Hugh Courtenay*'s Daughter and Heir, married to Sir *Nicholas* Baron *Carew*.

At her Feet, lieth the Effigies of a Youth, curiouſly cut in Alabaſter, and finely poliſhed, in a Frame of the ſame, two Angels ſupporting his Pillow, and a Dog at his Feet; who may be ſuppoſed to have been the Brother of the laſt mentioned Lady, and only Son (by his firſt Lady) of Sir *Hugh Courtenay* aforeſaid. If he had lived, he had been, not only Lord of *Haccombe*, but Earl of *Devon*.

On the North-ſide of the Communion Table, is a fair Marble Stone, whereon is the Figure of *Nicholas Carew*, Eſq; cut out in Braſs, Arm'd Cap-a-pee; the firſt of this Name, that had *Haccombe* by the Gift of his Mother; under whoſe Feet, on a Braſs Plate, are engraven theſe Verſes, in old Letters.

'*Armiger inſignis jacet hic* Carew Nicholaus;
'*Prudens, Egregius, de ſtirpe nobili natus.*
'*Vitam præſentem Septembris clauſit eundo*
'*Ab iſto Menſis die decimo tertio mundo*
'Edwardi *nono regni quarti Regis anno*
'*Nec non Mileno* C. C. C. C. *quæ pleno*
'*Cum ſexageno nono Domini mei nato.*
'*Cujus ſolamen animæ Cito det Deus.* Amen.

On the South-ſide of the ſaid Table, is the Figure, in Braſs, of *Thomas Carew, Eſq*; under which are theſe Words;

'*Hic jacet corpus* Thomæ Carew, *Arm. Qui obiit* 28 *die* Mart. A. D. 1586. *Ætat. ſuæ* 68.

On a fair Stone near-by, is the Effigies of his Wife, in Braſs alſo, and under it are theſe Words:

'*Hic jacet* Maria Carew, *Uxor* Thomæ Carew *de* Haccombe, *Arm. & filia* Will.
'Huddye *de Com.* Dorſet. *Arm. Quæ obiit* 19 *die* Nov. A. D. 1588.

In the middle of the North-Iſle, is the Figure of a Woman in Braſs, on a fair Stone, with this Inſcription:

Here lieth Elizabeth *the Wife of* John Carew *of* Haccombe, *Eſq; and Daughter of* Robert Hill *of* Shilſton, *Eſq; who died on* Aſſention-day, A. D. 1611.

In the Chancel is another fair Braſs Table, containing the Effigies of *Thomas Carew*, his Wife, five Sons, and one Daughter; with this Epitaph (*p*):

(*p*) By Fr. Moore Vic. of Bov. Tracy.

'Here lieth the Bodies of *Thomas Carew*, Eſq; and *Anne* his Wife, who departed 'the 6th and 8th Day of *December*, 1656.

Two Bodies lie beneath this Stone,
Whom Love and Marriage long made one;
One Soul conjoyn'd them by a force,
Above the Power of Death's divorce;
One Flame of Love their Lives did burn,
Even to Aſhes, in their Urn.
They die, but not depart, who meet
In Wedding, and in Winding-ſheet:
Whom God hath knit ſo firm in one,
Admit no ſeparation.
Therefore unto one Marble-Truſt
We leave their now united Duſt:
As Root, in Earth, embrace, to riſe
Moſt lovely Flowers in Paradiſe.

(*q*) Riſd. Surv. of Dev. in Hac. MS.

For the Honor of this Family, I farther find (*q*), That *John Carew* of *Haccombe*, was a Commander in the Army, ſent into *Italy*, under the Leading of Monſieur *Lautrec*, by *Francis* the French-King, and *Hen.* 8. of *England*, *A.* 1527, to reſcue Pope *Clem.* 7th, then Priſoner in his Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, ſo made by the Emperor, *Charles* 5th, his General; at what time *Rome* was ranſacked with worſe Violence (*r*), than by the Goths and Vandals; whoſe ſucceſs was ſo fortunate, they ſoon ſet the Pope at liberty. This Army was ſtiled, *Exercitus Anglia, & Gallorum Regum pro Pontifice Romano Liberando Congregatus.*

(*r*) Sir Paul Ricaut's Lives of the Popes, in Clem. 7. p. 57, 58.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1533. R. R. Hen. 8.

Azure three beaſants between five Croſs-Croſlets Or.

COFFIN

SIR *William*, Kt. was born in this County, at the moſt antient Seat of the Name and Family, called *Portledge*, in the Pariſh of *Alwington*, bordering on the *Severn* Sea, about ſix Leagues to the Eaſt of the Iſle of *Londy*, which ſtands therein; a moſt antient Tribe, of no leſs antient Inheritance. For I find (*a*) Sir *Richard Coffin* of *Alwington*, Kt. ſo far back as the Days of *K. Hen.* 2. and that the Mannor of *Alwington* hath been in the Name of *Coffin*, from the time of the Norman Conqueſt unto this Day (*b*).

[*a*] Sir W. Pol. MS. of Dev. in the Kts. of ſev. Kings Reigns. In *H.* 2.

[*b*] Riſd. Deſcr. of Dev. in Alwing.

As farther Evidence of the Antiquity of this gentile Family, there is a Boundary-deed (a Copy whereof is in my Cuſtody) made near the Conqueſt (*c*), written in the Saxon Tongue, which giveth good confirmation thereof. Which ſaid Deed, expreſſeth the Bounds between the Lands of *Richard Coffin*, Lord of the Mannor of *Alwington* and *Cockementon*, and the Abbot of *Taviſtock*, in relation to the Lands belonging to that Abby, in the near adjoyning Pariſh of *Ablotſham*.

[*c*] Sir W. Pol. Ibid.

Some

Some of the Terms and Articles of which Agreement, between them, are theſe, *That the Abbot and Convent of* Taviſtock, *ſhould give to the ſaid* Richard Coffin, *and his next Heir, full Fraternity in his Church of* Taviſtock, *to receive there the Habit of Religion, whenſoever* (*God ſo inſpiring*) *they would*; *and that, in the mean time, he ſhould have the Priviledg of one Monk there* (*d*), &c.

This Family very early ſpread it ſelf into ſeveral Branches, which floriſhed ſo well in divers Places of this County, that they left their Name and Adjunct to them, as *Combe-Coffin*, now *Combe Pyne*, in the Eaſt part, *Coffins-Will* in the South part, and *Coffins-Ingarly* in the Weſt part of this Province; in which laſt place, the Manſion Houſe was near the Church (*e*); to which was belonging a fair Deer Park, now wholly demoliſhed.

Nor is it leſs obſervable, that ſome of thoſe Places yielded Gentlemen with Gilded Spurs, as Sir *Jeffery Coffin* of *Combe Coffin*, in the days of K. *Hen.* 3.; and before that, Sir *Elias Coffin* of *Ingarly* (called alſo, Sir *Elias Coffin* of *Cliſt* (*f*)) in the days of King *John*, of *England*.

As to the Family of *Alwington*, I find three Knights therein, before the preſent Sir *William* of whom we are diſcourſing; all which were called *Richard*, as for Example, Sir *Richard Coffin* of *Alwington*, Kt. in the Reign of *K. Hen.* 2. and Sir *Richard Coffin* of *Alwington*, Kt. in the days of *K. Hen.* 3. and Sir *Richard Coffin* of *Alwington*, Kt. in the days of *K. Edw* 1. And, as one Notes, from the Time of *K. Hen.* 1. unto the Age of *K. Edw.* 2. (the ſpace of above Two hundred Years) the Heir of this Family was always called *Richard*.

Of which Name, is the preſent Heir and Poſſeſſor of this antient Seat *Portledge*, a right worthy and worſhipful Gentleman, of great Piety and Virtue; and for his Quality, of excellent Learning, eſpecially in venerable Antiquity, which hath been much his Delight and Study. He hath a noble Library, and knows well how to make uſe of it.

He was High-Sheriff of this County, in the ſecond Year of *K. Jam.* 2 as his Anceſtor and Nameſake was in the ſecond Year of *K. Hen.* 8. as appears by the Quietus he had out of the Exchequer, now in the preſent Gentleman's Cuſtody; however he came to be omitted in thoſe Catalogues of the Sheriffs of this County, publiſhed by *Fuller* (*g*), and *Izaac* (*h*).

They have match'd, as they came along, into ſeveral honorable Families, as *Chudleigh*, *Cary*, *Prideaux*, *&c.* and with divers Daughters and Heirs (*i*), as *Cockementon*, *Hathey*, *Hingeſton*, *&c.* But, omitting theſe Things, let us proceed to the Gentleman before us.

Sir *William Coffin* was the younger Brother of *Richard Coffin*, Eſq; that, as was ſaid before, was High-Sheriff of this County, in the ſecond Year of *K. Hen.* 8. whoſe Education and Accompliſhments were ſuch, that they introduced him, with Advantage, into the Court of *K. Hen.* 8. where he came to be highly Prefer'd; firſt, to the honorable Poſt of Maſter of the Horſe, at the Coronation of Q. *Anne Bulloigne*, (Mother to the glorious Q. *Elizabeth*) *Anno* 25 of that King; and after that, to the Honor of Knighthood, in the 29th of the ſame Reign.

He was alſo one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, to the ſame King: A Place of great Reputation and Truſt, whoſe Office is to wait on the King (*k*), within doors and without, ſo long as his Majeſty is on Foot; and when the King Eats in his Privy Chamber, they wait at the Table, and bring in the Meat; they wait alſo at the Reception of Embaſſadors; and every Night two of them lye in the King's Privy-Chamber; they are forty eight in number, all Knights, or Eſquires of note: Whoſe Power is great, for a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, by the King's Commandment only, without any written Commiſſion, is ſufficient to Arreſt any Peer of *England*.

Of what Courage this Gentleman was, and how expert at Feats of Arms, may be partly collected from this (*l*), that he was one of the eighteen Aſſiſtants to *K. Hen.* 8. at the Juſt or Tournament held, between Him and the French King, before *Guiſnes* in *France*, *A. D.* 1519. Of which Exerciſe, it may not be here improper to give ſome brief Account, which I ſhall do in the words of One, that is greater than all Exception (*m*): 'Theſe Tournaments, *ſaith he*, were public Exerciſes of Arms, practiſed by Noblemen and Gentlemen, and became more than meer Sports or Diverſions. They were firſt Inſtituted *A. D.* 934, and were always managed by their own particular Laws. A long time this Practice was continued in all Parts, to that degree of Madneſs, and with ſo great a Slaughter of Perſons of the beſt Quality, eſpecially here in *England*, where it was firſt brought in by *K. Stephen*; that the Church was forced, by ſevere Canons, expreſly to forbid them, with this Penalty annexed, *That whoſoever ſhould happen therein to be Slain, ſhould be denied Chriſtian Burial.* And under *K. Hen.* 3. by Advice of Parliament, 'twas alſo Enacted, That the Offender's Eſtate ſhould be Forfeited, and their Children Diſinherited; yet in Contempt of that good Law, this evil and pernicious Cuſtom long prevailed. Thus *Cambden*. But to proceed.

Sir *William Coffin* married the Lady *Mannors* of *Darbyſhire*; and reſiding, as is likely, with her on her Dowry, in thoſe Parts, he was choſen Knight of that Shire, in the Parliament, which began *A.* 21 *K. Hen.* 8. 1529: In his way to which, there hapned a remarkable Accident, not unworthy the relating, eſpecially for the good Law it occaſioned: Paſſing by a Church-yard, he ſaw a multitude of People ſtanding Idle; he enquired into the Cauſe thereof: Who reply'd, *They had brought a Corps thither to be buried*; *but the Prieſt refuſed*

[*d*] Hoc modo Sopita eſt Contentio-Abbas & Conventus dedere mihi & proximo Heredi meo poſt me plenam Fratern' eccleſ. ſuæ de Taviſt. ad recipiend ibi habitum Religioſum quandocunq; (inſpirante Deo) voluero, *&c.* Ex magno Mſ. D. Gul. Pole pag. 203.

[*e*] Riſd. Surv. of Dev. in Ingarl.

[*f*] Poles Cat. of the Kts. in K. *John*'s Reign, Mſ.

[*g*] Worthies of England in Devon.

[*h*] Memoirs of Exeter.

[*i*] Sir W. Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in Alwing.

[*k*] Dr. Chamb. Preſ. State of *Engl.* Part 1. pag. 165.

[*l*] My Author in the enſuing Narrative is the preſent Rich. Coffin, Eſq;

[*m*] Camb. Brit. in Hertfordſh. Edit. ult. p. 295.

fuſed to do his Office, unleſs they firſt delivered him the Poor Man's Cow, the only Quick Goods he left, for a Mortuary. Sir *William* ſent for the Prieſt, and required him to do his Office to the Dead: Who peremptorily refuſed it, unleſs he had his Mortuary firſt. Whereupon he cauſed the Prieſt to be put into the poor Man's Grave, and Earth to be thrown in upon him; and he ſtill perſiſting in his Refuſal, there was ſtill more Earth thrown in, until the obſtinate Prieſt was either altogether, or well nigh Suffocated.

Now thus to handle a Prieſt in thoſe Days, was a very bold Adventure; but Sir *William Coffin*, with the Favor he had at Court, and the Intreſt he had in the Houſe, diverted the Storm; and ſo lively repreſented the miſchievous Conſequencies of Prieſts arbitrary Demanding of Mortuaries, that the then Parliament, taking it into their ſerious Conſiderations, were pleaſed to bound that Matter ever after, by a particular Statute; the Preamble whereof, which runs thus, ſeems to intimate as much (*n*): *Foraſmuch as Queſtion, Ambiguity, and Doubt, is chanced and riſen, upon the Order, Manner, and Form of Demanding, Receiving, and Claiming of Mortuaries, otherwiſe called Corps-Preſents, as well for the Greatneſs and Value of the ſame, which, as hath lately been taken, is thought over exceſſive to the Poor People, and others of this Realm, as alſo for that,* &c. *Be it therefore Enacted by,* &c. *Firſt, That no Mortuary ſhall be taken of any movable Goods, under the value of ten Marcs. Secondly, That no Parſon,* &c. *ſhall take of any Perſon that, dying, left in movable Goods, clearly above his Debts paid, above ten Marcs, and under thirty Pounds, above three Shillings and four Pence for a Mortuary, in the whole. And for a Perſon Dying, or Dead, having, at the time of his Death, of the value in movable Goods, of thirty Pounds or above, clearly above his Debts, and under the value of forty Pounds, no more ſhall be taken, for a Mortuary, than ſix Shillings and eight Pence, in the whole. And for any Perſon having, at the time of his Death, of the value, in movable Goods, of forty Pounds or above, to any Sum whatſoever it be, clearly above his Debts paid, there ſhall be no more taken, paid, or demanded, for a Mortuary, than ten Shillings in the whole.*

[*n*] Pultons Col. of Statutes. Print. 1632. A. 21 K. H. 8. ch. 6. p. 481.

What herein is farther obſervable, 'twas alſo Enacted, that ſuch Mortuaries ſhall be paid, only in ſuch a place where heretofore Mortuaries have been uſed to be paid; and that thoſe Mortuaries be paid only in the place of the deceaſed Perſon's moſt uſual Habitation; and that no Parſon, *&c.* ſhall take more than as limitted in this Act, under penalty of forfeiting every time ſo much in value, as they ſhall take above the Sum, limitted by this Act, *&c.* So much for the Occaſion of this Statute; which confirms the Obſervation, That Evil Manners are often the Parent of Good Laws.

Sir *William Coffin* was alſo High Steward of the Mannor and Liberties of *Standon*, in the County of *Hertford*; which had ſome peculiar Honor and Priviledges belonging to it, tho' I no where find what they were.

At his Death, he humbly bequeathed to his great Maſter the King, *Hen.* 8. with whom he was in ſpecial Grace and Favor, his beſt Horſes, and a Caſt of his beſt Hawks: And leaving no Iſſue of his own, he convey'd the Mannor of *Eaſt-Hagginton*, in the Pariſh of *Berrynerber*, with all his other Eſtate in the County of *Devon*, to his eldeſt Brother's Son *Richard Coffin* of *Portledge*, Eſq;

He died at *Standon*, aforeſaid, about the Year of our Lord 1538; and lyeth inter'd in that Pariſh Church, under a flat Stone, on which was ſomtime found this Inſcription (*o*):

[*o*] Weav. Fun. Mon. p. 594.

Here lieth Sir William
Coffin, *Knight,*
Somtime of the Privy Chamber to King
Henry *the Eighth, and Maſter of the Horſe*
to the Queen,
High Steward of the Liberty
and Mannor of Standon.
Who died viii *of* December,
M.CCCCCXXXVIII.

I have ſeen in the hands of the preſent Heir of the Family, a Deed, Dat. 22. *Edw.* 3. u to which the forementioned Coat of Beaſants and Croſlets was affix'd, as belonging to th Name; yet more antiently than this, he ſhew'd me another Coat given by it, *viz. Arg. Chevron between three Mullets Sab.* The Occaſion of this Variety, that worthy Gentlema could not inform me of.

Arm

C.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1548.
R. R. Edw. 6.

Party per Feſs Gules and Argent a Pale counter-paled, three Grey-Hounds Heads eraz'd [*].

[*] Hook. Alph. Cat. of Arms in Dev. Gent. Mſ.

CARDMAKER

ALias *TAYLOR JOHN*, Chancellor of the Church of *Wells*, and a Martyr, was Born in the City of *Exeter*, as we are inform'd by a Cotemporary of his there, that muſt have known him well (*a*): He had his Education in both the Univerſities of this Land, ſpending ſixteen Years at *Oxford* and *Cambridg*, in the Study of Logic, Philoſophy, and Divinity (*b*). He was very well Learn'd, and of a ſharp Wit; a Religious, of the Order of Minorites, which is the ſtricteſt among the Franciſcans (*c*); whoſe Life is moſt rigid, who were neither to have Granaries, nor two Coats; they were for Contemplation and Action too, namely, Preaching: At this Day, their Habit is a long Coat (with a large Hood of Grey) girded with a Cord. Such Vertue hath been held in a Franciſcan Garment, that divers Princes have deſired to be buried in it, thinking thereby to be ſafe from the Devil; as did *Francis* the ſecond, Marqueſs of *Mantua*, *Robert King* of *Sicily*, and divers others.

(*a*) Id. ibid. in Synop. Dev. in t. Student.
(*b*) Faſt. Oxon. V. 1. p. 683.
(*c*) Roſſ. View of Relig. p. 306, 307

Father *John Cardmaker* ſupplicated the Univerſity of *Oxford*, *A. D.* 1532, that he might proceed Batchelor of Divinity; but whether admitted to it, appears not (*d*). He joyn'd himſelf to, and accompany'd with, the beſt learned Men, and Profeſſors of the Goſpel, in thoſe Days: And the Older he grew, the more he loathed thoſe popiſh Doctrines, which before he had profeſſed; ſo that in the end he caſt off his Coule, and the Opinions he had learned in his Cloyſter, all at once. About the time of the Diſſolution of Abbies, *A.* 1535, he preached freely againſt the Power of the Pope; and was in ſuch Favor with the then Biſhop of *Wells* (whom I take to be Dr. *John Clerke*) that he was made, by him, one of the Canons of his Cathedral Church.

(*d*) Faſt. Oxon. Quo Sup.

In the Reign of K. *Edw.* 6. he married a Wife, and had by her a Female Child, near which time, he became Reader of a Divinity Lecture, in St *Paul's London*; whoſe Doctrine was ſo ſweet, true, and plain, that it was greatly to the Comfort and Edification of all his Auditory, who embraced the Reformation: But his Lectures were ſo offenſive to the popiſh Party, that they bred in them an immortal Hatred againſt him; ſo that they abuſed him to his Face, and with their Knives they would cut and haggle his Gown behind his Back. About that time alſo, he was made Chancellor of the Church of *Wells*, by the Name of *John Taylor*, alias *Cardmaker*; and was look'd upon there, and at *London*, as the moſt zealous Miniſter in all thoſe Parts, to carry on the Work of Reformation. But after the Death of that pious hopeful young Prince, K. *Edw.* 6. when Q. *Mary* (a moſt zealous Devotee to the Church of *Rome*) came to the Crown, he was deprived of his Spiritualities, and called before Dr. *Gardener*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, (the Lord Chancellor of *England*) and *Bonner* Biſhop of *London*, and charged with Hereſy, as they called it; for which he had been committed, before, a cloſe Priſoner to the Fleet, in *London*: To whom, both he, and Biſhop *Barlow* of *Bath* and *Wells*, who was examined with him, made ſuch diſcreet Anſwers, that the Chancellor, with the reſt of the Commiſſioners, allow'd them for Catholicks (*e*). So that to thoſe that follow'd in the Examination, they objected the Example of *Barlow* and *Cardmaker*, commending their Soberneſs, Diſcretion, and Learning: But this notwithſtanding, *Barlow* was led back to the Fleet (from whence afterward being delivered, he fled beyond Sea) and *Cardmaker* was convey'd to the Counter, in *Bread-ſtreet*, and from thence to the Stake.

(*e*) Fox's Acts & Mon. of the Ch. Vol. 3. p. 204.

Now however, the Papiſts would needs ſeem to have a certain Hope, that *Cardmaker* was become theirs, yet the continual great Conferences divers of them had with him, with Reaſonings, Perſwadings, and Threatnings, argued the contrary, tho' they were all to none effect. At this time, Dr. *Martin*, an eminent Man of the Church of *Rome*, wrote againſt Mr. *Cardmaker*, in the point of Tranſubſtantiation. Which he anſwered Largely, Learnedly, and Subſtantially; opening the Falſhood of his Arguments, and reſtoring the Fathers to their true Underſtanding: Which Tract (it ſeems) periſhed in Manuſcript, Mr. *Fox* wiſhing it had come to hand.

The principal Articles alledged againſt him by Biſhop *Bonner*, were theſe.

I. I. *I* Edmund, *Biſhop of* London, *object againſt thee Sir* John Taylor, *alias* Cardmaker, *that thou, in Times paſt, did'ſt profeſs the Rule of St.* Francis; *and did'ſt, by Vow, promiſe to keep Poverty, Chaſtity, and Obeaience, according to the Rule of St.* Francis.

To which he anſwered and confeſſed, That he, being under Age, did profeſs the ſaid Order; and afterward, by the Authority of K. *Hen.* 8. he was diſpenſed with for the ſame.

II. II. *I object againſt thee, that thou in Times paſt, did'ſt receive all the Orders of the Church then uſed,* Tam majores quam minores——

To which he anſwered, and confeſſed the ſame in every part.

III. III. *That thou, after thy ſaid entry into Religion and Orders aforeſaid, did'ſt take to Wife a Widow, and did'ſt get on her a Woman Child, breaking thereby thy Vow and Order, and the Ordinance of the Church.*

To which he anſwered, and confeſſed the firſt part thereof to be true; and to the ſecond part of the ſame Article he ſaith That in Marriage he brake no Vow, becauſe he was ſet at Liberty to Marry, both by the Laws of this Realm, and the Laws and Ordinances of the Church of the ſame.

IV. IV. *That thou haſt believed and taught, and ſo do'ſt believe, that in the Sacrament of the Altar, and the viſible Signs there, that is to ſay, under the Forms of Bread and Wine, there is really and truly the true and very natural Body and Blood of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.*

To which he anſwered, That he confeſſed he did believe, that Chriſt is preſent Spiritually to, and in, all them, which worthily receive the Sacrament; but that his denial was ſtill of the real, carnal, and corporal Preſence of Chriſt in the Sacrament.

So that Mr. *Cardmaker* reſolutely refuſing to Recant, what the Biſhop was pleaſed to call Hereſy, the Biſhop gave Judgment and Sentence againſt him, that he ſhould be burnt in *Smithfield.*

Between which Sentence, and the Execution thereof, two or three days before he ſuffer'd, one *Beard*, a Promoter, came unto him *(f)* in *Newgate*, and ſaid, *Sir, I am ſent unto you, by the Council, to know, whether you will Recant or no?* To whom he reply'd, *From what Council are you come? I ſuppoſe, you are not come from the Queens Council, but from the Commiſſioners, to whom ye belong: But whereas you would know, whether I would Recant or no, thus I pray you report me to thoſe that ſent you: I have been a Preacher theſe twenty Years, and ever ſince that, God, by his great Mercy, hath opened mine Eyes to ſee his eternal Truth, I have, by his Grace, endeavored to call upon him, to give me the true underſtanding of his holy Word: And, I thank him for his great Mercy, I hope I have diſcharged my Conſcience in the ſetting forth of the ſame, according to that little Talent I have received.* Ay, but what ſay you, *ſays* Beard, to the bleſſed Sacrament of the Altar? To whom he reply'd, by way of Queſtion, *Whether the Sacrament, he ſpake of, had a Beginning or no?* Which when he granted, Mr. *Cardmaker* thus infer'd, *If the Sacrament, as you confeſs, had a Beginning, and will have an Ending, then it cannot be God, who hath no Beginning, nor Ending:* Upon which he departed from him.

(f) Id. ibid. p. 207.

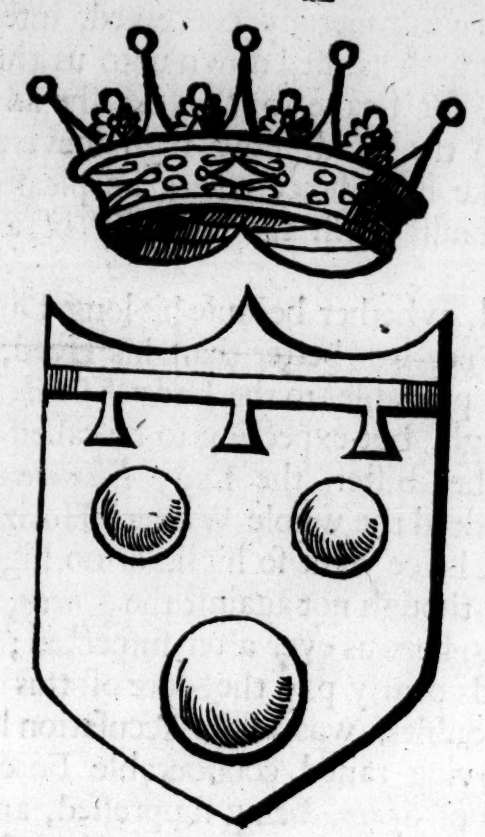
At the time of Execution, when he, and his Fellow-Sufferer, *John Warne*, Upholſter, of the City of *London*, were come to the Stake, the Sheriffs called Mr. *Cardmaker* aſide, and talk'd with him ſecretly, ſo long, that in the mean time *Warne* had made his Prayers, was chained to the Stake, and had Wood and Reed ſet about him; ſo that nothing wanted but the String.

This made the People fear, what they heard before, that *Cardmaker* would Recant, which put them in a marvelous Dump and Sadneſs. And departing from the Sheriffs, he came to the Stake, and, in his Garment as he was, kneeling down, he made a long Prayer, in ſilence to himſelf; which confirmed the People in their Fancy of his Recantation, ſeeing him in his Cloaths, and no ſemblance of his Burning: But his Prayers being ended, he roſe up, put off his Garments to his Shirt, went with bold Courage to the Stake, and kiſs'd it ſweetly; took *Warne* by the Hand, and comforted him heartily, and ſo gave himſelf up to be

Bound

Bound to the Stake, moſt gladly. The People ſeeing this ſo ſuddainly done, contrary to their fearful Expectation, as Men delivered out of a great doubt, cry'd out for Joy, with a great Shout, ſaying, *God be praiſed*; *the Lord ſtrengthen thee* Cardmaker, *the Lord Jeſus receive thy Spirit*. Which continued while the Executioner put Fire to them, and they both paſſed through this Purgatory, to the bleſſed Reſt and Peace of God's Martyrs, to receive the Crown of Glory, laid up for the Righteous. This hapned in *Smithfield*, on the 30th of *May*, *A. D.* 1555.

C.



Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1553.
R. R. Mar.

Or *three Torteauxes*, *within a Bordure*, *quarterly* England *and* France.

The Royal Arms of *England* within a Bordure, were given to *Henry Courtenay*, Earl of *Devon* and Marqueſs of *Exeter*, as an Augmentation of Honor (*).

(*) Guil. Herald. p. 32.

COURTENAY

LORD *Edward*, Earl of *Devon*, was probably Born in *Devon*, at the moſt antient Seat of the Family, the Caſtle of *Tiverton*: He was the only Son of *Henry*, Earl of *Devon* and Marqueſs of *Exeter*, by *Gertrude* his Wife, Daughter of *William Blount* Lord *Mountjoy*; who was Son of the Lord *William Conrtenay*, by *Katharine* his Wife, the ſeventh and youngeſt Daughter of *K. Edward* 4. and Siſter to the Royal Conſort of *K. Henry* 7. *Queen of England*. Which Lady *Katharine* died the 15th of *Novemb. A.* 1527, at *Tiverton*, aforeſaid, and was buried in the Pariſh Church there; for whom was afterwards erected, by *Henry* her Son, a fair Chappel, on the South ſide of the High-Altar; and therein a Tomb, with the Effigies of this noble Lady thereon (*a*).

[*a*] Dugd. Baron. Vol. 1. p. 642.

This Lord *Edward*, was the no fortunate Son of a very unfortunate Father; for however, at firſt, he was greatly in the Favor of *K. Hen.* 8. and had, by his royal Bounty, ſeveral Eſtates confer'd upon him, and was advanced, from being the Earl of *Devon*, to be Marqueſs of *Exeter*; yet, afterwards, he fell into his great Diſpleaſure, being accuſed, for holding Correſpondency with Cardinal *Poole*; and other the King's Enemies beyond the Seas, and conſpiring the King's Deſtruction. Hereupon, he was committed to the Tower, the 4th of *Novemb.* the 30th of *K. Hen.* 8. 1538; and, on the 3d of *January* following, being brought to his Tryal, before *Thomas* Lord *Audley*, ſitting High-Steward for that time, he was found Guilty, and received ſentence of Death. Though the King had long favored him as his Kindſman, yet, 'tis ſaid (*b*), in regard of his near Alliance to the Crown, he

(*b*) Id. ibid.

became ſo jealous of his Greatneſs, whereof the Marqueſs had given ſome Teſtimony, in his ſo ſuddain raiſing divers Thouſands againſt the *Yorkſhire* Rebels, that he gladly entertained any occaſion to cut him off. Whereupon he was ſoon Beheaded, and Attainted in the Parliament, held the next enſuing Year.

This noble Lord *Edward*, as if he muſt partake of his Father's Guilt, becauſe he did of his Blood, was hereupon committed to the Tower, where he remained a Priſoner divers Years, *viz.* from the latter end of the Reign of *K. Hen.* 8. unto the beginning of the Reign of *Q. Mary*; who, in the firſt Year thereof, coming to the Tower, had at her entrance there, preſented to her, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, *Stephen Gardiner* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and this *Edward* Lord *Courtenay*: Who all kneeling down, the *Queen* kiſſed them, and ſaid, *Theſe be my Priſoners*; and cauſed them preſently to be ſet at liberty (*c*. And on the 3d of *Sept.* the ſame Year, ſhe reſtored the Lord *Courtenay* to the Honor of his Family, and created him Earl of *Devonſhire*, at her Palace of *Richmund*.

[*c*] Bak. Chron. in Q. Mary. begin.

This moſt Noble young Earl, was a Perſon of lovely Aſpect, of a beautiful Body, ſweet Nature, and royal Deſcent, all which concurring in him, the *Queen* caſt an obliging Countenance upon him; and, as 'twas generally conceived, intended him an Husband for herſelf (*d*). Of which, Report hath handed down unto us this Confirmation, That when the ſaid Earl petitioned the *Queen*, for Leave to Travel; ſhe adviſed him, rather to Marry, aſſuring him, that no Lady in the Land, how high ſoever, would refuſe him for an Husband; and urging him to make his Choice where he pleaſed, ſhe pointed herſelf out unto him, as plainly as might conſiſt with the Modeſty of a Maiden, and the Majeſty of a Queen.

[*d*] Full. Holy State, p. 301.

Hereupon, the young Earl, whether becauſe his long Durance had ſome influence on his Brain, or that naturally his Face was better than his Head, or out of ſome private Fancy and Affection (which is moſt probable) to the Lady *Elizabeth*, or out of a loyal Baſhfulneſs not preſuming to climbe ſo high, but expecting to be called up: is ſaid, to have requeſted the *Queen* for leave to marry her Siſter, the Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards the moſt glorious Star in the Britiſh Orb, or indeed the whole Weſtern Horizon, *Queen* of *England*. Unhappy it was for both, that his Choice went ſo high, or no higher; for who could have ſpoken worſe Treaſon againſt *Mary*, though not againſt the *Queen*, than to prefer, in Affection, her Siſter before her? Upon this, he was ever after ſuſpected; and the Princeſs *Elizabeth* (innocent Lady!) did afterwards dearly pay the Score of this his Indiſcretion. But what did greatly contribute to their Troubles, was a falſe Accuſation laid to their Charge, by Sir *Thomas Wiat* of *Kent*; who having raiſed conſiderable Forces, to oppoſe (as he pretended) *Q. Mary*'s Match with *Philip* of *Spain*, being ſuppreſſed, and taken Priſoner, in hopes of his Life, he accuſed this noble Earl, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, the *Queen*'s Siſter, as privy to his Conſpiracy: Whereupon the Matter was ſo urged againſt them both, by *Gardiner*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and Lord Chancellor, that they were both committed to the Tower. At which Place, I ſuppoſe it was, ſhe was baited with this *Queſtion*, *What ſhe thought of theſe Words of Chriſt*, This is my Body? *Whether they did not imply the true Body of Chriſt in the Sacrament*? To which catching *Queſtion*, after ſome pauſing, the royal Princeſs returned this diſcreet Anſwer:

Chriſt was the Word that ſpake it:
He took the Bread and brake it:
And what the Word did make it,
That I believe, and take it.

However, they were, by *Wiat*'s Accuſation, committed to the Tower, they were ſoon after releaſed; for at his Death, he cleared them both, and proteſted openly, that they were altogether Innocent, and never had been acquainted with his Proceedings.

Nor was this Favor of *Q. Mary* to this noble Earl, an effect only of a private Affection; but in regard of his royal Deſcent, floriſhing Youth, and courteous Diſpoſition, he was one of the three, then propoſed to her for an Husband, by her Council; the firſt, was Cardinal *Poole*, four and fifty Years old, as old for a Batchelor, as ſhe for a Maid (being then ſeven and thirty Years of Age); but he was laid aſide, as not ſo likely for Procreation: The ſecond was this Lord *Courtenay*, Earl of *Devon*, a goodly Gentleman, but there was this exception againſt him, as if enclining, as was thought, to Lutheriſm: The third took effect, *Philip* Prince of *Spain*, the Emperor *Charles* the 5th's eldeſt Son.

When theſe Matters were well over, the Earl's humor returned upon him to Travel; and he obtained leave of the *Queen* to go and ſee foreign Countries. An Undertaking, well managed, no leſs Profitable than Delightſom; as what not only furniſhes the Tongue with variety of good Diſcourſe, but the Mind alſo with Experience and Underſtanding. Hereupon this noble Earl fitted himſelf for his Journy; and leaving *England*, he travelled into *Italy*, where having ſeen ſeveral other Places, he came at length to *Padua*, where he died, not without ſuſpicion of Poiſon, on the 4th of *Octob.* 1556.

His honorable Remains, after his deplorable Deceaſe, were repoſed in St. *Anthony*'s Church in that City, where a noble Monument was erected to his Memory, having this Inſcription (*e*).

[*e*] Camb. Remains.

Anglia *quem genuit, fueratq; habitura Patronum*
Corteneum *celſa hæc continet area Ducem:*
Credita cauſa necis, Regni affectata Cupido;
Reginæ optatum tunc quoque Connubium,
Cui regni Proceres non conſenſire Philippo
Reginam Regi jungere poſſe rati.
Europam *unde fuit juveni peragrare neceſſe*
Ex quo Mors miſero contigit ante diem.
Anglia *ſi plorat, defuncto Principe tanto*
Nil mirum, Domino deficit illa pio.
Sed jam Corteneus *Cælo fruiturq; Beatis*
Cum doleant Angli, *cum ſine fine gemant.*
Cortenei *Probitas igitur, Præſtantia, Nomen,*
Dum Stabit hoc Templum, vivida Semper erunt.
Angliaq; *hinc etiam Stabit, Stabuntq;* Britanni
Conjugii optati Fama perennis erit.
Improba naturæ Leges Libitina reſcindens,
Ex æquo Juvenes, præcipitatq; Senes.

This Lord *Edward* was the laſt Earl of *Devon*, of this moſt noble and antient Family, which had enjoy'd the Title for no leſs than ten Deſcents together; with the Interpoſition only of *Humphry Stafford*, Lord *Stafford* of *South-wick* (*f*); who by *K. Edw.* 4. was created Earl of *Devonſhire*; and had granted him the Honors of *Okehampton* and *Plimton*, with the Lands thereunto appertaining. But he did not enjoy the Honor above three Months, for having dealt traiterouſly with the ſaid King, he was apprehended at *Bridgewater*, in *Somerſetſhire*, and Beheaded: He died without Iſſue

[*f*] Poles Deſc. of Dev. in the Bar. of Plim.

Whereupon, Sir *Edward Courtenay*, Son of Sir *Hugh Courtenay* of *Boconock*, Son of Sir *Hugh Courtenay* of *Haccombe*, younger Son of Sir *Edward Courtenay*, Brother of the Earl of *Devonſhire*, was, by *K. Hen.* 7. in the firſt Year of his Reign, reſtored, and made Earl of *Devonſhire*.

There were three of this Name that ſucceeded him in the Earldom; but *Edward*, the laſt, dying without Iſſue, the Lands were divided among the Heirs of *Edward*'s four Siſters, that was advanced to the Earldom, as was ſaid, by *K. Hen.* 7. Thus diſpoſed of in Marriage; *Elizabeth*, to *John Tretherf. Mawd*, to *John Arrundel* of *Talvern*; *Iſabel*, to *William Mohun*; and *Florence*, to *John Trelawny*, the Anceſtor, in a direct Line, of the preſent honorable, and right reverend Father in God, Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Baronet, Lord Biſhop of this Dioceſs.

Should I proceed to give an Account, of the Lives and noble Actions, of the ſeveral Branches of this antient Family, I might find matter enough to furniſh out a large Hiſtory; for of it ſelf, it is enough to enoble a County. I might begin and end with a *William*, ſeveral Hundred Years aſunder.

The preſent Sir *William Courtenay*, of *Powderham*-Caſtle, Baronet, deſcended, in a direct Line, from *Hugh*, the ſecond Earl of *Devon*, of this Name; and hath wanted nothing but his Health, to have rendred him as Illuſtrious as moſt of his Anceſtors.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1586.
R. R. Elizab.

CHARDON,

OR *CHARLDON, JOHN*, Lord Biſhop of *Down* and *Conor*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, we are expreſly informed (*a*), was a Devonian born upon which Authority, I ſhall challenge him for our own, and relate him hither: Although, I muſt acknowledg, I can't ſo much as gueſs at the place where he was ſo, unleſs, perhaps, in the City of *Exeter*; whither we find him to retire, when he firſt left the Univerſity.

[*a*] Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. pag. 271.

Cherleton, *Charldon*, and *Charlton*, I take to be originally all one Name; the different way of writing, making no difference in the Perſon. Of which Name was an antient Family, ſomtime floriſhing in this Shire: which Name ſtill adheres to a Pariſh, called *Charldon* nigh *Kings-bridge*, at this day.

Cicely, the Daughter of *Pagan de Cherleton*, granted to *Hugh* her Son, *pro Homagio*, one Fardel Land, in *Cherleton*, in the beginning of *K. Hen.* 3d's Reign (*b*): Witneſs *William de Lomine*, *John Malherb*, *Richard de tribus Minetis* (or *Trimenet*), *John de Cherleton*, &c. Of which Mannor was Sir *Alanus Charlton*, *Kt.* the Poſſeſſor, in *K. Edw.* 3d's days; whoſe Seat, we are told (*c*), was at *North-Molton*, in this County.

[*b*] Sir W. Pole's large Vol. of Chart. &c. Mſ. p. 536.

[*c*] Weſtc. Surv. of Dev. in Charlt.

But what Relation this reverend Prelate had to this Family, or whether he had any at all (although it appears he was a Gentleman, from the Quality he was entred of in the Univerſity) I am not able to ſay.

Omitting theſe things, therefore; Mr. *Chardon* was a Youth of very pregnant Parts, that ſoon got the Rudiments of Learning, as we may infer from hence, that, *Quamprimum per Ætatem licuit* (*d*), as ſoon as his Age would give leave, he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where he was admitted Sojourner of *Exeter* College, in the Year of our Lord 1562, or thereabouts (*e*). Of how towardly a Diſpoſition he was, may appear from his being choſen Probationer Fellow of his College, *Mar.* 3. 1564, when he was but two Years ſtanding; two Years from which, he was admitted Perpetual. Soon after he had taken his Batchelor of Arts degree, he entred into holy Orders, *viz.* in the Month of *Auguſt*, 1567, when he muſt be very Young: And on the ſixth of *April*, the Year following, he reſigned his Fellowſhip, as having ſome Preferment in his own Country.

[*d*] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 96.

[*e*] Ath. Oxon. Quo Supra.

Leaving the Univerſity very early, he retired to his Preferment in the City of *Exeter*: Where after ſome Years continuance, he returned to *Oxford*, and proceeded in Arts. Which done, he came back to *Exeter*; where he ſo induſtriouſly attended the Duties of his high Calling, that he became a noted Preacher, *And*, ſays my Author (*f*), *was wonderfully followed for his edifying Sermons.*

[*f*] Id. ibid.

In the Year of our Lord 1581, he paid another Viſit to his Mother the Univerſity; and received her Bleſſing in the Degree of Batchelor of Divinity; and was admitted to the Reading of the Sentences, or (as ſome ſtile it) the *Epiſtles* of St. *Paul*. Five Years after this, he proceeded *Doctor* of *Divinity*. And in the Year 1596, in the Month of *May*, *ob egregia Merita*

Merita ad Epiſcopatum Dunenſem & Connor. in Hibernia promotus (*g*), for his egregious Worth and Merits, he was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Down* and *Connor*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; unto which he was Conſecrated in the Church of St. *Patrick*, in *Dublin*, the ſame Year.

[*g*] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. quo antea.

What particular Occurrences in the Life of this reverend Prelate hapned, or what eminent good Services he did in the Church of *Ireland*, not being able to get a ſight of Sir *James Ware*'s uſeful Book, intituled, *De Præſulibus Hiberniæ Commentarius*, I ſhall not undertake to relate: It ſhall ſuffice us to add, what we have from good Hands (*h*), that while he was in his College, he very happily beſtowed his Labor in the Study of Philoſophy and Divinity; and became a famous Diſputant, and no mean Orator.

[*h*] In Philoſophiâ & Theologiâ fælicem collocavit operam. id. ibid.

What particular Works elſe he printed, I do not find; but all that is extant of them, are only ſeveral Sermons, preached in the Churches of St. *Peter*'s *Exon*. St. *Mary*'s *Oxon*, and at St. *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, *London*: A Catalogue of which, we are obliged for, to the laborious Author of the *Athenæ Oxon* (*i*), and thus it is.

[*i*] Ib. quo prius.

A Sermon of the World; on St. *Luke* 21. 25. *There ſhall be Signs in the Sun, and in the Moon, and in the Stars*, &c. Print. 8*vo*, 1580.

A Sermon at St. *Mary*'s *Oxon*, on *Joh.* 9. 1, 2, 3, ver. *And as Jeſus paſſed by, he ſaw a Man that was Blind from his Birth*, &c. Print. at *Oxford*, 8*vo*, 1586.

A Sermon at St. *Mary*'s-*Oxon*, on the 11 *Decemb.* 1586, upon the 9th of St. *John*, 4, 5, 7, ver. *I muſt Work the Works of him that ſent me, while it is Day*, &c. *London*, 8*vo*, 1587.

A Sermon at St. *Paul*'s-*Croſs*, *May* 29th, 1586, on St. *Matth.* 6. 19, 20, 21, ver. *Lay not up for your ſelves Treaſures upon Earth*, &c. *Lond.* 8*vo*, 1586.

A Funeral Sermon on the 1 *Theſ.* ch. 4. ver. 13, unto the 18. *But I would not have you ignorant, Brethren, concerning them which are aſleep*, *Oxon*, 8*vo*, 1586.

A Sermon on the 1 *Iſaiah*, 1, 2 ver. *The Viſion of* Iſaiah, *the Son of* Amos, &c. Print. at *Lond.* 1595.

Some other Sermons he is ſuppoſed to have printed, which, what they were, my Author declares he had not ſeen. Soon after the printing this laſt mentioned Sermon, this learned Prelate went into *Ireland*; where having continued in the pious Execution of his Epiſcopal Function, about the ſpace of five Years, he yielded up the Ghoſt; and lieth inter'd, moſt likely, in his own Cathedral Church in that Kingdom.

What the Paternal Coat of this pious Biſhop was, I cannot ſay; but *William de Carleton Seneſchallus*, or Steward to the Lord *Walter de Manny*, of his Mannor of *South-Hiwiſh*, in this County, in the days of *K. Edw.* 3. gave, *In a Feild ---- four Mullets*; in a *Canton dexter, a Lion rampant gard.* (*k*): But whether it may fit this Prelate, I do not know.

[*k*] Sir W. Pole's large Vol. of Chart. &c.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1587.
R. R. Elizab.

Argent a Chevron ingrailed between three Cocks Heads erazed Sab. on a Canton Azure an Anchor Or (*).

[*] Out of the Heralds-Office.

COCKE

CAPTAIN, (his chriſtian Name I can't recover) was born at *Plymouth*, i this County, or very near it: He is mentioned by *Dr. Fuller* among o Worthies (*a*); and it doth not become me, enviouſly to exclude him that Num ber; nay, he very well deſerves a place among them, as one who valiantl ſacrificed his Life to the Honor and Safety of his Country, in time of i greateſt *D*anger.

[*a*] Worthies of Engl. p. 261.

He was, it ſeems, by Profeſſion, a Navigator; and brought up in Maritime Affair wherein he became ſo expert, that he arrived at the honor of Commanding a Ship of ſom Force; which too, by the Bleſſing of God, was all, or moſt, his own. And, in time danger, he thought he could not better employ it, than in the Service of his Prince an Country; which being threatned by the foreign Invaſion of bloody Enemies, every goo Subject is in Commiſſion to defend them, as well as he is able.

Now was come that Year of Remark, which had been propheſied of for *Annus Mirab lis* (*b*), a wonderful Year, by an Aſtronomer of *Konningsberg*, an Hundred Years before came, I mean 1588, and ſo indeed it proved. For at this time, *Philip* the third, King of *Spai* partly out of Zeal to Popery, to ſubdue *England* to the Church of *Rome*, and partly out Revenge for the many Depredations the Engliſh had made upon him, both in *Spain* and the *Indies*, prepared a mighty Fleet, chriſtned, by the Pope, with the Name of the *Invi cible Armado*, conſiſting of 130 Ships, 65 Galeons of a thouſand, and eight hundred Tu apiece, 19 Pinnaces of one hundred and ſeventy Tun, manned with 8350 Seamen, wit 19290 Soldiers, and 2080 Gally-Slaves, having aboard 2630 great Ordnance. Over a which, was the Duke of *Medina-Sidonia* the General, attended with many brave and exp rienced Commanders. Thus equip'd, they put to Sea, *May* 29, 1588, out of the Rive *Tayo* in *Gallicia*; but a ſuddain Tempeſt drove them back again, with much Damage. How ever, new rigged and ſupplied, they put out again *July* 11th, and ſoon entred the Engli Channel.

[*b*] Cambd. Annals of Q. Eliz.

It was now high time for the Engliſh, to haſten out their Fleet, which they did with a imaginable ſpeed; conſiſting in all of about an hundred Sail; whereof fifteen were V ctuallers, and nine Gentlemen Volunteers; of which laſt number was Captain *Cocke*.

July the 20th, the Engliſh diſcry the Spaniſh Fleet in the Channel, like ſo many movin Caſtles, come floating ſlowly on, towards *Plymouth*, in form of an half Moon; the Horn whereof extended above ſeven Miles wide. The Engliſh being ready, the Battel ſoon be gan; and in a few days time, by God's Bleſſing, and the Engliſh Valor, this mighty A mado, ſo long a preparing, and ſo well provided, was miſerably ſhattered and diſperſed ſo that of an 134 Ships, that ſailed out of the *Groin*, only 53 returned into *Spain*. Captai *Cocke*, like a loyal Subject, and a brave Engliſh Man, in his own Ship, yielded what A ſiſtance he could, to the Safety of his Country. And God was pleaſed to vouchſafe us ſignal Victory, though this worthy Man did not live to enjoy it, being ſlain in the Figh And, what is very remarkable, while there was not a noble Family in *Spain*, but, in th Battel, loſt either Son, Brother, or Nephew, *Cocke* was the only Man of Note among th Engliſh, that loſt his Life, to ſave his Queen and Country. Inſomuch, that of the Poe may, in ſome meaſure, be applied unto him alſo:

Unus Homo nobis pereundo reſtituit Rem——

One Man hath reſtor'd our State,
By his being Unfortunate.

Which is the Teſtimony the famous *Cambden* hath given of him, in his Annals of *Quee Elizabeth* (*c*), *Solus* Cockus, *in ſuâ inter medios Hoſtes Naviculâ, cum laude periit*, *Cocke* wa the only Engliſh Man of Note, who died honorably, fighting in his little Ship amidſt hi Enemies; and indeed, not above an Hundred common Soldiers beſides.

[*c*] In A. 1588.

[*d*] Quo Supra.

Pity it is (ſays Dr. *Fuller* (*d*)) *his Memory ſhould ever be forgotten*: And in great Compli ment he profeſſes, *That his Pen is ſenſible of no higher Preferment, than when it may be permitte to draw the Curtains about thoſe who have died in the Bed of Honor.*

Captain *Cocke*, being killed at Sea, whether he was buried in the Deep, or (not being fa from) whether he was brought aſhore, and interred at Land, is to me unknown. But, in ſtead of an Epitaph, I ſhall here add an Epigram, made on this Engagement between th Engliſh and Spaniards, at this time; which may ſerve as a Specimen of the Wit and Fancy of thoſe Days.

[*e*] Hackluit's Voyages, p. 606.

The Latin Original had for its Author *Theodorus Beza*, (who dedicated it to Queen *Eliza* tranſlated into our Language by an unknown Hand (*e*).

Str

Straverat innumeris Hiſpanus Claſſibus æquor,
Regnis juncturus Sceptra Britanna ſuis, *&c.*

I.

Spain's King with Navies great the Seas beſtrew'd,
To joyn the Engliſh with the Spaniſh ſway;
Ask you, what caus'd this proud Attempt? 'Twas lewd
Ambition drove, and Avarice led the way.

II.

'Tis well Ambition's windy Puff lies drown'd,
By Winds; and ſwelling Hearts, by ſwelling Waves:
'Tis well! Thoſe Spaniards, who the Worlds vaſt Round
Devour'd, devouring Sea moſt juſtly craves.

The Coat Armor, beforementioned, belonging to *Cocke* of *Plymouth*, as appears from the Heralds Office, ſeems to ſpeak Captain *Cocke*, to have been a Gentleman by deſcent; but the *Canton* intimates, as if that were an Augmentation of Honor granted to his Poſterity, for the eminent Service he did at this time againſt the Spaniard.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1590.
R. R. Elizab.

Gules a Saltire Verrey between twelve Billets Or.

CHAMPERNON

SIR *Arthur*, Knight, was born in *Court-Houſe*, at the Weſtern end of *Modbiry* Town, in this County. He deſcended from a noble train of Anceſtors, who had floriſhed there about fourteen Generations before his time; whereof the moſt were Knights, that had match'd into divers great Houſes, as *Valletort*, *Aſtlegh*, *Dawbney*, *Bonvil*, *Courtenay*, *Carew*, *Mountjoy*, *Popham*, &c. out of which Stock ſprung many noble Cyons, which planted abroad, proſpered very well, in ſeveral Places of this County; as for example:

At *North-Tawton* (*a*), where lived *Oliver Champernon*, who married *Eglina*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of *Hugh de Valletort*; whoſe Grandſon *Otho* dying without Iſſue, this Manor came to be divided between his three Daughters and Heirs married to *At-Wood*, *Gilbert*, and *Bickberry*: Out of this ſprung alſo, *Champernon* of *Inſwork* (*b*), an antient Houſe, ſometime the Seat of the Earls of *Cornwal*, at *Milbrook* Towns end, not far from *Plymouth*, in this County: Sir *Richard Champernon* of *Modbiry*, gave this to his ſecond Son, by a ſecond Venter, *Katharine*, the Daughter of Sir *Giles Dawbeny*, Kt. (*c*) The three Daughters and Heirs of one of this Family, inveſted their Husbands herewith, *Monk*, *Forteſcu*, and *Trevilian*.

At *Dartinton* alſo, near *Totnes*, floriſhes this day, another very eminent Branch of this Family. This was ſomtime the Seat of the Lords *Martins*; after that, of the Lord *Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*; after whoſe deceaſe, this Land fell to the Crown, in which it was, until purchaſed by one *Ailworth* of *London* (*d*); who afterwards exchanged it for the Abby-Site

[*a*] Pole's Deſ. of Dev. in North-Tawt. Mſ.

[*b*] Carews Surv. of Cornw. L. 2. p. 101. b.

[*c*] Pole Quo Prius in Modbiry.

[*d*] Id. in Dartin

of *Polslo*, near *Exeter*, with Sir *Arthur Champernon*, Kt. the first of this Name, who inhabited here, and which here continues this day in great esteem; he was the second Son of Sir *Philip Champernon* of *Modbiry*, Kt. by a Daughter of Sir *Edmund* Baron *Carew*, of *Mohuns-Ottery*, in this County.

Champernon of *Beer-Ferrers*, near *Plymouth*, was not a Branch of this House, but rather the old Stock it self (*e*): For Sir *Richard Champernon* of *Modbiry*, had two Wives, first, *Alice*, Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Astlegh*, by whom he had issue *Alexander*, who settled at *Beer-Ferrers*; secondly, *Katharine*, the Daughter of Sir *Giles Dawbeny*, by whom he had issue *Richard* of *Modbiry*, and (as was said) *John* of *Inswork*. This Estate came unto Sir *Alexander Champernon*, by his Match with *Joan*, Daughter and Heir unto *Martin-Ferrers*, the last of this Name, that was Lord of *Beer-Ferrers* (*f*). And his Son's Daughter and Heir *Blanch Champernon*, brought this Inheritance into the noble Family of *Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke*.

[*e*] Id. ibid. in Modb.

[*f*] Id. ibid. in Beer-Fer.

There was another great Family of this Name, which heretofore florished at *Umberlegh* (*g*), in the Parish of *Adrington*, in the North part of this County, so far back as the Reign of *K. John*; which, we may suppose, from the more single bearing in their Coat Armor, viz. *Gules a Saltire Verrey*, gave Original to all the rest. This Family was swallowed up in *Willington* of *Gloucestershire*, who married *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir of *William*, the last of the Name of *Champernon*, in this Place. This Lady, notwithstanding her Marriage, would not be called *Willington*, but stiled her self, and was stiled, the Lady *Joan Chambernun*; and all her Sons, and their Issue, left the Arms of *Willington*, and gave their Mothers Arms. From *Willington*, *Umberlegh* came to *Wroth*; from *Wroth* to *Palton*; from *Palton* to *Beaumont*; and from *Beaumont* to *Basset*; in whom it now remains.

[*g*] Id. ibid. in Umberl.

As to the Original Settlement of this Family at *Modbiry*, the first of this Name there, was *Richard*, a younger Son of Sir *Henry Chambernon* of *Clist-Chambernon* (*h*), now St. *George's-Clist*, three Miles to the South-East of *Exeter*; which Sir *Henry* was Son of Sir *Oliver*, as he was the Son of *Henry Chambernon* of *Clist* and *Ilfarcombe*, in *K. Hen.* 2d's time: The last of which Family was Sir *William Chambernon*; who left issue *Elizabeth*, his only Daughter and Heir; a frolic Lady, that married *William Polglas*, within three days after her Father's death; and within two days after her Husband *Polglas*'s death, she was married again, unto *John Cergeaux* (*i*). By *Polglas*, she left issue a Son, that was an Ideot, and died of the Plague; and a Daughter, called *Margaret*, who became his Heir, and the Wife of Judg *Herl*; whose Son, Sir *John Herl*, dying without Issue, conveyed this large Inheritance to the Lord *Bonvil* of *Shute*; from whom it came to the Lord *Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, and from him, by Attainder, to the Crown.

[*h*] Id. ihid. in St. George's-Clift.

[*i*] Id. ibid. in Ilfarc.

The Occasion of this Family's Settlement at *Modbiry*, I find was thus: These Lands were antiently the *Valletorts*, Barons of *Harberton*, near *Totnes* (*k*); from whom they came to Sir *Alexander de Okeston*, who married *Joan*, Widow to *Ralph Valletort*; who (as is probable) had been Concubine unto *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, and King of the *Romans*, younger Son to *John* King of *England*: By which Earl she had a natural Daughter, called *Joan*, married unto *Richard*, the younger Son of Sir *Henry Chambernon* of *Clist-Chambernon*, as is aforementioned. Sir *Alexander de Okeston*, and *Joan* aforesaid, left issue Sir *James de Okeston*; who dying without Issue, by commandment of *K. Edw.* 1. conveyed *Modbiry*, and all other Lands formerly granted unto his Father, by *Roger de Valletort*, unto Sir *Richard Champernon*, the Son of *Richard Champernon*, and *Joan*, the Daughter of *Joan*, the natural Daughter of the King of the Romans, aforementioned This, we may suppose, was the Ground, upon which *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwal*, Son of *Richard* King of the Romans, in a Grant made by him to the said *Richard* and *Joan*, *Anno* 12 *Edw.* 1. 1284, calleth her Sister. Where, by the way, we may observe, that this Family hath florished in this Place, upward of Four Hundred Years: And from the Match with *Valletort*'s Daughter, proceeded the Occasion of those royal Attributes, which *Richard Champernon* took unto himself, in a certain Deed, which my Author (*l*) says he saw, running in this Stile:

[*k*] Id. ibid. in Modb.

[*l*] Westc. Surv. of Dev. in Modb.

Ego Richardus de Campo Arnulphi, *Rex Romanorum semper Augustus.*

Which brings me to a Consideration of that Variety, wherewith this Family antiently wrote their Name, as *De Campo Arnulphi*, from a certain Champion Country, where one *Arnulphus* lived, or had his Seat; and thence *Campernulph*, then *Chambernon*, *Champernoun*, and *Champernon*; unto whom heretofore belonged a vast Estate; *Willielmus de Campo Arnulphi*, in *K. Hen.* 4th's days, had no less than twenty four *Knights* Fees in *Cornwal*, (*m*) besides what he had in *Devon*; where, in the 14th of *K. Hen.* 6th's Reign, *Champernon* of *Modbiry*, was no less than Three hundred Pounds Land in the Subsidy Book (*n*); and in the 17th of *Hen.* 7. Possessor of about seven and twenty Mannors of Land, the particulars whereof, although I might, for the present I shall forbear to mention.

[*m*] Carew quo prius L. 1. p. 39, &c.

[*n*] Hol. Col. of Arms. Mss.

There have been many eminent Persons of this Name and Family, the History of whose Actions and Exploits, for the greatest Part, is devoured by time; although their Names occur in the Chronicles of *England*, amongst those eminent Worthies, who with their Lives and Fortunes were ready to serve their King and Country. Among them all, I have met with none more memorable than was this Gentleman, beforementioned, Sir *Arthur Champernon*, *Kt.*; he was second Son unto *John Champernon* of *Modbiry*, Esq; by *Katharine* his Wife,

Wife, Daughter of Sir *Richard Edgcombe* of *Mount-Edgcombe*, Kt. and younger Brother of Sir *Richard Champernon* of *Modbiry*, Kt. that married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Popham*; who, by an high ſplended way of Living, greatly exhauſted the Eſtate (*o*): He, dying without Iſſue, left the remainder thereof to Sir *Arthur*; who, by an happy Marriage with *Amy*, Daughter and Heir of *John Crackern* of *Childhay*, did, in ſome good Meaſure, repair it again.

[*o*] Sir W. Pole in Modb.

This Gentleman was a good Soldier, and an eminent Commander, in the Iriſh Wars; he ſerved there, under that every way brave, but unfortunate General, the Earl of *Eſſex*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; whoſe Father, *Walter Devereux*, (the firſt Earl of *Eſſex*, of this Name) was ſomtime Earl-Marſhal of that Kingdom; who, blaſted with Envy, and oppreſſed with Grief, fell into a bloody Flux, which ſoon ended his Life; when he had firſt deſired the Standers-by, to Admoniſh this Son, ſcarce ten Years old, *To have always before his Eyes, the ſix and thirtieth Year of his Age, as the utmoſt term of his Life; which neither himſelf, nor his Father before him, could outgo*; nor did the Son attain unto it (*p*). A little before his Death, this noble Earl fell into this pious prophetical Strain of Devotion, not unfit to be here recorded (*q*).

[*p*] Bak. Chron. in Q. El. A. R. 18.

[*q*] Out of a Mſ. by E. M. intituled, The manner of the godly Departure of the E. of Eſſex.

Oh! Lord, ſave that noble Realm of England: *But the Miſeries, that ſhall ſhortly fall on it, are many; I know, I know them, this Night hath God ſhewed them unto me. And great is the Cauſe that it ſhould be plagued; for the Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt is bountifully and truly preached unto them, but they are neither Papiſts nor Proteſtants; they are of no Religion, but full of Pride and Iniquity: There is nothing but Infidelity, Athieſm, Athieſm; no Religion, no Religion! They lean,* ſaid he, *all to Policy, and let go Religion; but I would to God they would lean to Religion, and let go Policy. O Lord! Bleſs* England.

After which he ſoon exchanged this Life for a better, His Son *Robert*, Earl of *Eſſex* after him, eſcaped not alſo, the dreadful Effects of Envy, which purſued him likewiſe into *Ireland*, where he was Lord Lieutenant; after he had exhauſted a great Treaſure, and waſted a brave Army, inſtead of returning with a noble Conqueſt, he ſtole Home into *England*, after a ſuſpicious Treaty with the Enemy (*r*), before he was expected, or before he was welcom. But, before he went, this moſt noble Earl, confirmed the Honor of Knighthood upon ſome *Devonſhire* Gentlemen, that had ſignalized themſelves by their Valor and Conduct there; among which, Sir *Arthur Champernon* was one, advanced to this Honor by the Lord Lieutenant there, *A.D.* 1599.

[*r*] Bak. Chron. in the R. of Q. Eliz.

Somtime after (moſt likely on the Death of his elder Brother), Sir *Arthur* returned into *England*, and retired to his Seat at *Modbiry*, where he married, and left a fair Eſtate to his Poſterity; which now floriſhes at *Memland*, in this County.

The preſent Heir married, firſt, the eldeſt Daughter of *Richard Hillerſdon*, late of *Memland*, Eſq; *Sans-iſſue*; ſecond, *Mary*, the Daughter of Mr. *John Wiſe* of *Totnes*, Gent. and ſole Heir to her Mother, the Daughter and one of the Heirs of *Lewis Full*, of *Stoke-Gabriel*, Gent.

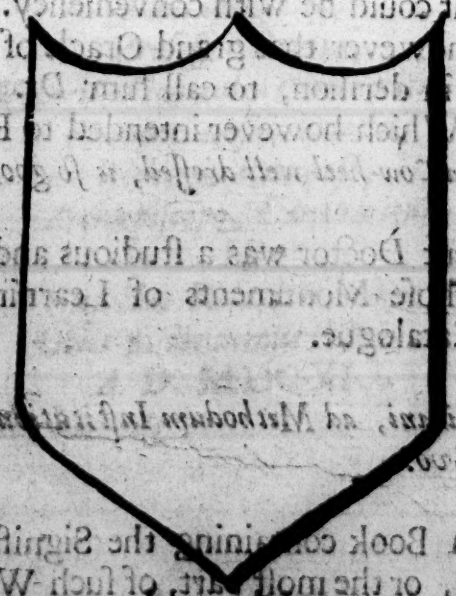
Sir *Arthur* was not only skilled in Affairs of War, but in many other ingenious Arts; particularly in Architecture, as may be inferred from that Model of a Pleaſure-Houſe, Mr. *Carew* tells us (*ſ*), he had from him, of great Curioſity: Where that Author was pleaſed to beſtow this Character upon him, That he was a perfectly accompliſhed Gentleman.

[*ſ*] Surv. of Cornw. Lib. 2. p. 107.

He died at *Modbiry*, aforeſaid, about the beginning of the Reign of King *James* the firſt, and lieth there interred, among his Anceſtors, without any Funeral Monument.

Chambernon of *Cliſt-Chambernon*, gave, *Gules a Saltire Verrey between twelve Croſs-Croſlets Or* (*t*).

[*t*] Pole's Cat. of Arms, Mſ.



Arms

Flor. A. D. 1603.
R. R. Jac. 1.

COWELL

JOHN, Doctor, and ſomtime the King's Majeſty's Profeſſor, of the Civil Law, in the Univerſity of *Cambridg*, was born at *Tarnsborow*, ſaith Dr. *Fuller*, in this County (*a*); which is miſtaken, probably, for *Ernsborough*, a large Court Houſe heretofore (*b*), in the Pariſh of *Swimbridge*, vulgarly *Swimbridge*, a Chappel of Eaſe to *Biſhops Tawton*, near *Barnſtaple*. It had, heretofore, Lords of the ſame Name; *Baldwin de Ernsborough* was Lord thereof, in the beginning of K. *Hen.* 3d's Reign; whom three of that ſirname ſucceeded. After that, it was the fair Seat of the *Flavels*, whoſe Inheritrix brought this, with a goodly Patrimony, to Sir *Roger Mules*, ſecond Son to the Lord *Mules*, Baron of *North-Cadbury*, in *Somerſetſhire*; whoſe Heirs-general, paſſed it unto the noble Families of *Courtenay* and *Botreaux*. Of which enough.

(*a*) Worthies of Engl. p. 262.
(*b*) Rifd. Deſcr. of Dev. in Swimb,

That Dr. *Cowell* was a Devonian by Birth, is atteſted, not only by *Fuller*, but by the Author of the *Athenæ Oxon* (*c*); ſo that having ſuch good Authority for it, I may be exempted from any farther Labor herein; and immediately proceed to a brief Narrative, of the more memorable Occurrences in the Life of this eminent Perſon.

(*c*) Vol. 1. in Faſt. p. 784.

This Gentleman then, although he had his Birth in *Devonſhire*, had his Education elſewhere; for his more tender Years were well cultivated with all uſeful initial Learning, in the School at *Eaton*, in the Neighborhood of *Windſor*, famous for one of the King of *England*'s moſt royal Palaces. From this Place, he was choſen Scholar of *King's*-College, in *Cambridg* (a royal Foundation, begun by that devout Prince K. *Hen.* 6. conſiſting of ſeventy Scholars and Fellows; whoſe goodly Chappel, ſaith Dr. *Willet* (*d*), is ſuch, as this Kingdom cannot ſhew the like): Here was he admitted, in this Capacity, *A. D.* 1570; and a while after, was choſen Fellow: For which he afterwards teſtified his Gratitude, by giving an hundred Marcs, in Books, to the Library, belonging to this Houſe (*e*).

(*d*) Synopſ. Pap. p. 1234.
(*e*) Id. ibid.

Having, with general applauſe, gone through the accuſtomed Exerciſes, by the Univerſity Statutes required thereunto, he took the Degrees of Arts; and, being ſixteen Years ſtanding in, he was choſen one of the Proctors of, that Univerſity, for the Year of our Lord 1586. Soon after which, he took the *Degree of Doctor* of Laws. And *Anno* 1600, coming to *Oxford*, he ſupplicated that Univerſity, to be admitted, *ad eundem*; which being granted *Simpliciter*, no doubt but he was ſo (*f*).

(*f*) Faſt. Oxon. Quo Supra.

Being now no leſs eminent for his Learning than his Degrees, Dr. *Cowell* was choſen Maſter of *Trinity-Hall*, in his own Univerſity: A College famous, beyond any other there, for the Study of the Civil Law. In the knowledg whereof, he became ſo famous, that he was preferred to be Regius-Profeſſor of it. And then *An.* 1603, he was made chief Governor there, in the quality of Vice-Chancellor. And *An.* 1604, a certain Author tells us (*g*), he was *Doctor* of the Arches; which (I ſuppoſe) is the ſame with the Dean of the Arches, *i. e.* the chief Conſiſtory Court, belonging to the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, for the debating of Spiritual Cauſes; and is ſo called of the Church in *London*, where kept, commonly called *Bow-Church*, from the Faſhion of the Steeple, whoſe Top is builded Archwiſe, like ſo many bent Bows: Hence it hath the Name of, the Court of the Arches, as this ſame learned Author tells us in his Interpreter (*h*). Farther, Dr. *Cowell* was Vicar-General to Archbiſhop *Bancroft*, for the Province of *Canterbury*; *i. e.* Superviſor, under his Grace, of all Spiritual Cauſes and Perſons: A great Honor and Truſt too.

(*g*) Ful. Quo Antea.
(*h*) Dr. Cow. Interpr. in Arches-Court.

Now however the Civil Law was Dr. *Cowell*'s Profeſſion; yet (ſuch was his Skill in the Common Law) we are told (*i*), that he was as well able to Practiſe in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, as at *Doctors-Commons*; which raiſed firſt the Emulation, and next the Ill-Will, of the Gentlemen of that Robe againſt him. For in his time, the Feud between the Civil and Common Lawyers came to be heigthned: The great Champion of the latter, was the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Coke*, as Doctor *Cowell* was of the former; who (ſaith *Fuller*) obtained the Favor of K. *Jam.* 1. of his ſide, ſo far as it could be with conveniency. Great, indeed, were the Abilities of this learned *Doctor*, however that grand Oracle of the Common Law, as he was called in his time, was pleaſed, in deriſion, to call him *Dr. Cow-heel*: a Jeſt that favored more of Envy, than of Wit. Which however intended to Ridicule him; *Yet I aſſure you*, ſaith *Dr. Fuller*, very gravely, *a Cow-heel well dreſſed, is ſo good Meat, that a Cook, when Hungry, may lick his Fingers after it.*

(*i*) Fuller ibid.

But Jeſting apart; this eminent *Doctor* was a ſtudious and learned Man, in earneſt, as may appear, at this day, from thoſe Monuments of Learning, he left unto Poſterity, in Print; whereof we have this Catalogue.

First; *Inſtitutiones Juris Anglicani, ad Methodum Inſtitutionum Juſtiniani Compoſitæ.* Print at *Cambridg*, *A. D.* 1605, &c. 8*vo.*

Secondly; *The Interpreter*: A Book containing the Signification of Words, wherein is ſet forth the true Meaning of all, or the moſt part, of ſuch Words and Terms, as are mentioned

ioned in the Law Writers, or Statutes of this Kingdom. Printed first at *Camb.* 1607, at *London* 1637, in 4*to*; afterward it was Printed in *Folio*. Of which more by and by.

Thirdly; He had also in some towardness (as he says) (*k*), a Tract, *De Regulis Juris* (a distinct thing from his Institutions, as may be seen, by comparing the first Edition of that Book, and his Interpreter, published two Years after): In this Book, his Intent was (he says) by collating the Cases of both Laws, to shew that they be both raised of one Foundation; and differ more in Language, and in Terms, than Substance; and therefore were they reduced to one Method, as easily they might, would be attained (in a manner) with all one Pains; but the *Doctor* did not live to finish this Piece.

(*k*) Preface to his Interpreter.

As to the second published Book, *The Interpreter*, it may not be amiss to speak somthing, First, as to the Qualification of the Author for such an Undertaking. And secondly, as to the Fate and Censure, that Work met with in the World, at its first coming into it.

As to the First; we are told by no incompetent Judg (*l*), that he had both the Essentials of an Interpreter, for he was both *Gnarus* and *Fidus*; he was Skilful and he was Faithful: and unless both had met in him, he had not been equal to so great an Undertaking.

(*l*) Full. ibid.

As to the Second, the Fate of the Book, meeting with envious Readers, it did not find the Entertainment he expected, and that deserved. Many, which is common, slighted the Book, who notwithstanding used it; There were those who critically surveyed it, to find out all the weak and infirm Passages in it; some of which being obnoxious, there wanted not Envy enough to aggravate them, to the Author's extream Trouble and Vexation. For where Envy takes the Text, and Witty Malice makes the Comment, there is like to be mad Work in the Application, be it in relation to the Infirmities of Men or Books, or whatever else; so unanswerable is *Solomon*'s Challenge, *Who can stand before Envy?* Prov. 27. 4.

The Points in this Book (the Interpreter) that gave distaste, are said to have concerned the King's Prerogative; that the Author should assert, That in some Cases it is limitted. This, in those days, was looked upon as false Doctrine, if not Heresy, in the State; whereupon, the Book was called in; and on the 26th of *Mar.* 1610, an Edict was published against it. This is assigned, among the Learned, as the true Reason thereof: And therefore, unlikely it is what Sir *A. W.* reports, though he did not believe it himself, that it is to be read in Dr. *Covel*'s Book, as he there calls our Author, that the King, that then was, *Jam.* 1, did not take the usual Oaths, all Kings are bound unto, at their Coronation (*m*). However, if any Reflections on, or Heterodoxy to, the Government, were ever found in that useful and learned Book, which I much question, we may be sure they are left out in the latter Editions of it. His most active and vigorous Antagonists then, in this matter, were the Common Lawyers, who looked upon this Book as a double Trespass against them (*n*); the one of *Pedibus ambulando*, that a Civilian should interlope, in a Profession several to themselves; the other, that he should pluck up the Pales of the hard Terms of the Law, wherewith it was enclosed, and so lay it open and obvious to common Capacities. But the worst of all, was the Accusation, laid to its Charge, of assigning to the King a double Prerogative, the one limitted by Law, and the other unlimitted, For which being complained of in Parliament, the Book was called in, and condemned.

(*m*) Court of K. Jam. by Sir A. W. p. 191.

[*n*] Full. Quo Supra.

All which, with some other Advantages, which his Adversaries got over him, occasioned a great deal of Trouble to this worthy Person; the Grief whereof [and sad it is to have to do with a potent multifarious Malice] went near his Heart, and hastned his Death, near about the 60th Year of his Age, *A. D.* 1611.

He died in *Cambridg*, where his Remains found a Repository, in the Chappel belonging unto *Trinity-Hall*, whereof he was Master. He lieth interred there, under a flat Stone, just before the Altar, having this Inscription on it, to preserve his Memory.

Johannes Cowell,
Legum Doctor, Custos hujus collegii,
Juris Civilis in Academiâ hâc
Cantabrigiensi,
Professor Regius,
Vicarius Generalis Cantuariensis
Provinciæ, sub Domino
Richardo Bancroft,
Archiepiscopo, Cantuariensi,
Hic
Expectat Resurrectionem.
Obiit xi die mensis Octobris
A. D. MDCXI.

C.

Arms— *Argent on a Bend Sable three Roſes of the Field.*

Flor. A.D. 160
R. R. Elizab.

[*] Weſtc. Ped. M.

Creſt. On a Torſe Argent and Sable a Swan proper [*].

CARY

SIR *George*, Knight, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was born at *Cockinto* Court-Houſe; an antient, but pleaſant Seat, near adjoyning to *Torba* which lieth from it a little Mile, to the South, as doth *Totnes*, five Miles from to the Weſt, in this County.

He was the eldeſt of ſix Sons, of *Thomas Cary* of that Place, Eſq; wh was ſecond Son of *Robert Cary*, of the ſame, by *Jane* his firſt Wife, Daugh ter of Sir *Nicholas* Baron *Carew*, on whom his Father ſettled *Cockinton*, in whoſe Iſſue i deſcended Home to the preſent Age. *John Cary*, the eldeſt Son of *Robert* aforeſaid, marrie *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *Edmund Devick* or *Devyock*, of *Keckbear*, in the Pariſh of *Oke hampton*, Eſq; and ſettled there. His Poſterity continued in that Place ſeveral Deſcents; o which Race, *Anthony* (if it be not miſtaken for *Lancelot*) *Cary* Eſq; (*a*) gave a bountifu Gift to the Town of *Okehampton*, aforeſaid, *viz.* the Sum of ſixty Pounds, to continue i Stock, to be employed for the better Education of poor Children, in Trades and Occupati ons. This Family is extinct.

2. f. 3. Dugd. Baron. 397.

[*a*] Id. in view of Dev. in Keckbear.

By *Agnes*, his ſecond Wife, *Robert Cary*, of *Cockinton* aforeſaid, (ſhe was the Daughter o Sir *William Hodie* of *Pilſden*, in *Dorſetſhire*, Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*) had iſſue *William Cary* of *Ladford*, in the Pariſh of *Shebear*, near the *Turridge*, in this County. Thi Family, likewiſe, is gone.

By his third Wife, *Margery*, Daughter and Heir of *Foukroy* of *Dartmouth*, the ſaid *Robert* had iſſue *Robert*, unto whom he gave *Clovelly*, in the North-Weſt part of this County Whoſe Poſterity, as hath been already ſpoken, continues there this day in great Repute. But of this enough.

Sir *George Cary* aforeſaid, upon what Motive or Encouragement I do not find, went into *Ireland*, where he grew in great eſteem with the Government, and was preferred Treaſurer of Wars, an high and honorable Poſt in that Kingdom; whoſe Sallary was 638 *l.* 15 *s. per Annum* (*b*); beſides which, he had the Command of a Band of Foot, or Horſe, or both, which amounted to many Scores more: Here we find him in this Station, *An.* 1599, at what time, he was alſo one of the Lords of her Majeſty *Q. Elizabeth*'s Privy-Council, for that Kingdom. In this Office and Truſt, doth Sir *George Cary* continue ſeveral Years, even to the death of that glorious Princeſs of happy Memory. And then the Lord *Mountjoy*, Sir *Charles Blount*, (a very learned, wiſe, and noble Gentleman, afterwards created Earl of *Devon*) at that time Lord Deputy there, being willing to go for *England*, to congratulate *King James* the firſt, upon his coming to this Crown, and to be nearer the Beams of that new riſen Sun, in our Hemiſphere, in his Inſtructions to Sir *Henry Davers*, whom he ſent Expreſs to the ſaid King, recommended to his Majeſty Sir *George Cary*, Treaſurer at Wars, as the fitteſt Perſon to ſucceed him in that high and honorable Place; urging this alſo as a Reaſon, That Sir *George Cary* had already been Lord Juſtice of that Kingdom (*c*): Of whom this is farther added, 'That howſoever he be no Soldier, yet is well acquainted with the Buſineſs 'of the War, wherein he hath been ever very induſtrious to advance the Service: Which indeed is a very honorable Character.

(*b*) Fyn. Moriſ. Itin. Part 2. Lib. 1. p. 28.

[*c*] Id. ibib. Lib. 3. p. 284.

The Lord Deputy *Mountjoy*, therefore, having, for the preſent, pretty well ſettled the Province of *Munſter*, and, for the greater quiet of that Kingdom, publiſhed an Act of O-

blivion

blivion, for all Grievances, his Lordſhip received Letters from the King, ſignifying, That he was choſen one of his Majeſty's Privy-Council in England; and was Licens'd to come over; and had Authority to leave, Sir *George Cary*, the Kings Deputy there, during his Abſence; which was accordingly done.

Sir *George Cary* took up this honorable Sword, in a ſtormy tempeſtuous time, when that *Kingdom* was ſtrangely actuated with the Spirit of Rebellion; which occaſioned him much Trouble, during that little ſpace he held it. And the public Treaſure of the *Kingdom* being then reduced to a very low Ebb, he was forced to make Payments of Braſs and Leather Mony, which brought great Clamors and Reproaches upon him, even from his own Friends and Country-men; ſo hard a matter is it for One to pleaſe a Multitude: and ſuch unjuſt Task-maſters are they, to exact *Brick* without Straw. Sir *George* did not continue in this Government much more than a Year; and then Sir *Arthur Chiceſter*, another of our noble Country-men, with better Fortune, ſuccceded him therein.

Not long after this, Sir *George Cary* returned into *England*, and retired to his Seat at *Cockinton*; where, being grown ſomwhat Aged, he reſolved to live the reſidue of his *D*ays to God and himſelf. And knowing how pleaſing a Sacrifice to God, Charity and good *D*eeds are, he purpoſed to do ſomthing for the Poor; and accordingly he ſet about the building of ſeven Alms-Houſes for their Uſe and Comfort; *i. e.* ſo many ſeveral Apartments, all under one Roof, for ſeven poor People of that Pariſh; every one having a Ground-room, and a Chamber over; with a little diſtinct Herb Garden encloſed with a Stone-Wall: to each of which alſo, he allowed 1 *s. per* Week, with a new Friize Gown, and a new Shirt or Shift yeerly, at *Chriſtmas*; as may more fully appear from the *D*eed, whereof here follows an Abſtract (*d*).

(*d*) Ex Autogr.

'Sir *George Cary* of *Cockinton*, *Kt.* by his *D*eed under Hand and Seal, bearing date 11th 'day of *Sept.* in the 6th Year of the Reign of *K. James* 1. did Grant to ſeveral Feoffees in 'Truſt, an Annuity of 30 *l. per A.* iſſuing out of his Mannors of *Cockinton* and *Chilſon*, by 'quarterly Payments for ever; for and towards the Reparation of ſeven Alms-Houſes at '*Cockinton*, there newly erected by the ſaid Sir *George Cary*: and for and towards the Relief 'and Maintenance of ſeven poor People, then, and at all times afterwards inhabiting there-'in, every poor Man and Woman to be paid one Shilling every Week; and at *Chriſtmas*, 'yearly, a new Frize Gown, and a new Shirt or Smock; and the Overplus of the 30 *l.* '*per An.* if any, ſhall be employed to the Uſe of ſuch of them as ſhall be ſick; and for 'ſuch other neceſſary Occaſions, as in the *D*iſcretion of the Feoffees ſhall be thought fit. And the *D*eed farther declares; 'That the Owners of *Cockinton* Houſe ſhall for ever there-'after, nominate ſuch poor People as ſhall be placed into the ſaid Alms Houſes; ſo as ſuch 'Nomination be made within twenty eight *D*ays after any of the Houſes be void, by death, 'or otherwiſe; and ſo as the Choice be of the pooreſt ſort of the Inhabitants of the Pariſh 'of *Cockinton*: and if there ſhould be any Neglect or *D*efault therein, by the ſpace of 'the twenty eight *D*ays fully expired, that then the Biſhop of *Exeter* for the time being, is 'to elect and nominate any ſuch poor Perſon as he ſhall think fit. Thus the *D*eed.

Theſe Houſes are commodiouſly ſituated, near the Church, and near *Cockinton* Houſe aforeſaid; which is a generous piece of Charity, if the Will of the Founder be ſo faithfully executed, as it was piouſly intended; as I queſtion not for the future but it will, it being the beſt way that I know, to obtain God's bleſſing upon the whole Eſtate, out of which this Annuity iſſues, and the Poſſeſſors of it.

Sir *George Cary*, ſome eight Years after this, yielded to Fate; and lieth Interred in a Vault in *Cockinton* Church, being buried there *A.* 1615. *Feb.* 19. Altho' he was twice married, he had no Iſſue that ſurvived him: firſt, he married *Wilmot*, Daughter and Heir of *John Gifford* of *Yeo*, the divorced Wife of *John Bury* of *Colaton*, near *Chimly* in this County; by whom he had Iſſue one Son, Sir *George Cary*, Kt. a brave Soldier, married, but ſlain in the Wars of *Ireland* without Iſſue, before his Father's Death; and one Daughter, married to Sir *Richard Edgecombe*, of *Mount-edgecombe Sans-iſſue*. Secondly, he married *Lucy*, Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Rich*, Earl of *Warwick*; but having no Iſſue by her, he adopted *George*, third Son of his ſecond Brother *Robert*, ſo one (*e*); fifth Son of his fourth Brother, *John Cary*, ſo another tells us; whom he made his Heir (*f*). An elder Brother to which *George*, was Sir *Edward Cary*, ſomtime of *Stantor*, near adjoyning, Knighted in the Iriſh Wars; whoſe Grand-ſon, *Edward Cary*, Eſq; now floriſhes at *Tor-Abby* in great eſteem, who was the eldeſt Son of Sir *George Cary* of that place, Kt.

(*e*) Sir W. Pol. in Cock.

(*f*) Weſt. Ped.

George Cary of *Cockinton*, Eſq; Heir to Sir *George Cary*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Seymour* of *Berry* Caſtle, Baronet; by whom he had a fair Iſſue, Sons and Daughters. His eldeſt Son was Sir *Henry Cary* of *Cockinton*, Kt. who was undone, as many other honeſt Gentlemen in thoſe times were, by the late Civil Wars here in *England*. He adhered to the Intereſt of his gracious Sovereign, King *Charles* the firſt, with his Life and Fortune; in whoſe Service, having exhauſted a conſiderable Eſtate, when the Royal Cauſe fell in this Kingdom, he was forced to Travel beyond the Seas, into foreign Countries: who coming back into *England*, (having at length ſold all he had) was reduced to great Neceſſities; inſomuch, before he died, which was near about the Return of K. *Char.* 2. he was obliged for his Bread, to the Charity of well-diſpoſed Gentlemen.

The youngeſt Sons of the ſaid *George Cary*, became Soldiers of Fortune, and died, I think, beyond Sea, without Iſſue. His ſecond Son was Dr. *Robert Cary*, born alſo at *Cockinton* Houſe; who having been eminent for Learning, and a Writer, may challenge a place in theſe Memoirs. As ſuch therefore, I ſhall crave leave to give a more particular account of him, and of his Works.

Being well entred in School-Learning, he went to *Oxford*, and was admitted Sojourner of *Exeter* College, on the 4th *Octob.* 1631, in the ſixteenth Year of his Age (*g*): having continued there about three Years, he was in the Month of *Octob.* 1634, choſen Scholar of *Corpus Chriſti* College in that Univerſity The Year after, he was admitted Batchelor of Arts; and in the Year 1638, he proceeded Maſter. Whether he was actual Fellow of his College, my Author (*h*) profeſſes he did not know; altho' from his long Reſidence there, it is more than probable that he was ſo. In the Year 1644, as a Member of that Houſe, he was actually created Doctor of Laws, as he was a Kindſman to the moſt noble, *William* Lord Marqueſs of *Hertford*, at that time Chancellor of the Univerſity, by vertue of his Letters then read in Convocation on his behalf.

(*g*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 625.

(*h*) Id. ib.

Somtime after this, altho' whether at that time in Holy Orders, I do not know, Dr. *Cary* in the Company, as is probable, of his noble Brother *Sir Henry*, Travelled into Foreign Parts, when he had the opportunity of ſeeing *France*, the *Low-Countries*, and other places. Upon his return into *England*, by the favour of the moſt noble Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, he became Rector of *Portlemouth*, (valued in the Kings-Books, (*i*) 29 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d. per An.*) near *Kingsbridg* in this Country: Here he ſettled himſelf, and lived in good Repute; inſomuch, being taken notice of (for his Degrees and Learning) to be more than ordinarily Accompliſhed, the Presbyterian Miniſters of thoſe times, never left him, until they had drawn him over to their Party. And for his greater Encouragement, they made him Moderator among them, of that part of the Second Diviſion of the County of *Devon*, which was appointed to meet at *Kingsbridg* and as ſuch, he ſign'd the Addreſs, made to Mr. *Francis Fulwood*, afterward Doctor of Divinity, and Arch-Deacon of *Totnes*, by the Miniſters thereabout, to make Public, his Labors *Of the viſible Church*; as may be ſeen in the Printed Preface of that Book, where we have theſe words (*k*);

(*i*) Val. Benefic. Eccl. in Ang. p. 58.

(*k*) Printed at Lond. 1657. 4*to*.

Signed by { *Robert Cary*, Moderator. / *John Buckley*, Scribe.

In the Name, and by the Appointment, of the reſt at Kingsbridg *in* Devon, Jan. 5. 1657.

However, this Dr. *Cary* was never very Zealous in that Intreſt: for when the King and Church return'd, he was one of the firſt that Congratulated their Arrival, and welcomed them Home. For which, he was ſoon after, (by whoſe favour I am not certain) Prefer'd to the Arch-Deaconry of *Exeter*, out of which he was affrighted, and ejected, in a little while, by ſome great Men then in Power: Who taking Advantage of ſome Infirmities, it may be, only of ſome Imprudences, of his (and where is he that at all times is without 'em? ſo true is that, ἄλλως ἀνθρωπῶν) reſolv'd to throw him out. If it had been out of pure Conſcience, and ſincere Deteſtation of Vice only, it had been excuſable; and not to have rais'd a Favorite upon his Ruins, who yet fell to the Duſt long before him. But ſuch *Devil Gods* there are in the World, whom nothing will appeaſe but the Sacrifice of the Preiſt himſelf (*l*). The *Doctor* thus depriv'd of his Arch-Deaconry, retired to his Rectory at *Portlemouth*; where he ſpent the remainder of his days, in a private cheerful Condition, as much above Contempt, as he was below Envy.

(*l*) Vid. Mand. Travels in Indies.

If any are deſirous to have a fuller Account of his Perſon, he was for Stature of the Middle Size; Sanguine of Complexion, and in his elder Years, for Body Corpulant. He was as much a Gentleman, in his Carrage and Behavior, as he was in his Birth and Extraction: Free and Generous, Courteous and Obliging, and very Critical in all the Arts of Complaiſance and Addreſs. To this we may add, that he was a Scholar; and, as a certain Author tells us (*m*), *accounted very Learned, in curious and critical Learning*. This, not only the Learned Men of his Acquaintance, are able to Witneſs, but his Works will Teſtify the ſame, (when they ſhall be dead and gone) which he Publiſhed in *Folio*, under this Title;

(*m*) Ath. Oxon. quo antea.

Palæologia Chronica. *A Cronological Account of antient Time, in* 3 *Parts*, 1. *Didactical*, 2. *Apodeictical*, 3. *Canonical*. London, *Printed* 1677.

Of which Work a large Account is given in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* (*n*); where it is called, *An elaborate Piece*. The deſign whereof, as we are there inform'd, ſeems to be, *To determine the juſt Interval of time, between the great Epocha of the Creation of the World, and that other, of the Deſtruction of* Jeruſalem, *by* Titus Veſpatian; *in Order to the Aſſignment of ſuch particular time, wherein Perſons, and Actions of old, had their Exiſtence*. For the performance of which, The Learned Author (as he is there ſtiled) divides his Book into Three main Parts as aforemention'd. Nor was the Doctor, eſpecially in his younger years, meanly skill'd in Poetry, as well Latine as Engliſh; although he Printed nothing in this kind, that I know, but only thoſe Hymns of our Church, appointed to be Read after the Leſſons, together with

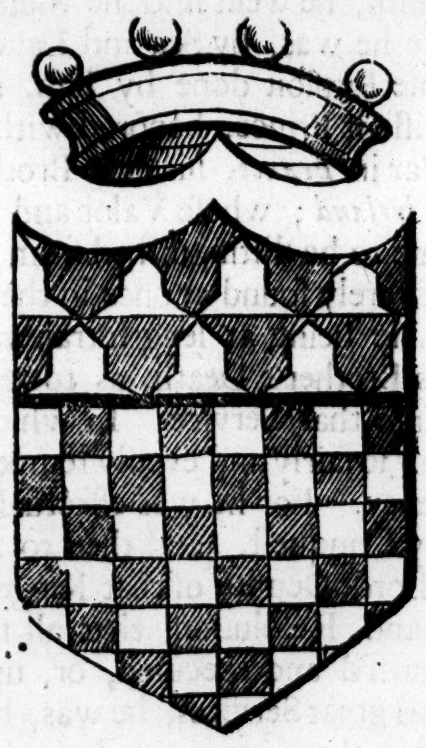
(*n*) Num. 132. p. 808, &c.

with the Creed, *&c.* Theſe tranſlated into Latine Verſe, were Publiſhed by him, on the Flat-ſides of two Sheets in *Folio*; one Copy whereof, the reverend Author was pleaſed to preſent me, with his own hand, as a Token of his kindneſs.

I find nothing elſe, that the Doctor publiſhed; and therefore have only this to add of him, that having lived cheerfully, contentedly, and in good Repute, with his Neighbors Clergy, Gentry, and others, to a good old Age, of ſeventy three Years, he yielded up the Ghoſt, in the Parſonage-houſe of *Portlemouth* aforeſaid, and lyeth Buried in his own Church there, without any Funeral Monument. His Interment hapned, on the 19th day of *Sept.* 1688. He had iſſue ſeveral Children; his eldeſt Son, *Robert*, is a Reverend Divine of the Church of *England*, and Vicar of *Sydberry*, near *Autry St. Mary*, in the South-Eaſt part of this Province.

As for the Houſe and Mannor of *Cockinton*, that became the Purchaſe of Mr. *Mallack*, a rich Merchant of the City of *Exon*, whoſe Son *Rawlin Mallack*, Eſq; ſomtime a Juſtice of Peace for this County and a Member of Parliament, new Builded the Houſe, encloſed the Park, wall'd round a Warren, and large Gardens, fitted up the Ponds, and made it as gentiſe and commodious a Dwelling, as moſt in this County. And at his Death, which hapned near about the Year 1690, he left this pleaſant Seat to *Rawlin Mallack*, Eſq. his Son, by *Elizabeth* his ſecond Wife, (by his firſt he had only a Daughter) the Daughter of Sir *John Collins*, of *Hampſhire*, *Kt.* a very hopeful young Gentleman, of good Improvements in Learning, above his Years, now reſiding at *Cockinton*-houſe, aged near Eighteen, 1699.

C.



Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1604.
R. R. Jac. 1.

Chequee Or and Gules a Chief verrey.

Creſt. On a Torſe Or and Gules a Storke Proper, holding in his Beak a Snake Arg. head Or.

Motto. *Honor Sequitur fugientem* [*].

[*] Weſte. Ped. in Chich. MS.

CHICHESTER

SIR *Arthur*, Kt. Baron of *Belfaſt*, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was born at *Ralegh*, near *Barnſtaple* in this County. He was the ſocond Son of Sir *John Chicheſter*, of that place, *Kt.* by *Gertrude* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Courtenay*, of *Powderham*, Kt. They were wonderfully bleſſed in a noble Iſſue, Male and Female; having five Sons; four whereof, were Knights; of which, two alſo were Lords, *viz.* a Baron, and a Viſcount; nd eight Daughters, all married to the chiefeſt Families in theſe Parts (*a*): As firſt, *Eliza-eth* to *Hugh Forteſcue* of *Phillegh*, Eſq; ſecondly, *Derothy* to Sir *Hugh Pollard* of *Kings-Nimpton*, Kt. thirdly, *Elenor* to Sir *Arthur Baſſet* of *Umberlegh*, Kt. fourthly, *Mary* to *Richard Bluet* of *Holcomb-Rogus*, Eſq; fifthly, *Cicilia* to *Thomas Hatch* of *Aller*, Eſq; ſixthly, *Suſan-*

(*a*) Id. ib.

Suſanna to *John Forteſcue* of *Buckland-Phillegh*, Eſq; ſeventhly, *Bridget* to Sir *Edmund Prideaux* of *Farway*, Bar. all in *Devon*; and eighthly, *Urith* to .... *Trevillian* of *Nettlecombe* in *Somerſet*, Eſq:

The Grandfather of this Sir *John Chicheſter*, had two Wives ſucceſſively; firſt *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Hugh Beaumont* of *Toulſton* Eſq; from whom proceeds the preſent Honorable Family, that now inhabits there. Secondly, *Joan*, Daughter of *Robert Brett* of *Whitſtaunton* in *Somerſet*, and of *Pillond* near *Barnſtaple* in *Devon*, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue, firſt, *John* of *Widworthy* in the Eaſt, and ſecondly, *Amias*, of *Arlinſton* in the North Parts of this County; whoſe Poſterities, in both places, floriſh in Worſhipfull Degree this day.

As to the Knightly Family of this Name, which reſides at *Hall* in *Biſhops-Tawton*, whereof my honored Friend, *Francis Chicheſter*, Eſq; and Batchelor of Laws is the now Lord, that iſſued out of *Ralegh* Houſe, four Generations before theſe laſt mentioned. The firſt that ſettled there was *Richard*, third Son of *Richard Chicheſter*, of *Ralegh*, by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Wotton*, or *Watton*, of *Widworthy*; with whom that Inheritance came into this Family. Which *Richard*, was the Grandſon of *John Chicheſter*, and *Thomaſin Ralegh* his Wife, the firſt of this Name, that poſſeſs'd *Ralegh*. *Richard Chicheſter* aforeſaid, married *Thomaſin* Daughter and Heir of *Simon Hall* of *Hall*, by whom he had this fair Inheritance. Whoſe Poſterity, match'd into many eminent Houſes, as *Gough* of *Aldercomb* in *Cornwal*, *Ackland* of *Ackland*, *Marwood* of *Weſtcot*, *Baſſet of Umberlegh*, *Strode* of *Newnham*, *Pollard*, *Carew*, &c. and yet proſpers well in this place.

Having premiſed theſe things, for our better underſtanding of the fair ſpreading of this noble Family, I ſhall now proceed unto him, whom we ought chiefly to commemorate, *Arthur* Lord *Chicheſter* of *Belfaſt* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; whom, to paſs over in ſilence, were to drop one of the chiefeſt Ornaments of our Country.

This Gentleman ſpent ſome part of his Youth in the Univerſity, which being a too ſedentary ſort of Life for his active Genius, he went into the Wars; and at every place where his Sovereign's Service required, there he was, by Sea and Land, in *England* and in *France*; in the laſt of which, for ſome notable Exploit done by him, in the Preſence of the French *King*, *Hen.* 4. he was by that puiſſant Prince, honored with *Knighthood* (*b*).

(*b*) Weſtc. Deſc. of Dev. in Eggsf. MS.

While he followed Feats of War in *France*, his next Brother, being alſo of a martial Spirit, ſought Glory and Renown in *Ireland*; whoſe Valor and Puiſſance there, were rewarded with *Knighthood*. So that he came to be diſtinguiſhed from his elder Brother, who was of the ſame Name and Degree, (but rarely found at once in the ſame Family) by the Title of Sir *John Chicheſter* the younger. He being at length traiterouſly murthered there, Sir *Arthur*, not ſo much to revenge his Brother's Death, as to recover that *Kingdom*, then in a deſperate condition, put himſelf into that Service. In which Employment, he manifeſted to the World, Valor and Wiſdom, ſo fairly and evenly tempered. that his generous Actions expreſſed an extraordinary Sufficiency. For he was effectually Aſſiſtant, firſt to Plough and break up that barbarous Nation by Conqueſt, and then to Sow it with Seeds of Civility; when by *K. Jam.* 1. he was made Lord Deputy of that Kingdom, *A.D.* 1604. He managed his Affairs with ſuch Prudence and Reſolution, that all the Swarms of brooding Rebels were in a little time, either vanquiſh'd and executed, or, upon ſubmiſſion, pardoned, and received to Mercy. For which his great Services, he was, by *K. James* aforeſaid, honored with the Title of Baron of *Belfaſt* in the *Kingdom* of *Ireland*: Unto whom one applys theſe Verſes (*c*), written, he ſays, by a learned Poet, on *Joſeph* in *Ægypt*, only with the Tranſmutation of the Names:

(*c*) Id. ibid. in Ralegh.

With all theſe Honors, and with Wealth conferr'd,
With great Applauſe, Chicheſter *is preferr'd,*
To Rule all Ireland; *which with great Dexterity,*
Wiſdom and Worth, Care, Courage and Sincerity,
He executes——

'Tis true, good Laws and Proviſions had been made by his Predeceſſors, to the ſame purpoſe before; but alaſs, they were like good Leſſons ſet for a Lute out of Tune, uſeleſs, until the Lute was fitted for them (*d*). And therefore, in order to the civilizing of the Iriſh, in the firſt Year of his Government, he eſtabliſhed two Circuits, after the manner of the Engliſh Nation, for Juſtices of Aſſize, the one in *Connaugh*, and the other in *Munſter*. And whereas the Circuits in former times, only encompaſſed the Engliſh Pale, as the *Cynoſura* doth the Pole, henceforward, like good Planets in their ſeveral Spheres, they carried the Influence of Juſtice round about the *Kingdom*. Inſomuch, in a ſhort time *Ireland* was ſo cleered of Thieves and capital Offenders, that ſo many Malefactors have not been found in the two and thirty Shires of *Ireland*, as in ſix Engliſh Shires in the Weſtern Circuit (*e*).

(*d*) Ful. Worth. p. 254.

(*e*) Sir John Davie's Diſc. of Irel. p. 270.

This noble Lord, during his Lieutenancy in *Ireland*, reduced alſo the Mountains and Glins on the South of *Dublin* (formerly Thorns in the Engliſh Pale) into the County of *Wicklow*: and in conformity to the *Engliſh* Faſhion, many Iriſh began now to cut their Mantles into Cloaks.

Cloaks. And ſo obſervant was the Eye of this excellent Governor, over the Actions of ſuſpected Perſons, that the Earl of *Tyrone* was heard to complain, That he could not drink a full Carouſe of Sack, but the State in few Hours after was advertiſed thereof.

After that this noble Perſon had continued there many Years together, no leſs than eleven, as a certain Author tells us (*f*), in this Principality, the Stile thereof being *Prorex Hiberniæ*, K. *James* his Maſter, called him home; out of no Diſpleaſure or Diſaffection, but rather, as knowing his great Abilities, to employ him elſewhere: for ſoon after his return, he ſent him his Ambaſſador to the Emperor and the German Princes. In his Journy thither, or from thence (which is not very material) he touch'd at *Mainchine*, as my Author calls it (*g*); or, as I ſuppoſe, *Manheim*, a City of the *Lower-Palatinate*; a place much indebted to the Prudence of my Lord *Chicheſter*, for the ſeaſonable Victualling of it While he was there, his Lordſhip, with the reſt of the City, was beſieged by Count *Tilly*, the Emperor's General; upon this, my Lord ſent the Count word, *That it was againſt the Law of Nations to beſiege an Ambaſſador*. *Tilly* return'd, *He took no notice that he was an Ambaſſador*. Upon which, my Lord *Chicheſter* replied to the Meſſenger, *Had my Maſter ſent me with as many hundred Men, as he hath ſent me on fruitleſs Meſſages, your General ſhould have known, that I had been a Soldier as well as an Ambaſſador*.

[*f*] Clark's Lives in A. B. Uſh. p. 206.

[*g*] Full. ubi pri.

At his return into *England*, K. *James* entertain'd him with great Commendation, for having ſo well diſcharged his Truſt; ſo that he died in Favor with God and Man, ſo one (*h*), in as great Honor as any Engliſh-man of our Age, ſo another Author expreſſes it (*i*), about the Year of our Lord God 1620.

[*h*] M. Weſtcot quo ſup.

[*i*] Fuller loc. ult. cit.

From which account, given by the Hiſtorians, a late Writer hath made theſe Obſervations on him (*k*): That my Lord *Chicheſter* was ſtout in his Nature, above any Diſorder upon Emergencies; reſolv'd in his Temper, above any Impreſſions from other Princes; and high in his Propoſals, beyond the Expectation of his own. There is a memorable Obſervation of *Philip* K. of *Spain*, called *El Prudente*, *the Prudent*; That when he had deſign'd one for Ambaſſador, the Man came faintly and coldly to him, to propoſe ſomthing for his Accommodation; of whom he ſaid, *How can I expect that this Man can promote and effectuate my Buſineſs, when he is ſo faint and fearful in the Solicitation of his own?*

[*k*] Lloyd's State-Worthies, p. 754, 755.

Yet was not my Lord *Chicheſter* more reſolute in *Germany* than wary in *Ireland*; where his Opinion was, That time muſt open and facilitate things for Reformation of Religion, by the Proteſtant Plantations, by the care of good Biſhops and Divines, by the amplification of the College, the education of Wards, an inſenſible ſeiſure of Popiſh Liberties, *&c.* In a word, this brave Gentleman had an equal Mind, that kept up it ſelf between the Diſcourſes of Reaſon, and the Examples of Hiſtory, in the enjoyment of a good Fortune, and in conflict with a bad.

Where this nobleſt Lord lieth Interr'd, we are expreſly told, that dying about the time that K. *James* the firſt did, he was buried at *Belfaſt* in *Ireland*, to the great grief of his Country; becauſe it was in ſuch a time, as moſt required his Aſſiſtance, Courage, and Wiſdom; which are often at odds, and ſeldom meet; yet in him ſhook Hands as Friends, and challenged an equal ſhare in his Perfections. *Alex. Spicer*, his Chaplain, and, I think, a Native of *Exeter*, wrote Elegies on his Death (*l*). Whether his Brother and Heir, the Lord *Edward Chicheſter*, might afterwards bring over, and lay his Remains in the Sepulchre belonging to his Houſe at *Eggesford*, I know not; only this is certain, that in a little Oratory adjoyning to the very little Church of *Eggesford*, on the North ſide of the Chancel, I ſaw this Memorial of him; to wit,

[*l*] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 434.

A Head cut out in courſe Marble, where his Face is repreſented to the Life, yielding a Look ſtern and terrible, like a Soldier.

They who are skill'd in Sculpture, aver it to be an excellent piece of Art.

This right noble Lord, although once married (*m*), unto *Letice*, Daughter of Sir *John Perrot*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, left no Iſſue behind him; he made therefore, his youngeſt Brother his Heir, *viz.* Sir *Edward Chicheſter*, *Kt.* who ſucceeded him in his Eſtate and in his Honor; being created Baron of *Belfaſt* aforeſaid, *A.* 1624; but exceeded him in his Title, being made Viſcount of *Carrickfergus* in the ſame Kingdom; as his Son *Arthur* did them both, who was advanced to the Earldom of *Donnegal*; which continues in his Poſterity unto this day, and may it ſtill continue.

[*m*] Mr. Weſtc. Ped. MS.

This right honorable Lord, *Edward* Viſcount *Chicheſter*, was alſo a very worthy and eminent Perſon; well accompliſh'd, as well for War as Peace. He was very ſerviceable in the Wars of *Ireland*, and gave good proofs of his Valor there; for which he was Knighted, and made Governor of *Carrickfergus* aforeſaid. And he gave no leſs demonſtration of his Wiſdom and Sagacity; on which account, he became one of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Priy Council for that Kingdom.

In the Parlour at *Eggesford* Houſe, I lately ſaw the Effigies of this noble Lord, drawn o the full Proportion, having this Motto nigh it; which, for that it expreſſeth a Mind full f Virtue and Generoſity, I ſhall here inſert

Tempori ſervire malum:
Mutare Tempore pejus:
Peſſimum autem Malorum,
Temporis quàm Veritatis
Rationem habere.

This noble Viſcount married *Anne*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *John Copleſton* of *Eggesford*, Eſq; a ſmall Pariſh ſo called, lying near *Chimley* in this County, by whom he had Iſſue three Sons and two Daughters, and a large Eſtate in thoſe Parts. He ſurviv'd his Lady Two and thirty Years; but at length dying, he was buried by her, in the little Oratory before-mentioned: where is erected a noble Monument to their Memory, prepared by himſelf, but finiſhed by his Son, *Arthur* Earl of *Donnegal*. It is a lofty Bed, on which do lie the Portraictures of this noble Lord and his Lady aforeſaid, in their full Proportion, in poliſhed Marble, having their five Children kneeling by; all under a ſtately Canopy finely painted: On the Top is this Inſcription,

In Memory
Of Edward *Lord Viſcount* Chicheſter,
and Dame Anne *his Wife*; *and in humble acknowledgment of the good Providence of God, in advancing their Houſe.*

A little under are theſe Verſes;

Fam'd Arthur, Ireland's *Dread in Arms, in Peace*
Her titular Genius, Belfaſt's *Honor won:*
Edward *and* Anne, *bleſt Pair! begot Encreaſe*
Of Lands and Heirs, Viſcount was grafted on.
Next, Arthur, *in God's Cauſe, and King's, ſtak'd all;*
And had, to's Honor, added Donnegal.

In the Hollow underneath, on a fair Table of Marble, is this large Remembrance to be ſeen;

Here lieth, in hope of the Reſurrection, the Body of the Right Honorable Edward Chicheſter, *Kt. Lord* Chicheſter, *Baron of* Belfaſt, *Viſcount* Chicheſter *of* Carrickfergus, *Governor of the ſame, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council for the Kingdom of* Ireland, *Son of Sir* John Chicheſter *of* Ralegh, *Kt. and the Body of* Dame Anne *his Wife, ſole Daughter and Heir of* John Copleſton *of* Eggesford, *Eſq; who had Iſſue,* 1. Arthur, *his eldeſt Son, now Lord Viſcount* Chicheſter *Earl of* Donnegal (*who firſt married* Dorcas, *Daughter of* John Hill *of* Honneley *in* Warwickſhire, *Eſq; and had Iſſue by her one Daughter; afterward the Lady* Mary, *eldeſt Daughter of* John *Earl of* Briſtol; *and had Iſſue by her ſix Sons and two Daughters*). John *his ſecond Son, who married* Mary, *eldeſt Daughter of* Roger *Viſcount* Rannelagh. *And* Edward *his youngeſt Son, who married* Elizabeth, *Daughter of Sir* Edward Fiſher, *Kt.* Elizabeth *his eldeſt Daughter, who married Sir* William Wrey, *Knight and Baronet*; Mary *his youngeſt Daughter, who firſt married* Thomas Wiſe *of* Syddenham, *afterward* John Harris *of* Radford, *Eſquires. He departed this Life on the* 8*th, and was buried on the* 13*th of* July, A. D. 1648. *She departed this Life on the* 8*th, and was buried on the* 11*th day of* March, 1616.

This Monument was prepared by himſelf in his Lifetime; but now erected and finiſhed by the ſaid Arthur *Lord Viſcount* Chicheſter, *Earl of* Donnegal, 1648.

In the ſame Oratory is another moſt ſumptuous Monument, erected to the Memory of the ſaid *Arthur* Earl of *Donnegal*, and his two Ladies: where he ſtandeth in full and juſt Proportion, curiouſly cut out of pure Alabaſter, finely poliſhed, between his two Ladies, lying in Effigy by.

On the Right-hand lieth his firſt Lady, in Memory of whom is this written;

M. S.

Here lieth Interr'd, the Body of Dorcas, *Daughter of* John Hill *of* Honnely *in the County of* Warwick, *Eſq; and firſt Wife of the Rt. Honble.* Arthur *Lord Viſcount* Chicheſter, *Earl of* Donnegal. *She left Iſſue one Daughter,* viz. *the Lady* Mary *now living; and departed this Life* April 10*th*, 1630. *Aged* 23.

Then follow theſe Verſes;

Weep Reader, weep, and let thine Eyes
With Tears embalm the Obſequies
Of her bleſt Shrine; who was in all
Her full dimenſions ſo Angelical,
And rarely Good, that Vertue might repine,
In wanting Stuff to make one more divine.

This Lady's ſole Daughter, the Lady *Mary*, became the Wife of *John Saintleger* of *Donorailes* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Son of Sir *William Saintleger, Kt.* Lord Preſident of *Munſter*; by whom he had Iſſue *Arthur Saintleger* Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor of, and Inhabitant at, *Eggesford* aforeſaid; a very ingenuous and obliging Gentleman. On the Left-hand lieth his ſecond Lady, who hath this Memorial,

M. S.
Here lieth Interr'd the La-
dy Mary,
Eldeſt Daughter to the Right Honorable
John *Earl of* Briſtol,
and ſecond Wife to Ar-
thur *Earl of* Donnegal.
By whom
He had Iſſue ſix Sons, viz. 1. Arthur, 2. Arthur, 3. Edward, 4. Digby, 5. John, 6. James; *and two Daughters,* viz. Beatrix, *and the other born dead, and Interr'd with the Mother, who departed this Life* Nov. 5. 1648.

Under which is this Epigram;

Lo! here the Mirror of her Sex, whoſe Praiſe
Asks not a Garland, but a Grove of Bays:
Whoſe unexemplar'd virtue ſhined far
And neer; the weſtern Wonder! Like ſome Star
Of the firſt Magnitude; which though it lies
Here in eclipſe is only ſet to riſe.

In the ſame Oratory is another very handſom *Monument* fixed in the Wall, to the memory of *John Copleſton*, Eſquire, and *Dorothy* his Wife; where is alſo to be read this Epitaph,

Here lieth buried the Body of John Copleſton, *Eſq; and* Dorothy *his Wife, Daughter to Sir* George Biſton *of* Biſton *Caſtle in* Cheſhire, *Kt. They had Iſſue* Anne, *their ſole Daughter and Heir, who is now married to* Edward Chicheſter, *Eſq; one of the Sons of Sir* John Chicheſter *of* Ralegh, *Kt.*
In whoſe Memory,
the ſaid Edward Chicheſter, *their Son-in-law, hath erected this Monument*
A. D. MDCXIV.
She departed the 24*th* July, *in the Year* 1601. *He departed the* 11*th of* November,
A. D. MDCVI.
They lived together XXX *Years, in much Peace with God, and loving Society each with other.*

This Monument is Adorn'd with divers Coats of Arms, *viz. Copleſton*'s, *Biſton*'s, *Reyney*'s, *Chicheſter*'s, and others.

Unto what hath been ſpoken, in relation to this antient Family, I ſhall crave leave only to add a remarkable Inſtance, of the ſtrange Fertility of that Branch thereof, which yet floriſheth at *Arlington* (*n*). *Amias Chicheſter* of that place, Eſq; by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Roger Giffard* of *Brightly, Kt.* had nineteen Sons; every one of which (what

[*] Mr. Weſtc. Deſc. of Dev. in Arlington, MS.

you may think much ſtranger) had no leſs than four Siſters; fourteen of the nineteen lived to be proper Gentlemen; though not above three of them had Iſſue. When they went all to Church, the firſt would be in the Church-porch, before the laſt would be out of the Houſe. *Edward* the ninth Son was ſlain in a Duel; and *Paul* the eleventh, was a worthy Captain, both in the *Netherland* Wars, and elſewhere; he was ſlain in the *Portugal* Action, *A. D.* 1589.

C.

Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1608. R. R. Jac. 1.

Or three Lions paſſant ſab. Lang and Armed Gul.

Creſt. A Main-maſt Crown'd with Palliſados, and a Lion iſſuant out of the Top. (*)

[*] Sylv. Morg. Sphere of Gent. l. 3. c. 4. p. 40.

CAREVV

GEORGE, Baron of *Clopton*, and Earl of *Totnes*, was born in this County (*a*); but whether at *Upton-Hilion* near *Crediton*, or at *Exeter*, in the Houſe there, belonging to the Arch-deaconry of *Totnes*, or where elſe, I am not able to determin. He was ſecond Son of *George Carew*, D.D. who was third Son of Sir *Edmund Carew* of *Mohuns-Ottery*, *Kt.* by *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Huddesfeild* (of whom, God willing, more hereafter). Which Sir *Edmund*, was a brave Soldier, and Knighted for the gallant Service he did unto *K. Hen.* 7. at *Boſworth-feild*. He had four Sons, all famous Men (*b*); as firſt, Sir *William*, who by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Courtenay* of *Powderham*, had Iſſue *George Carew*, drown'd at Sea in the *Mary Roſe*, *A.* 37 *K. Hen.* 8. Sir *Philip*, a Knight of *Malta*, and Sir *Peter*, an eminent Solder in the Iriſh Wars; who all died without Iſſue: whereby *Mohuns-Ottery* fell to their Siſter and Heir; whoſe Daughter and Heir brought it to *Southcot*; of which already.

[a] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 451.

(b) Sir W. Pole's Deſcript. of Dev. in Moh-Ottery. MS.

Second, Sir *Edmund* had Iſſue *Thomas Carew* of *Bicklegh*; of whom before. Third, *George Carew*, *D. D.* and fourth, Sir *Gawen Carew* of *Wood* in this County, *Kt.* a great Courtier, belonging to Q. *Eliz.*

George (however the Genius of the Family enclin'd the others generally to Arms) addicted himſelf to the Arts; and became a Member of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, ſpending ſome time in the Houſe (*c*) then called *K. Henry* the eighth's Hall, ſince ſwallowed up of *Chriſt-Church*. How long he continued is uncertain; but certain it is, that having been reſident here a while, he betroth'd in marriage a noble young Gentlewoman, of excellent Vertues (*d*); who being a little after ſnatch'd away from him by immature Death, he took the Stroke ſo tenderly, that he reſolv'd to leave his Country, and Travel beyond Sea. After ſome time, returning into *England*, he took holy Orders; with this eſpecial Aim, That he might be no more obnoxious to Love, and the Contingencies of Matrimony (*e*). However, at length he chang'd his Reſolution, and married *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Harvy*, *Kt.* by whom he had two famous Sons, Sir *Peter*, an excellent Soldier, and Sir *George*, Earl of *Totnes*; and one Daughter, married to *Walter Douriſh* of *Douriſh* in the Pariſh of *Sanford*, Eſq; from whom, in a direct Line, is deſcended the preſent Heir of that antient Name and Family.

[c] Primam juventutem in Aulâ H. 8. poſuit. Hiſt. & Antiq. Univ. Ox. l. 2. p. 254.

(d) Ubi deſponſam habuit Heroicam aliquam. id. ib.

[e] Eo præſertim Conſilio ne Matrimonio deinceps obnoxius eſſet id. ib.

Before

Before I proceed to the Earl, I ſhall crave leave to ſpeak ſomthing farther of his Father, Dr. *George Carew*. He was, firſt, Arch-deacon of *Totnes*; then *Dean* of *Briſtol*; next, Chantor of the Church of *Salisbury*; after that, Chapplain and *Dean* of the Chappel to *Q. Eliz.* then *Dean* of Chriſt-Church in *Oxford*, *Anno* 1559; afterward *Dean* of *Exeter*; and laſtly, *Dean* of *Windſor*. From all which Preferments, growing Rich, he purchaſed a good Eſtate, rebuilded the Houſe at *Upton-Hilion* aforeſaid; which he left unto his Son, Sir *Peter* (having brought the Site and *Demeſns* himſelf); who dying without Iſſue, left it to his Brother, the Earl of *Totnes*; who ſold it to the Anceſtor of Sir *Walter Young* Baronet, whoſe now it is. But to go on.

George Carew, the younger Son of the *Dean*, for his better Education, went to *Oxford* (*f*), where he became Gentleman-Commoner of *Broad-Gates-Hall*, now *Pembrook*-College, *An.* 1572, and of his Age fifteen. At the ſame time, two of his Name are ſaid to have ſtudied in Univerſity College; which hath given occaſion to ſome, to challenge this Perſon for theirs. However, This Gentleman being more delighted in Martial Affairs, than in the ſolitary Shades of a Study, left the Univerſity, without taking any *Degree*, and betook himſelf to Travel.

[*f*] Ath. Oxon. Quo Supra.

The firſt place, we find, he went unto was *Ireland*, at that time the Scene of noble Actions; where he had ſoon a Command given him in the Wars, which he diligently purſued againſt that noted Rebel, the *Earl* of *Deſmond*, a ſubdolous Man; who occaſioned great *Diſturbance* to the *Engliſh* Government in that Kingdom.

This Gentleman having behaved himſelf very well in *Ireland*, his Merits, at length, were made known to *Q. Elizabeth* of gracious Memory; upon which ſhe made him one of her Council there, and Maſter of the Ordnance in that *Kingdom*. In which laſt *Employment*, he behaved himſelf with great Renown in various *Expeditions*; as he did likewiſe, ſome Years after, in his Voyage to *Cadiz* in *Spain*.

Somtime after this, he returned to *England*; and coming to (*g*) *Oxford*, he was, in Company with other Perſons of Quality, as *Ferdinando* Earl of *Derby*, Sir *John Spencer*, &c. in the Year of our Lord 1589, in the Month of *September*, created Maſter of Arts; before which time he had been advanced to the Degree of Knighthood.

[*g*] Faſt. Oxon. V. 1. p. 763.

Somtime after this, he went back into *Ireland* again; and when that unhappy Kingdom was, in a manner, over-run with a Domeſtic Rebellion, and a Spaniſh Army, Sir *George Carew* was made Lord Preſident of *Munſter* for three Years; at what time, joyning his Forces with thoſe of the Earl of *Thomond*, he took in divers Caſtles and ſtrong Holds, in thoſe Parts; as *Logher*, *Crome*, *Glane*, *Carigroile*, *Ruthmore*, &c. (*h*); and at length brought the titular Earl of *Deſmond*, one of the moſt active Rebels there, to his Tryal. How greatly this Carriage and Conduct of his, pleaſed his gracious Miſtreſs *Q. Elizabeth*, of glorious Memory, may appear from that Letter ſent him by her Majeſty, *An.* 1601, written with her own Hand. A Copy whereof here follows (*i*):

[*h*] Dugd. Bar. Vol. 3. p. 423.

[*i*] Moriſ. Itin. Part 2. p. 133.

My Faithful *George*,

IF ever more Services of Worth, were performed in ſhorter ſpace, than you have done, we are deceived among many Eye-witneſſes: We have received the Fruit thereof; and bid you faithfully Credit, that whatſo Wit, Courage, or Care may do, we truly find, they have all been thorowly Acted in all your Charge. And for the ſame, believe, that it ſhall neither be Unremembred, nor Unrewarded: And, in the mean while, believe, my Help, nor Prayers, ſhall never fail you.

Your Soveraign, that beſt Regards you,

E. R.

After *K. Jam.* 1. of bleſſed Memory, came to the Crown of *England*, Sir *George Carew* was called Home; and in the firſt Year of his Reign, was conſtituted Governor of the Iſle of *Guernſy* and *Caſtle-Cornet*. In the third Year of that King, he was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of, the Lord *Carew* of *Clopton*: He having married *Joice*, Daughter and Co-heir to *William Clopton* of *Clopton*, in the County of *Warwick*, Eſq; Afterwards, he became Vice-Chamberlain and Treaſurer to *Q. Anne*, Conſort-Royal to *K. Jam* 1. then Maſter of the Ordnance throughout *England*, and of the Privy-Council to that Prince.

Upon the Death of *K. James*, when *Charles* the Firſt ſucceeded in the Engliſh Throne, he was, by that gracious King, on the 5th of *Febr.* in the firſt Year of his Reign, created Earl of *Totnes*, in his own Country; the ſame Place whereof, before, his Father had been the Arch-deacon. At what time he was under this moſt honorable Character (*k*), *That he was a faithful Subject, a valiant and prudent Commander, an honeſt Counſellor, a gentile Scholar,*

[*k*] Ath. Oxon. Quo Supra.

a Lover of Antiquities, and a great Patron of Learning. For amid'ſt his buſy Employments there (what is not a little Obſervable) as an Argument of his Affection to that kind of Study, he wrote, an hiſtorical Account of all the memorable Paſſages which hapned in *Ireland*, during the term of thoſe three Years he continued there, under this Title:

Pacata Hibernia: Or, *The Hiſtory of the late Wars in* Ireland. London *Print. Folio*, 1633, with his Effigies before, and theſe Verſes under it:

'*Talis erat vultu*: *Sed Linguâ, Mente, Manuq;*
'*Qualis erat, qui vult ãicere, Scripta legat.*
'*Conſulat aut Famam, Qui Linguâ, Mente, Manuvé*
'*Vincere hunc, Famâ judice, rarus erat.*

Which may thus be rendred into Engliſh:

Such was his Face; but's Tongue, his Mind, his Hand,
Who beſt would know, from's Works muſt underſtand.
Him who excels, in Tongue, in Hand, in Mind,
Though Fame herſelf be Judg, 'tis rare to find.

Of which Hiſtory, containing thoſe three Years Tranſactions in *Munſter*, that he was there, the ſaid Earl's own *Exploits* are not the leaſt part.

This Work, while he lived, was firſt, Reſerved for his own private Satisfaction. Secondly, Preſerved for the furtherance of a general Hiſtory of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, when ſome induſtrious Writer ſhould undertake a compleat *Deſcription* of thoſe Affairs. And Laſtly, Out of his own retired Modeſty.

It was by him held back from the Stage of Publication, leſt himſelf, being a principal Actor in many of the Particulars, he might be thought to give Utterance to his private Merit and Services; however, juſtly Memorable.

After the Earl's Death, this Book came into the Hands of his faithful and truſty Servant, if not his natural Son, called *Thomas Stafford*, for his good Services in *Ireland* alſo Knighted, (*l*) by whom, being firſt offered to the View and Cenſure of divers learned and judicious Perſons, it was at length Publiſhed.

[*l*] In his Epit. in Dugd. Ant. of Warwick. p. 518. b.

Beſides his *Pacata Hibernia*, this noble Earl hath, in four large Volumes, collected ſeveral Chronologies, Charters, Letters, Muniments, and other Materials belonging to *Ireland*; which, as choice Rarities, are at this day reſerved in the Bodleian Library.

He alſo made ſeveral Collections, Notes, and Extracts for Writing the Hiſtory of the Reign of *K. Hen.* 5. which were remitted into the Hiſtory of *Great Britain*, publiſhed by *John Speed*; of which Author, and his Work, one hath given this remarkable Character (*m*), *For Stile and Induſtry* (ſaith he) *it is ſuch, that for one who* (as *Martial* ſpeaks) *had neither a Græcum* χαῖρε, *nor an* Ave Latinum. *It is without many Fellows in Europe.*

[*m*] Ath. Oxon. Quo Sup. p. 452.

This noble Earl ended his days at the *Savoy*, in the *Strand*, near *London*, on the 27th of *March*, 1629, being then of the Age of ſeventy three Years, and near ten Months. Soon after his Death, his Body was conveyed to *Stratford*, upon *Avon*, in *Warwick-ſhire*, in which ſtood *Clopton-Houſe*, the Seat of his Lady's Family; and was interred at the upper end of an Iſle, on the North ſide of that Pariſh Church, among her Anceſtors, and near the Place where ſhe herſelf was afterwards laid.

Over whoſe Grave, and to whoſe Memory, a very ſtately Monument was ſoon after erected, by the Care and Kindneſs of *Joice* his Lady; adorned by *Urſula*, the Wife of *Henry Nevil*, of *Holt* in *Leiceſter ſhire*, Eſq; this Lady's Siſter's Daughter; as may be ſeen from this Inſcription (*n*):

[*n*] Dugd. Ant. of Warw. p. 519.

'*Georgio Totoneſiæ Comiti &*
'*Comitiſſæ Jocoſæ Guil. Clopton*
'*Arm. Cohæredi, Materteræ ſuæ*
'*Optimé Merenti*
P.
'*Urſula uxor Henr. Nevil de*
'*Holt Leiceſ. Arm.*

A very lively Draught of this noble Monument, may be ſeen in Sir *William Dugdal*'s Antiquities of *Warwick-ſhire*; where the Earl and his Counteſs are repreſented, lying ſide by ſide, in their Robes and Coronets, under a noble Arch, adorned with their Coats of Arms. In the mid'ſt whereof is a fair Marble Table, containing this large Epitaph (*o*).

[*o*] Ibid. p. 518.

D. O. M.

D. O. M.

Et

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Qui in ſpem Immortalitatis, Mortales hic depoſuit exuvias GEORGIUS CAREW, *antiquiſſima nobiliſſimaq; Ortus Proſapia: eadem ſcilicet Maſcula ſtirpe qua illuſtriſſimæ Giraldinorum in Hibernia & Windeſorienſium in Anglia familiæ à Carew-Caſtro in agro Penbrochienſi Cognomen ſortitus eſt. Ab in eunte Ætate Bellicis Studiis innutritus, Ordines in Hibernia adhuc Juvenis contra Rebellem Deſmoniæ Comitem primum duxit. Poſtea Elizabethæ fœliciſſimæ Memoriæ Reginæ in eodem Regno Conſiliarius, & Tormentorum Bellicorum Præfectus fuit. Quo etiam munere in variis Expeditionibus, in illa præſertim longe celeberrima qua Cades Hiſpaniæ expugnatæ ſunt Anno* MDXCVI *feliciter perfunctus eſt. Demum cum Hibernia univerſa domeſticæ Rebellionis & Hiſpanicæ Invaſionis incendio flagraret, Momoniæ Præfectus per integrum Triennium, contra Hoſtes, tam internos quam externos multa fortiter, fideliterq; geſſit. Tandem in Angliam revocatus a Jacobo Magnæ Britanniæ Rege, ad Baronis de Clopton dignitatem evectus, Annæ Reginæ Procamerarius & Theſaurarius, Tormentorum Bellicorum per totam Angliam Præfectus, Garnſeiæ Inſulæ Gubernator conſtitutus, & in Secretioris Conſilii Senatum Cooptatus eſt. Jacobo deinde ad Cæleſtem Patriam evocato, Carolo filio uſque adeo Charus fuit, ut inter alia non vulgaria Benevoli affectus indicia, ab eo Comitis de Totnes honore Solenni inveſtitura exornatus fuerit.*

Tantus vir, Natalium Splendore illuſtris, Belli & Pacis artibus Ornatiſſimus, magnos Honores propria virtute conſecutus, cum ad plenam & adultam Senectutem perveniſſet, Pie, Placideq; Animam Deo Creatori reddidit Londini in adibus Sabaudiæ.

Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis juxta Anglicam Computationem
MDCXXIX *die Martii* xxvii.
Vixit Annos lxxiii *Menſes fere* x.

Joſia Clopton, cujus Effigies hic cernitur, antiqua Cloptonorum Familia, filia primogenita & Hæres ex Semiſſe, Gulielmi Clopton de Clopton Armigeri, Conjux Maſtiſſima viri chariſſimi & optimè Meriti cum quo vixit Annos xlix, *Memoria pariter ac ſuæ, in Spem fœlicissimæ Reſurrectionis, Monumentum hoc, quo Supremo Munere, non ſine Lachrymis Conſeeravit illa vixit Annos* lxxviii *&* xiiii *die Januarii obiit Anno Dom.* M.DC.XXX.VI.

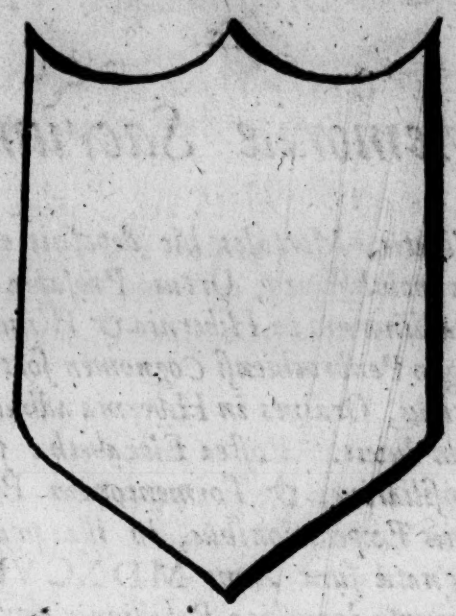
Of which noble Earl, I ſhall only add that honorable Character, given of him by Dr. *Fuller*, in his *England*'s Worthies (*p*), 'That, for State-Affairs, *George Carew*, Privy Counſellor 'of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, was as able a Man, as the Age, he lived in, produced.' [*p*] Introduct. p. 57.

This Earl had an elder Brother, as was ſaid, whoſe Name was Sir *Peter Carew*, a very noble Knight, as *Cambden* calls him (*q*), and of approved Virtue. He was alſo, an excellent Soldier, and did great Service to the Crown of *England*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; where he died, and was buried at *Waterford*, *Dec.* 15. 1575. [*q*] Hiſt. of Q. Eliz. A. 18. R. 1575.

Notwithſtanding which, there is a noble Memorial erected to him, and Sir *Gawen Carew* his Uncle; and another to Sir *Peter Carew* of *Mohuns-Ottery*, *Kt.* (a great Soldier likewiſe) at the upper end of the North Ambulatory, in St. *Peter*'s Church, at *Exeter*, in, or near, the Lady *Mary*'s Chappel; on one of which are found theſe words:

Viro
Nobiliſſimo D. Petro Carew
Equiti Aurato,
Eſt hoc Structum Monumentum:
Qui Obiit Roſe in Laginia Hiberniæ 27
Novem. Sepultus autem Waterfordiæ
15 Decemb. 1575.
Terra Cadaver habet———

C.



Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1610.
R. R. Jac. I.

CHILCOT,

ALias *COMIN, ROBERT*, was born in the Town of *Tiverton*, where alſo he had his Education. He was Servant and Nephew to that eminently great and good Man, Mr. *Peter Blundel* (of whom before), being his Siſter's Son.

Mr. *Chilcot*, following the Kerſy Trade, with other profitable Ways of Merchandiſing, as his Uncle did, got alſo a very fair Eſtate, though much ſhort of his. But to ſhew that Generoſity runs in Blood, (as the Apoſtle intimates it may, in his εὐγγυ ἑτεροι, *Theſe were better born than they of* Theſſalonica *(a)*) he did, as his ſaid Uncle had done before him, lay out a very conſiderable Share thereof, between two and three thouſand Pounds, in Works of Piety and Charity: The particulars are thus recorded, which I ſhall here Memorize, as well to the Example of well-diſpoſed Perſons, who are living, as to the Honor of the Dead. He gave *(b)*

(a) Acts 17. 11.

(b) Willets Syn. Papiſmi. p. 1229.

	Pounds.	Shillings.
To *Chriſt*'s-Hoſpital in *London*,	100	00
To Poor Priſoners, lying for 5 *l.* Debt,	100	00
To a free *Engliſh-ſchool* in *Tiverton*, for 100 Boys, to prepare them for the *Latin-ſchool*,	400	00
To the Maintenance of this School, and certain Poor of that Place, *per An.*	90	00
That is,		
To the School-Maſter, for whom is provided an handſom Houſe, adjoyning, *per An.*	20	00
To the Clerk, *per Annum*,	3	00
Towards the Reparations thereof, *per An.*	2	00
For 15 Poor Mens Gowns, and to each of them 2 *s.* in Mony, yearly,	16	10
To 15 Poor Artificers, *per An.*	15	00
To 15 Poor People, each 6 *d. per* Week, for ever	19	10
Towards Repairing the Church of *Tiverton*, yearly	10	00
To other good Uſes, by the Year,	4	00

For the due Payment of which Legacies, he ſettled his Lands in *Yorkſhire*, of good Value, upon thirteen Truſtees, of the Town of *Tiverton* aforeſaid, choſen by him for that purpoſe.

He was a conſiderable Legatee in his Uncle Mr. *Blundel*'s Will, and one of his Executors in Truſt, for the better performing thereof.

Mr. *Chilcot*, before he died, ſettled his Habitation in *London*, where, very probably, he expired, and lieth inhumed; altho' in what particular Church, by reaſon of that grand Conflagration, which hapned in the Year 1666, and deſtroyed ſo many Funeral Monuments, we can't certainly determine; nor what Iſſue he left behind him.

Arms

c.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1620.
R. R. Jac. 1.

Ermin three Lions rampant Gules.

CHUDLEGH

SIR *George*, Baronet, was born at *Aſhton*, in this County; a ſweet and pleaſant Seat, ſix Miles South-Weſt from *Exeter*. It is ſo called, as if one ſhould ſay, *A Town in a Wood of Aſhes* (*a*): It's Name, more antiently, was *Aſſeriſton*, and *Aſheriſton*; but in the Saxons time, *Eſſeton*; as may be ſeen in Dooms-day. [a] Riſd. Surv. of Dev. in Aſht. Mſ.

The firſt Poſſeſſor of theſe Lands, after the Conqueſt, was that noble Kt. Sir *Hervius de Hilion*, who received them, as a Gift from the Conqueror, *William* of *Normandy*; whom followed, in this Place, ſeven of the Name *Hilion*, all Knights (*b*), whoſe Names 'twould be thought too tedious to relate. From them they came to the dignous Family of *Le Pruz*, vulgarly *Prous*: and a Daughter of *Richard*, ſecond Son of Sir *William Prous*, *Thomaſin* by Name, brought them, with other Lands, unto her Husband *John*, the Son of *John Chudlegh* of *Chudlegh*, near adjoyning: Unto whom the ſaid *Richard Prous* (in the Lifetime of *John* his Son) made this conveyance, as by the Deed appeareth; a Brief whereof followeth (*c*). [b] Pole's Deſc. of Dev. in Aſht. Mſ.

" Sciant, *&c.* quòd Nos Richardus Prous & Margarita Uxor mea, Conceſſimus, Dedi-
" mus, *&c.* Johanni Chuddelegh & Hæredibus ſuis, omnia, Terras & Tenementa noſtra in
" Aſſeriſton, Shaplegh-Hilion, *&c.* Teſtibus, Domino Nich. Kirkham, Johanne de Ferra-
" riis, Rogero de Nonant, Militibus; Willielmo de Fiſacre, Johanne Tremenet & aliis.
" Dat. apud Gidlegh A. 13 Ed. filii Ed. 1320. [c] Pole's great Mſ. of Chart. *&c.* p. 212.

By which it appeareth, that the Seat and Mannor of *Aſhton*, hath been in the honorable Family of *Chudlegh*, about three hundered and eighty Years: Not that we are to ſuppoſe, as if here it had its Original; no, it fetches that from a much more antient Seat, in the Pariſh of *Chudlegh*, commonly called *Chidley*, lying under the *Haldon* Hills, towards the Weſt, in this County; where they dwelt long before, in their own Land (*d*); which yet continueth in the direct Heir, a ſtudious and ſober Gentleman, Sir *George Chudlegh* of *Aſhton*, Baronet. [d] Id. in Chidley, Mſ.

Having floriſhed at this Place, and at *Broad Cliſt*, now about twelve Deſcents, they matched into divers noble Houſes, as they came along, as *Beachamp*, *Pomeroy*, *Beaumont*, *Champernon*, *Pawlet*, *Sturton*, and others. Of which laſt Match, this is remarkable, what I find upon Record (*e*). [e] Id. in great Mſ. of Chart. *&c.*

' That, by Covenant of Marriage, *James Chudlegh* ſhall marry *Margaret*, Daughter
' to *William* Lord *Sturton*, who giveth him an hundred Marcs, *Anno* 15 King *Edw.* the 4th,
' 1476.

A Portion held ſo very ſmall in this Age, that a very ordinary Farmer, or Shopkeeper, would be loath to give it with a Daughter, or take it with a Wife.

They have matched alſo with ſeveral Daughters and Heirs, as *Prous*, *de la Pomeroy*, *Beaumont*, *Merton*, *Stretchlegh*, and others. With this laſt, a very conſiderable Inheritance came into, and ſtill remains in, this Family, called by the Name of *Stretchlegh*, in the Pariſh of *Armington*, in this County. In ſome part of which Barten, there fell from the Clouds, in the Year of our Lord 1623, a Stone of twenty three pounds weight; which, in falling, made a fearful Noiſe, like the rumbling of a Piece of Ordnance, but the lower it came, the ſound ſtill leſſned, and ended, upon the Ground, no louder than the Report of a Petronel; ſo my Author, who lived at that time (*f*). [f] Riſd. Surv. of Dev. in Stret. Mſ.

This Family hath produced many eminent and worthy Perſons, beſides the Gentleman we are now treating of; in my way to whom, I ſhall crave leave to memorize his Father, *John Chudlegh*, Son of *Chriſtopher*, and of *Chriſtiana* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Stretchlegh* of *Stretchlegh*. He was of a right martial, bold, and adventurous Spirit; for living in thoſe times that were ſo, he had an honorable Emulation in him, to equal, if not excel, the braveſt Heroes, and their nobleſt Exploits; not at Land ſo much, where is the leaſt danger, but at Sea: As if he had been of *Themiſtocles*'s Temper, whom the Trophies of *Miltiades* would not ſuffer to Sleep (*g*); ſo the famous Actions of *Drake* and *Cavendiſh*, ran ſo much in his thoughts, that he could not reſt, without undertaking to ſhew himſelf the third Engliſh Man, that had encompaſſed the World, and performed ſome noble Service for his Country (*h*); but he did not live to accompliſh his generous Deſigns, dying Young; although he lived long enough to exhauſt a vaſt Eſtate, which if now together, it is ſuppoſed, would amout to five or ſix thouſand Pounds *per Annum*; ſo true is the Reflection one hath left of him, *That he hazarded all his great Eſtate to Ruine* (*i*). Among other Things, the large and noble Mannor of *Broad-Cliſt*, antiently named *Cliſt-Nonant*, from the firſt Lords thereof, he diſpoſed of, one part he ſold unto Sir *Matthew Arrondel* (*k*), which became the Inheritance of the Lord *Arrondel* of *Warder*; and the other part he mortgaged to *John Davie*, Mayor of *Exeter*, the Anceſtor of the honorable Collonel, Sir *William Davie* of *Creedy*, Baronet, that now is. Of whom I ſhall only add, that by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *George Speke* of *White-Lackinton*, Eſq; (whom I take to be the ſame with Sir *George Speke* of *White-Lackinton*, in the County of *Somerſet*, and of *Haywood*, in the Pariſh of *Wemworthy*, in this County, Knight of the *Bath*, at the Coronation of *Queen Elizabeth*, of happy Memory (*l*)) he left Iſſue two very eminent Gentlemen, Sir *George Chudlegh* of *Aſhton*, Baronet, and Sir *John Chudlegh* his Brother, who was Knighted for his Worth, by *K. Ch.* 1. *Sept.* 22, 1625 (*m*).

[*g*] Eraſ. Apoph. L. 5. p. 327.

[*h*] Weſtc. View of Dev. in Aſhton.

[*i*] Pole in Aſhton, Mſ.

[*k*] Id. ibid. in Broad-Cliſt, Mſ.

[*l*] Id. ibid. in the famous Kts. in Q. Eliz. Reign.

[*m*] Id. ibid. in K. Ch. 1.

Sir *George Chudlegh*, unto whom we are now come, was left a Minor, of three or four Years of Age; but by his careful and prudent Truſtees, and his own virtuous Diſpoſition, had his Youth well educated, and his Perſon excellently adorned, with all the Accompliſhments, requiſite to a fine Gentleman: So that, having been abroad for the moſt exquiſite Breeding, that Age could yield, he retired Home, well Improved, and fixed his Habitation at his Seat at *Aſhton*. Here his Demeanor was ſo courteous and obliging, and withal, ſo diſcreet and prudent, that he lived in great Eſteem and Reputation among his Neighbors, and was looked upon as an Ornament unto his Country: Of whom a judicious Author (*n*), that knew him well, gave this Teſtimony, when he muſt be in his younger Years, *That he was a grave, underſtanding, and hopeful Gentleman.*

[*n*] Pole in Aſhton.

How well he deſerved this good Character, not only this Country, but the Kingdom, came afterward to underſtand; for being choſen a Burgeſs (though I do not find of what Place) to ſerve in that Parliament, which began at *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1640. He had occaſion ſoon offered, for the Trial both of his Parts and Principles: At firſt, indeed, it muſt be granted, that from a miſinformed Zeal, he was led aſide, and became very Active in the Weſt for the Parliament, againſt the King. But both he and his Son, afterward (Men of great Reputation in their Country (*o*)) redeemed their former Miſcarriages, by very eminent Services to his Majeſty *K. Charles* 1, both in Council and in Arms: For ſoon returning to his Loyalty and Duty, he publiſhed his Declaration, in the Year of our Lord 1643; wherein he ſhewed his Reaſons for ſo doing; which are ſo very Solid and Convincing, that, as they proved a great Satisfaction to all unbiaſſed Men, in thoſe Times, ſo I ſhall here inſert them, to the honor of his Memory in ſucceeding Ages.

[*o*] Lloyd's Mem. p. 473.

Petitions of Right, ſaith he, *are Commendable, and Remonſtrances may be Lawful; but Arms, though Defenſive, are ever Doubtful. My Lot fell to be caſt on the Parliaments ſide, by a ſtrong Opinion of the Goodneſs of their Cauſe, which, to my Judgment then, appeared to be ſo; Religion, and the Subjects Liberty, ſeemed to me to be in Danger: But the Deſtruction of a Kingdom, cannot be the way to Save it; nor can the Loſs of Chriſtian Subjects, nor the Subjects Loſs of their Eſtates, by Plunder and Aſſeſſments, conſiſt with Piety, nor yet with Property. As for Religion, his Majeſty, whom God long preſerve, hath given us unqueſtionable Security; I have caſt my ſelf at my Soveraign's Feet, and implored his gracious Pardon; I will contend no more in Words or Deeds. And this my Reſolution, with the indiſputable Grounds thereof, I thought good to declare to my Friends and Country-men, that they may underſtand my Sitting* (he means at *Oxford*) *to proceed from no Compulſion.*

After this, according to his loyal and judicious Declaration, he always adhered to the Royal Cauſe; and by the Influence of his Reaſons and his Example, both, he brought over others to do the ſame. He did what he could to ſtem the Tide of Rebellion and Diſ-

loyalty,

loyalty, which at that time, like a mighty Torrent, overflowed the Nation. His Son Col: *James Chudleigh*, was ſlain at *Dartmouth*, in his Majeſty's Service, when the Town and Caſtle were yielded to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the Parliaments General; at what time, in the Town, were twelve Guns, and proportionable Ammunition; and in the Caſtle, one hundred and twenty Ordnance mounted (*p*): But that being intended as a *Defence* from the Sea, could be very little Serviceable againſt any Aſſault from Land.

[*p*] Wars of Eng. &c. p. 137.

When the Royal Cauſe ſunk, this Family, as well as others, paid dear for their Loyalty. *Thomas Chudleigh* of *Aſhton*, whom I take to be the Mayor, ſo called (a younger Brother of this Houſe) was in the Sequeſtrators Books, at Haberdaſhers and Goldſmiths-Hall, *London*, Four hundred and thirty Pounds deep (*q*).

[*q*] Lloyd Qud Sup. p. 474.

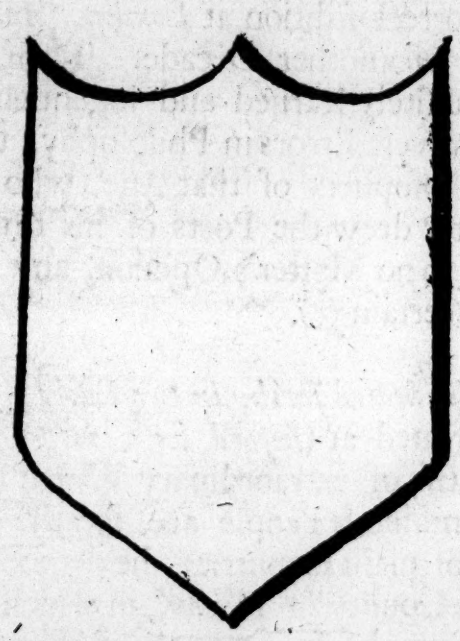
Sir *George Chudleigh*, aforeſaid, added an Hereditary Degree, or Title of Honor, to his Family, *viz.* a Baronetſhip; which his Grandſon, and Nameſake, now enjoys. And Sir *George Chudleigh* of *Aſhton*, is the third of that Quality in *Devon*; and near about the one hundred and ſeventeenth in *England*.

This honorable Baronet, in a good old Age, yielded to Fate; and was interred among his Anceſtors, in *Aſhton* Church; the Year I do not find, there being no Inſcription on his Grave (the neglect whereof, almoſt every where, proves a great Impediment to Hiſtory) to preſerve his Memory.

This Family had ſomtime its Reſidence at *Broad-Cliſt*, in this Pariſh; where died *William Chudleigh*, 29 *Jan.* 1515, and lieth interred in *Cliſt* Church: Which being ſold, as aforeſaid, it returned to *Aſhton*, where it now doth, and may it always, Floriſh. *Amen.*

C.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1625.
R. R. Cat. 1.

CARPENTER

NATHANAEL, B. D. and Dean of . . . . . in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was born in the Parſonage-Houſe of *North-Lew* (not *Northlegh*, as the Author of the *Ath. Oxon.* tells us (*a*)), near *Hatherlegh*, in this County, on the 7th of *Febr.* 1588. His Father was *John Carpenter*, a Corniſh Man by Birth; and, at that time, Rector of that Pariſh Church; a reverend and learned Divine, as may appear from the Works he publiſhed; a Catalogue whereof, may be ſeen in the Book laſt quoted, *pag.* 385.

(*a*) V. 1. p. 440.

From the Education of a Country School, with his Father's Improvements, he went to *Oxford*, and was firſt planted into St. *Edmund's-Hall* there. How long he continued a Member of that Hall, is not certain; but in the Year of Grace, 1607, he was elected Fellow of *Exeter* College; at what time *Michael Jermyn*, a Native of this Country likewiſe (of whom in his Place), ſtanding againſt him, had equal Suffrages with him. The matter came to be referred to the Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, and he, to his great Honor, adjudged the Election to Mr. *Carpenter*; but with no *Diſhonor* to Mr. *Jermyn*, who, the next Year after, was ſped into *Corpus Chriſti* College, in the ſame Univerſity.

Mr. *Carpenter*, being thus fixed in the Free-Hold of his College, with great Induſtry, applied himſelf to his Study; and by a virtuous Emulation and Diligence, became a noted Logician, Philoſopher, Mathematician, Poet, Geographer, and *Divine*, as his Works ſufficiently Teſtify.

He took his Batchelor of Arts Degree, *Jul.* 15. 1610; proceeded Maſter, *Apr.* 28. 1613; and Batchelor of *Divinity*, *May* 11. 1620 (*b*): Which are all the *Degrees* he was advanced to in this Univerſity. Soon after he had compleated his Maſters *Degree*, he entred into Ho-

(*b*) Id. ib. in Faſt.

ly Orders, and became an eminent *Divine*, being cry'd up, by the generality of Scholars, for a moſt excellent Preacher. So that it may be a queſtion, not eaſily decided, this day, Whether he was moſt to be prefer'd, as a Divine, a Geographer, or a Philoſopher?

When he was about ſix Years ſtanding Batchelor of *Divinity*, he was introduced into the Acquaintance of the moſt learned and pious Arch-biſhop *Uſher*, Primate of all *Ireland*; at what time his Grace came to *Oxford*, and was incorporated *Doctor* of *Divinity* there, *July* 24. 1626, while here he ſtayed, he lodged in *Jeſus* College; the occaſion of his coming, was to peruſe certain Manuſcripts in the public Library, and elſewhere, in the Univerſity, in order to his Publiſhing ſome Work of his.

During his Abode here, the incomparable Prelate, underſtanding the Worth of Mr. *Carpenter*, took him into his Service; and carrying him with him into *Ireland*, made him one of his Chaplains, and Tutor to the King's Wards in *Dublin*; *i. e.* thoſe young Gentlemen who (their Fathers, of the Roman Catholic Religion, leaving them in their Minority) fell Wards unto the King: A Place, as *Dr. Fuller* obſerves (*c*), of good Profit, greater Credit, and greateſt Truſt, his Work being to bring up many popiſh Minors, in the proteſtant Religion; under whoſe Education, they grew daily out of the Non-age of their Years, and Vaſſalage of their Errors, into the Freedom of Truth. *For they that know the Truth, the Truth ſhall make them free* (*d*).

(*c*) Worthies in Dev. Writers.

(*d*) St. Joh. 8. 32.

Soon after he came into *Ireland*, he was advanced to a certain *Deanry* in that Church; but of what Place, is not mentioned. Nor, indeed, is there any thing elſe remarkable (except the Books he publiſhed) recorded of him, until the time of his *Death*; ſo that I ſhall forthwith proceed to that immortal Monument, raiſed to his Memory by his own Pen, I mean his Works. He publiſhed

I. *Philoſophia Libera, triplici Exercitationum Decade propoſita.* Firſt Printed at *Franckford*, under the diſguiſed Name of *Coſmopolitanus*, a Citizen of the World. A Year after this, came forth a ſecond and more correct Edition at *London*, *Anno* 1622, in 8*vo*, with the Addition, by the Author himſelf, of another *Decade*. Then at *Oxford*, 1636, and 1675. This was looked upon as an exquiſitely learned and ingenuous Piece; wherein the Author juſtifies an Abceſſion from the graveſt Errors in Philoſophy, under what great Names ſoever delivered, and derides the Philoſophers of that Age, who could be content to lick up *Ariſtotle*'s Vomit, as *Ælian*'s Painter drew the Poets of his time, licking up that of *Homer*. He profeſſed he would be ſworn to no Maſter's Opinion, any farther than right Reaſon, or the Holy Scripture, did make it certain (*e*).

(*e*) Qui in nullius juratus verba, non niſi in Rationis, aut S. S. Scripturæ Criteriis Spectarit certitudinem. Præfat.

II. He publiſhed, *Geography delineated forth, in two Books; containing the Spherical and Topical Parts thereof.* This was Printed at *Oxford* firſt, 1625; and there again, more Correct, *A.* 1635, in 4*to*. A Treatiſe of extraordinary Worth in its kind; in the latter Part whereof (*f*), aſſerting that mountainous People are, for the moſt part, more Stout, Warlike, and Generous, than thoſe of plain Countries, he demonſtrates his Hypotheſis, in particular, among others, from the County of *Devon*, in which he was Born; and confirms it by many Examples in the Natives thereof, who have been as Famous as any elſe, as well for Arts as Arms.

(*f*) Lib. 2. p. 260, &c.

III. He publiſhed a ſmall Volume, intituled, *Achitophel*; *Or, The Picture of a wicked Politician, in three Parts.* Firſt Printed at *Dublin*, 1627, 8*vo*. Then at *Oxon*, 1628. 4*to*; there again 1640, in 12*o*. Theſe three Parts, are three Sermons, preached before the Univerſity of *Oxford*, on that Text in 2 *Sam.* 17 ch. 23 ver. *When* Achitophel *ſaw that his Counſel was not followed, he ſaddled his Aſs, and aroſe and gat him Home to his Houſe, to his City, and put his Houſhold in Order, and Hanged himſelf*, &c. Theſe Sermons were much applauded by all the Scholars that heard them; and therefore were, by moſt of them, moſt eagerly deſired to be Printed. Soon after they came abroad, divers Paſſages, 'tis ſaid (*g*), were obſerved in them againſt Arminianiſm; averring it to be planted among us, by jeſuitical Politicians, to undermine our Religion by degrees, and covertly to introduce Popery it ſelf. But if Credit herein may be given to *William Prynn*, it was forthwith called in, and all the Paſſages againſt Arminianiſm were expunged by Biſhop *Laud*'s Agent. Whereupon, it was re-printed at *London*, 1629, 4*to*, to the great Injury both of the Truth, and the Author. Thus he.

(*g*) Ath. Oxon. Quo Sup.

IV. There was printed, under his Name, Chorazin *and* Bethſaida's *Woe and Warning-Piece*; on that of our Saviour, *Matth.* 11. 21. *Woe unto thee* Chorazin, *Woe unto thee* Bethſaida, *&c.* A Sermon, or rather two Days Work, preached before the learned Univerſity of *Oxford*, at St. *Mary*'s Church. This was afterwards reviewed, contracted, and intended for a *Paul's-Croſs* Sermon; though, whether Preached there, or no, I cannot ſay. This poſthumous Diſcourſe was Publiſhed, after the Author's *Death*, by one that calls himſelf his Kindſman and Ally, and ſubſcribes himſelf *N. H.*; which he dedicated to *Dr. Winniff*, and cauſed to be Printed at *Oxford*, *A.* 1640: Of which the Publiſher gives this Account (*h*); That diſaſtrous Occurrents, attempted often the ſtifling hereof, before the Birth; for had not

(*h*) In Ep. Ded.

not a Kindſman, Jo. *Ca.* friendly hand-given it ſafe Conduct over the Surges of the Ocean, in all likelyhood, it had periſhed on the *Netherland* Shoars.

V. This Author wrote, *A Treatiſe of Opticks*; it had been a Maſter-piece, in its kind, if truly and perfectly Printed. 'Tis ſaid, that to his great Grief, he found the written Preface thereof, underlaying Chriſtmas-Pies, in his Printer's Houſe (*Pearls are no Pearls, when Cocks and Cockſcombs find them* (*i*)); and could never after, from his ſcattered Notes, recover the true Original. Others ſay (*k*), That the Original ſuffered Shipwrac in the Iriſh Sea; the irrecoverable Loſs whereof, is much to be deplored, though ſome unperfect Copies are ſaved in Manuſcript, becauſe not to be repaired, but by his own Hand.

(*i*) Fuller quo antea.

(*k*) Ath. Ox. and Publiſher of Chorazins Woe; quo ſup.

Mr. *Carpenter* was then, as we may well infer from what foregoes, an extraordinary Perſon; of whom one, that knew him well, hath given us this Character (*l*), *That he was a Microcoſm, a little World within the Hemiſphere of this greater; that ſeemed, for his natural Endowments of Knowledg, Reaſon, Judgment, Wiſdom, and all Supernatural Gifts, to outſtrip many of his Superiors, both in Age and Place.* He it was whom *Oxford* ſo much admired for Induſtry, Ingenuity, Rationality, and judicious Solidity, in things pertaining to liberal Sciences: And the Church, at this Day, in *Achitophel*, the wicked Politician ſtands ſtupified and amazed; wondering at the Subtilty and Policy Humane, together with the Knowledg and Speculations Divine, which the God of Heaven exhibited unto him, in ſuch an exuberant and abundant Meaſure. And Mr. *Carpenter* tells us of himſelf, he was of that temper, That he could not Flatter; and he could be Poor, rather than Ambitious (*m*).

(*l*) Id. in Epiſt. Ded. to Dr. Winniff.

When he lay upon his Death-bed, it did much Repent him, that he had formerly ſo much Courted the Maid, inſtead of the Miſtreſs; meaning, that he had ſpent his chief time in Philoſophy and Mathematics, and had neglected Divinity.

He died at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, *A.* 1635; but in what Place there buried, is uncertain, ſo *Fuller* (*n*); but the Author of *Ath. Oxon* tells us, he died *A.* 1628. Dr. *Robert Uſher*, afterward Biſhop of *Kildare*, and Brother to the Arch-biſhop, preached his Funeral Sermon, on that Text, *Behold a true Iſraelite, wherein there is no Guile* (*o*). Shewing how he was truly a *Nathanael*, God's Gift; and a Carpenter, a wiſe Builder of God's Houſe, until the Diſſolution of his own Tabernacle.

(*m*) Sciunt enim qui me norunt, hominem me eſſe apertæ ingenuitatis, magis quam ambitionis conſcium, &c. Epiſt. Ded. Jac. Comiti Arran. præfixa Decadibus ſuis.

(*n*) Loc. Citat.

(*o*) St. Joh. 1. 47.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1664.
R. R. Car. 2.

Argent on a Bend Sable three Roſes of the Field.

Creſt. On a Torſe Argent and Gules a Swan proper.

CARY

GEORGE, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Exeter*, was born at *Clovelly*, in this County, *A. D.* 1611, and baptized there, on the 18th of *July* that Year. A gentile and pleaſant Summer Seat it is, juſt on the Banks of the *Severn* Sea, over againſt the Iſle of *Londy*, which there rideth at Anchor, about five Leagues off. *Londy*, to ſpeak briefly thereof, is by inverſion *Ilond* (*a*), *Inſula q. in Salo poſita*, a Tract of Land, placed in the Salt Sea; and is about three Miles in length, encircled with inacceſſible Rocks; ſo that it can't be aſſaulted, but in one or two Places; ſo Precipitious too, that one Man, well armed, may repel and keep down many. It afforded Horſes, Goats, Conies, and ſuch abundance of Sea Fowl, that, in the time of Breeding, their Eggs lie ſo thick on the Ground, a Paſſenger muſt

[*a*] Riſd. Surv. of Dev. in Lond. Mſ.

look well to his Steps, not to tread upon them. In which also as is said of *Ireland*, from which it is seperated only by Sea, no venomous Worm or Beast liveth.

In open view of this Island, *Clavelly* stands, Famous, at this Day, for this honorable Family, here Inhabiting, near the Church; and the Herring-Fishing, in the Sea adjoyning, where, in the Season, such abundance of that very good Fish is taken, that they are often sold at 2 *s.* a Meas, which is not a Groat an Hundred; and above Four hundred Horses are loaden off with them in a Day, to the value of 1500 *l.* Sterlin in a Season; which continueth about three Months in a Year (beginning about *July* or *August*), to the Advantage of the Lord, and Profit of the Inhabitants all thereabout. Here is also taken, though not in so great quantity, the best Cod in the World, much exceeding that on the Banks of *Newfoundland*. It lieth in an open Bay, where, for the greater Convenience, and Safety of the Ships, that pass over it, as well as the Fishing-Boats that belong to it, *George Cary*, of this Place, Esq; in the last Age, at his own Charges, built a Pile or Peer, to resist the Inrushing of the Sea, whose Waves are often furious and violent on this Coast. The descent to the Key here, is Steep and Precipitate, beaten out of the Cliffs by winding Retches, from the one side to the other.

These Lands were antiently the *Giffards*; Sir *Roger Giffard* held one Knight's Fee here, in the days of *K. Hen.* 3.; then passing through the Hands of *Stanton*, *Mandevile*, and *Crewkern*, they were purchased in the days of K. *Rich.* 2. by Sir *John Cary* the Judg (*b*). Altho' some there are, who say (*c*), they came unto this Name, from the generous Family of *Bozum*; the Daughter and Heir of which House, was married to Sir *William Cary*, Kt. However this be, *Robert Cary*, Esq; the fourth in Descent from the Judg, having had successively three Wives, and issue Male by each of them, left *Clovelly*, as was said before (*d*), unto *Robert*, his eldest Son, by his third Wife, Daughter and Heir unto *William Fulkroy* of *Dartmouth*. He married, and had issue *George*; who had issue *William*, who married, first, *Gertrude*, Daughter of *Richard Carew* of *Anthony*, in *Cornwal*, Esq; of whom is reported a facete Fancy: That her Father, the Morning after, after observing her a little sad, awakned her with this question, *What! Melancholly, Daughter, after the next Day of your Wedding?* *Yes, Sir*, said she, *and with great Reason; for yesterday 'twas Care-you, now 'tis Care-I* (which is much better in Pronouncing, than Writing) alluding to the Change of her Name, from *Carew* to *Cary*. Secondly, He married *Dorothy*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Gorge* of *Wraxhal* in *Somersetsh.* Kt. by whom he left issue, *Robert*, *George*, and *William*.

[*b*] Pole's Desc. of Dev. in Clovel.

[*c*] Westc. View of Dev. in Clov. Ms.

[*d*] In Jud. Cary

George, second Son of *William* aforesaid, was bred a Scholar; and from the Grammar-School at *Exeter*, at which Place his Father resided, *Anno* 1625, he was sent to the University at *Oxford*; where he became a Member of *Queens College*, in the Year of our Lord, 1628, as appears in a private Register, kept by the Provost thereof. A Thing somwhat rare, for those of the Western Parts, to be sent to that Northern Society: Yet this was done undoubtedly, with great Prudence, either for the excellent Discipline therein observed, or for that he, being so far removed from the Company of his Country-men, might the better follow his Studies. Here he continued with great Industry and Diligence, until he had compleated his Degrees in Arts; and then, for what Reason I know not, he removed thence unto *Exeter* College. How long he resided there, I cannot learn; but from thence he retired into his own Country; and having taken Holy Orders, he was, by his Father *William Cary* Esq; the undoubted Patron thereof, presented to the good Rectory of *Clovelly* aforesaid. Here he continued a constant Preacher, and an exemplary Pastor, for many Years together, always yielding irrefragable Duty to the King, and zealous Conformity to the Church, so far as was possible, in those worst of Times: Upon the Restoration of both, he became Chaplain in Ordinary to K. *Char.* 2. of gracious Memory: And my Lord Chamberlain that then was, required him, to preach one of the Lent-Sermons before the King. Which he did with so great Satisfaction that my Lord Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* gave him particular Thanks. Near about which time also, the University of *Oxford*, so highly honored his Worth, that, by special *Diploma* (as I take it), they conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor in Divinity.

His Preferments were short of his Merit; some he had, but more he refused, and greater. Soon after the King's Return, he was made one of the Canons Residentiary of the Church of *Exeter*; and upon *Dr. Seth Ward*'s Promotion to that Bishopric, he was preferred Dean of that Church, by his royal Master K. *Char.* 2. and was Installed accordingly, on the 10th of *Sept.* 1663. To this was added the rich Parsonage of *Shobrook*, near *Kirton*, in this County; whither he would often retire to enjoy his beloved Privacy: So that Age growing upon him, he resigned his Parsonage of *Clovelly* unto the reverend Mr. *Oliver Naylor*, Rector of *Tawstock*, and Canon of the Church of *Exeter*; who after some Years Enjoyment thereof, did the same unto Mr. *William Prince*, Son of the reverend Mr. *Leonard Prince*, late Rector of *Instow*, near *Bytheford* (this Author's Uncle) whose now it is, 1699. As if this reverend Dean, by great distance, was rendred unable to do them any more Good, he was utterly unwilling to receive any more of their Goods.

Bishop *Ward* aforesaid, having well governed the Church of *Exeter*, the space of five Years, and upwards, was translated thence to *Sarum*, on the fifth of *Septemb.* 1666. His Majesty that then was, K. *Char.* 2. knowing the Worth of *Dr. Cary*, and the Merit of his Famil

Family, was pleaſed to offer him the Biſhopric of *Exeter*; which this great Man modeſtly and humbly declined; for what Reaſon, at that time, I dont pretend to know. After this, again, when Dr. *Sparrow* was removed from *Exeter* to *Norwich*, *A.* 1676, was the King graciouſly pleaſed, a ſecond time, to make an offer of the Biſhopric of *Exeter*, to Mr. Dean *Cary*: But he twice profeſſed his *Nolo Epiſcopari*, in too ſincere a manner, to the great Detriment of that Church then, and, it may be, ever ſince. The Ground of this his ſecond Refuſal, as I have been informed, was his being Aged and Infirm, and not ſo able in Perſon to attend the Buſineſs of Parliament.

Theſe were all the Preferments, which this eminent Perſon enjoyed in the Church; which we may truly ſay, were more Benefited by him, than he by them: For coming to the Rectory of *Shobrook*, he found the Houſe ſo dilapidated, that inſtead of Repairing, he did very little leſs than New Build it; and made it a commodious and gentile Dwelling. The Deanry at *Exeter*, in the time of Anarchy and Confuſion, had the unhappineſs of falling into very evil Hands: For the Men of thoſe Times, ſet it out to Tenants, of mean and mechanical Imployments; whereby it was become, not only ruinous, but filthy and loathſome; another Augæan Stable, which required an *Hercules* to purge and cleanſe it, as to make it a fit Habitation for ſo great a *Dignitary* of the Church. This Herculean Labor did Dr. *Cary* undertake, and, in a ſhort time, ſo well repaired, ſo throughly cleanſed, and ſo richly furniſhed this Houſe, that it became a fit Receptacle for Princes: So, indeed, it fell out to be, for *K. Char.* 2. coming down by Sea, to viſit the new Cittadel at *Plymouth*, was pleaſed to return by Land (*e*); and coming thro' *Exeter*, *July* 23. 1670, his Majeſty took up the Deanry for his Reſidence there, the little time he ſtaid, where he Lodged that Night, and the next at *Wilton-Houſe*, near *Salisbury*, and the Night after, at *White-Hall*.

[*e*] Iz. Mem. p. 174.

Five Years after this, the moſt noble *Chriſtopher* Duke of *Albemarl*, Lord High-Steward of that City, and Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Devon* and *Exeter*, coming thither to ſettle the Militia in theſe Parts, made his Abode at the Deanry aforeſaid; where he Lodged, and kept open Houſe, about three Weeks together, for all Comers and Goers (*f*). So did his Grace likewiſe, in the time of the Monmothian Invaſion, when he came down into this Country, to prevent its running into Rebellion, and by that to Ruine. Inſomuch, this reverend *Divine* might, in ſome meaſure, have ſaid of this Houſe, as the Emperor ſomtime did of *Rome*, *Lateritia inveni, reliqui Marmoream*, I found it Brick, but I have left it Marble. So he found it Ruines, but he left it a Palace.

[*f*] Id. p. 178.

Nor was the Generoſity of this reverend Perſon confined, to the promoting of what more peculiarly related to the Intreſt of the Church, but of the Common-Wealth alſo: For when the Chamber of *Exeter*, *A. D.* 1675, undertook that noble Work, which they could not then Conquer; but hath ſince been done, very much, by the inceſſant Care of *John Burell* of *Burell*, Eſq; Mayor of that City, 1699; to cut a new Leat between that Key and *Topſham*, and to make a Pool thereto, wherein an Hundred Sail of Ships might, at all times, ſafely ride, and Boats and Barges daily paſs and re-paſs, to load and unload Merchants Goods; which required a vaſt Sum of Mony to accompliſh, very little leſs than 20000 *l.* as hath been ſince found by Experience; *Dr.* George Cary, *Dean of this Church* (they are my Author's words), *became a liberal Benefactor thereunto* (*g*). All which his Benefactions are the more conſiderable, for that he had, at the ſame time, a large Family of Children, to provide for.

[*g*] Id. p. 179.

If any are deſirous of a more particular Character of this venerable Perſon: He was, to the Eye, of a grave and graceful Preſence of Body; of Stature, above the middle Size; of Complexion, freſh and ſanguine; and alſo ſomwhat Corpulent. The humor and diſpoſition of his Mind, anſwerable to his Birth and Quality, was Free and Generous, Courteous and Obliging; Hoſpitable to all, eſpecially to the Clergy; whoſe plentiful Table was always condited with, the beſt Sauce, a civil hearty Welcom.

He was alſo a good Scholar, and an excellent Preacher; few equalling him in that Talent, none exceeding him; in the Exerciſe whereof, in his younger days, he was Conſtant, and in his elder, Frequent. He always adhered to the Intreſt of the Crown, and of the Church of *England*, in their loweſt Condition; and might, in a much greater meaſure than he did, have triumphed with them in their higheſt, had not his Moderation been greater than his Ambition; and he had not hid himſelf from thoſe Titles and *Dignities*, which (tho' they ſhun others) ſo earneſtly purſued him. In a word, He was a Credit and a *Defence* to his Profeſſion, for, by the Piety of his Converſation, as well as the *Dignity* of his Extraction, he kept up the Reputation of the Miniſtry, in the Church of *England*, in her loweſt Condition.

Nor ought we to forget the Honor he did his Father's Memory, many Years after his *Death*, by erecting a noble Monument to him, in the Chancel of the Church of *Clovelly*; on which is found this Inſcription:

In Memory
of William Cary *Esq; who served*
his King and Country in the Office
of a Justice of Peace, under 3 *Princes*
Q. Eliz. K. Jam. *and* K. Ch. 1.
And having served his Generation, died
in the 76*th Year of his Age,*
A. Do 1652.
Omnis Caro fœnum.

Nor was he a less loving Brother; *Robert*, the eldest Son of his Father, was a Gentleman of extraordinary Parts and Merit; in great Favor with K. *Ch.* 2. who made him one of the Gentlemen of his Privy-Chamber, and after that, conferred upon him the Honor of Knighthood. To whose Memory, also, the *Dean* was pleased to raise a curious Monument, in the Chancel of the Church aforesaid, with this Epitaph, in golden Letters.

In Memory of Sir
Robert Cary *Kt. Son and Heir of* William,
Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber unto King
Char. 2. *who having served faithfully, that*
glorious Prince Char. 1. *in the long Civil*
Wars, against his Rebellious Subjects, and
both Him, and his Son, as a Justice of
Peace; he died a Batchelor in the 60*th*
Year of his Age, A. D. 167[illegible]
Peritura Perituris reliqui.

Sir *Robert Cary* aforesaid, dying unmarried, *Clovelly*, with the other fair Inheritance belonging to the Family, fell to the *Dean*; who, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *William Hancock* of *Combe-Martin*, Esq; a pious and discreet Gentlewoman, had a numerous Off-Spring: First, Sir *George Cary*, Knighted by K. *Ch.* 2. in his Father's Lifetime; he married, first, *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Peter Jenking* of *Trekyning*, in the County of *Cornwal*, Esq; *Sans-issue*; second *Martha*, Daughter and Heir of *William Davie* of *Canon-Teign*, Esq; without Issue. Second, *William Cary*, now Possessor of *Clovelly*; a most obliging, courteous Gentleman; a constant Member of Parliament for these many Years, in which he hath served his Country freely, with utmost Zeal, if not always with that good Success he could have wish'd: He married, first, *Joan*, Daughter of Sir *William Windham* of *Orchard Windham*, in Com. *Somers.* Baronet, without Issue; second, *Mary*, Daughter of *Thomas Maunsel* of *Britton-Ferry*, in *Glamorgan-shire*, Esq; by whom he hath Issue, which God prosper. Third, the *Dean* had issue *Nicholas*; he died Young. Fourth, *Edward*, Rector of *Silferton*, and Sub-dean of *Exeter*, at twenty six Years of Age; he married the Daughter of *Thomas Pointington* of *Penicot*, Esq; and left issue a Daughter. Fifth, *Robert*, a Major in the Wars in *Flanders*, under K. *William* the Third, in the Regiment of Major-General *Earl*. The *Dean* had Issue also two Daughters; *Dorothy* married to Counsellor *Harris* of *Salisbury*, and died before her Father; and *Judith*, married to *Richard Hele* of *Fleet-Damarel*, in this County, an Orthodox Clergy-man of the Church of *England*, and Rector of St. *Hellens*, in *Cornwal*; by whom he left Issue the present *Richard Hele* of *Fleet*, Esq; a young Gentleman of great Parts and Accomplishments.

At length, this reverend *Divine*, this good Scholar, this excellent Preacher, this well respected Gentleman, *Dr. George Cary*, yielded up his Soul into the Hands of God, in the Parsonage-House of *Shobrook*, in the 69th Year of his Age. His venerable Remains were brought thence, and Interred in the Church of *Clovelly*, among his Ancestors: To whose Memory, his Son, *William Cary*, Esq; hath piously erected a stately Monument, with this Inscription:

Georgius Cary S. T. P.
Decanus B. Petri Exon.
Vir omnibus dignitatibus Major, quem ipsa
Latebra, licet ei Solùm in Deliciis, non potuit
abscondere.
Nemo magis invitus cepit, Nemo magis ad-
ornavit Cathedram: ut Lux è Tenebris, sic
illustravit Ecclesiam.

In omnibus Concionibus, Hoſpitiis, Conciliis antecelluit: Pectore, Lingua Calamo, prapotens.

In juſta Cauſa Nemini Cedens
In injuſta abhorrens Lites.

Fratribus in Eccleſiæ Negotiis nunquam Seſe oppoſuit, niſi rationibus, & in his Semper Victor.

Erga Regem iniquiſſimis temporibus infractæ Fidelitatis: poſt Reditum, erat ei a Sacris. Cæleſtem vero non Aulicam petiit Gratiam, Quæ tamen Nolentem Sequebatur. Nam bis vocante Car. 2. bis humilime reſpondit

Nolo Epiſcopari.

Obiit die Purificationis B. Virginis
Anno { *Dom.* M.DC.LXXX.
Ætatis Suæ LX.IX.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1666. R. R. Car. 2.

Clecque Or and Sab. a Feſs Gules.

CLIFFORD

LORD *Thomas*, Baron of *Chudlegh*, and Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, was Born, *Auguſt* the firſt, 1630, at *Ugbrook*, nine Miles to the South of *Exeter*, in the Pariſh of *Chudlegh*, aforeſaid. A pleaſant and noble Seat now it is, much enlarged, with the Addition of a curious Chappel, and very uſeful Apartments; and accommodated with a fair Park, by the laſt Lord *Clifford*; beautify'd and adorned with ſtately Stables; large Walks, beſet with Horſe-Cheſnut, Lime, and other Trees (which, in their Seaſon, yield a pleaſant and fragrant Entertainment to the Paſſenger), by the preſent right noble Lord, *Hugh* Lord *Clifford* of *Chudlegh*. *Thomas* Lord *Clifford* was the Son of *Hugh Clifford*, of *Ugbrook*, Eſquire, Collonel of a Regiment of Foot, in the firſt Expedition againſt the Scots, in K. *Char.* 1 it's time (*a*); who was the Son of *Thomas Clifford*, a Juſtice of Peace for this County; an eminently pious and learned Perſon, as may appear, were it not too tedious, from that large elegant Latin Epigram, made, in his praiſe, by that celebrated Poet, *Charles Fitzgeffery*; a Copy whereof I have in Mſ. which thus begins:

[*a*] Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 772.

Floſq; Lepoſq; virûm, Proavita nobile Germen
Stirpis, & Heroa laudis non deneger Hæres, &c.

by *Amy* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Hugh Staplehill* of *Bremble*, in the adjoyning Pariſh of *Aſhton*, Eſq; ; which *Thomas* was a younger Son of *Anthony Clifford* of *Borſcombe*, in *Wilts*, and *Kings-Teignton* in *Devon*, Eſq; by *Anne*, Daughter and one of the Heirs of Sir *Piers* or *Peter Courtenay* of *Ugbrook*, *Kt.* upon whom his Father ſettled *Ugbrook*, which continueth in his noble Poſterity. The elder Son, whoſe name was *William Clifford*, Eſq; poſſeſſed *Borſcombe* and *Kings-Teignton* aforeſaid ; but is wholly omitted, with his Iſſue, by Sir *Will. Dugdal*, in his Genealogy of this right honorable Family (*b*), for what Reaſon, I do not know. The laſt of which Name, in that Place, *James Clifford* Eſq; (a very honeſt and worthy Gentleman) left iſſue *Mary*, his only Daughter and Heir, married unto the honorable Cöllonel *Hugh Bampfeild*, the only Son of Sir *Copleſton Bampfeild* of *Poltimore*, in this County, Baronet; he died before his Father, but left iſſue, by this Lady, two Sons, the preſent Sir *Copleſton Warwick Bampfeild*, and *John Bampfeild*.

[*b*] Bar. of Eng. Vol. 1. p. 334.

Which *Anthony Clifford* of *Borſcombe*, was Son of *Henry*, Son of *William*, Son of *Thomas Clifford* of *Borſcombe*, by *Thomaſin*, Daughter of *John Thorpe* of *Kings-Teignton* (*c*); the Grand-mother of which *Thomaſin*, was *Cicely*, Daughter and Heir of *John Burdon* of *Kings-Teignton* (he died *A.* 8 K. *Hen.* 4.) an antient and knightly Family, that had long floriſhed in that Place, even from the days of K. *Hen.* 2. home unto that time; from whom the Manor of *Kings-Teignton*, aforeſaid, and half the Hundred of *Teign-Bridg*, by theſe Steps came to this noble Family ; and by Purchaſe, from *James Clifford*, laſt mentioned, it is now the Poſſeſſion of the preſent Lord *Clifford* of *Chudlegh*.

[*c*] Pole's Deſc. of Dev. in King's-Teign. Mſ.

Which *Thomas Clifford* was the Son of *John*, by *Florence* his Wife, Daughter of *John Saint Leger*, who was the Son of *William*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Arnold Savage*, *Kt.* Son of Sir *Lewis Clifford*, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, in the days of *K. H.* 4. (*d*) who was Son of Sir *Roger de Clifford*, by *Matilda*, Daughter of *Thomas de Beuchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, the Son of *Robert*, by *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Maurice* Lord *Berkley* of *Berkley* Caſtle, the Son of *Robert*, by *Matilda*, the Aunt and Heir of *Thomas de Clare*, the Son of *Roger*, by *Iſabel*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert de Vipont*, Son of *Roger*, the Son of another *Roger*, who was the Son of *Walter de Clifford*, by his Wife *Agnes*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Roger de Cundi*, the Son of *Walter*, who firſt took to him the name of *Clifford*, from the Place of his Reſidence, in the County of *Hereford*; where *Simon Fitz-Richard*, *Fitz-Ponce*, founded a Priory of Cluniac Monks, in the days of K. *Hen.* 1. of 65*l.* 11 *s.* yearly Value (*e*). *Walter*, the firſt of the name *Clifford*, was the Son of *Richard*, the Son of *Ponce*, or *Ponſius*, who came into *England* with *William*, ſirnamed, the Conqueror.

[*d*] Dugd. ibid.

[*e*] Tan. Notit. Monaſt. in Heref.

I might farther ſhew how this noble Family of *Ugbrook*, ſtands Allied to the late right honorable *Henry* Lord *Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, in whom the iſſue Male, of that Line, expired, *Decemb.* 11th, 1643; but they whoſe Occaſions, or Curioſity, may lead them to enquire farther into this matter, may conſult *Dugdal's* Baronage of *England*, Vol. 1. Pag. 342, *&c.*

Only here I ſhall take occaſion to obſerve, that the honorable Name of *Clifford*, floriſhed in this County, many Centuries of Years, before this Family came into it; which was not long before the Reign of *K. Hen.* 8. Here was Sir *Reginald de Clifford* of *Godeford*, in the Pariſh of *Awleſcombe*, near *Honiton*, *Kt.* in *K. Edw.* 1. days ; and Sir *John Clifford* of *Godeford* and *Cullome-John*, in the Reign of *K. Edw.* 3. but what Relation theſe Families had unto one the other, I cannot ſay : Though plain it is, that Originally they were all one; ſo that *Clifford* of *Godeford*, very probably, was a younger Branch, that ſprung early out of this antient and noble Stock, and planted it ſelf (by what Providence I know not) in theſe Weſtern Parts, where it floriſhed well, divers Deſcents; until at laſt it expired in *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Clifford* of *Cullome-John*, Kt. married unto Sir *Roger Prideaux* of *Orcharton*, in this County Kt. This Allience with the Eaſt-Country Family of this Name, we may infer from the Coat-Armor, which (as our beſt Antiquary Sir *Will. Pole* tells) *Clifford* of *Cullome-John* did bear (*f*), *Checque Or and B. a Bend Gules*; which I find (*g*) was the firſt Bearing of this noble Name, before it changed the Bend (for what reaſon, the Heralds beſt know) into a Feſs, as now it is. But hereof enough.

[*f*] Catal. of Arms, Mſ.

[*g*] In my Lord Clifford's Pedig. of his Family.

This right honorable Perſon, of whom we are diſcourſing, *Thomas* Lord *Clifford*, had the happineſs, in his Youth, of an Education ſuitable to his Birth and Quality. From the School he went to the Univerſity ; and on the 25th of *May*, 1647, was admitted Fellow-Commoner of *Exeter* College, in *Oxford* (*h*), under the Care of an ingenuous Tutor, Mr. *Baldwin Ackland*, B. D. and fellow of that Houſe. After ſome conſiderable Stay there, well furniſhed with Academical Learning, he went to the Inns of Court, and was of the Society of the *Middle-Temple*, *London* (*i*). After he had continued a while there alſo, he went to Travel into Parts beyond the Seas; where, by having an excellent Genius, highly improv'd by Education, it might well be expected, he ſhould return into his Native Country, as he did, a moſt Accompliſhed Gentleman.

[*h*] Ath. Oxon. Quo Sup.

[*i*] Grand. of the Law. p. 27.

In that great *Criſis* of the Kingdom, which hapned in the Year of our Lord 1660, when after a long and deplorable Delirium of many Years, it began to return to its Wits, and ſettle upon its antient Bottom, in reſpect to the Government both, of Church and State, this honorable Gentleman, in the beginning of *April*, was elected one of the Burgeſſes of *Totnes*, in

in his own Country, to ſerve them in that Parliament, which began at *Weſtminſter* on the 25th of the ſame Month; and very Loyally brought Home the King, to the Throne of his Anceſtors, *Char.* 2. of gracious Memory.

That Parliament, having thus finiſhed the greateſt Good they were capable of, were diſſolved; and the King, being now Reſtored in Peace, according to the uſual Methods, iſſued out his Writs for the choſing of another, to meet at the ſame Place, on the 8th of *May*, 1661. Mr. *Clifford* was choſen a ſecond time, by the Town of *Totnes* aforeſaid, to be one of their Repreſentative, in this Parliament alſo.

Being thus become a Member, once more, of that noble and auguſt Senate, Mr. *Clifford* had room and ſcope enough for his excellent Parts to expatiate in: For having thoſe very graceful Qualificatious, of a great Preſence of Mind and Body, and a ſound Judgment and ready Elocution, he became a frequent and a celebrated Speaker in the Houſe; at firſt, againſt, but at length, in behalf of the Royal Prerogative: For which he was taken Notice of at Court, and admitted into the Royal Favor. Being thus admitted, he knew well how to improve his Opportunity to the beſt Advantage, and to grow therein: As a Badg whereof, he ſoon after received the Honor of Knighthood, from that gracious Prince King *Charles* the Second.

Nor was Sir *Thomas Clifford* leſs qualified for the Camp, than the Court; he could as well ſuſtain the Fatigues of War, as enjoy the Softs of Peace (*k*). As a Confirmation whereof, he attended his then Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York* at Sea, and was in that Victorious Battel fought with the Dutch, in the beginning of *June* 1665. He continued at Sea the ſame Year, when the Engliſh Fleet was commanded by that noble, but unfortunate General, *Edward* Earl of *Sandwich*. He was alſo in Perſon at the Expedition of the Engliſh, at *Bergen* in *Norway*, when they made a bold Attempt upon the *Dutch East-India* Fleet, gotten into that Port, on the ſecond of *Auguſt*, the ſame Year. He was alſo ſent Envoy, not long after, to the two Northern Kings of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, with full power to conclude new Treaties and Alliences with them.

[*k*] Ath. Oxon. Quo Sup.

In the Year 1666, that Year of Wonders, ſo much ſpoken of before hand, Sir *Thomas Clifford* attended his Highneſs Prince *Rupert*, and his Grace the Duke of *Albemarl*, again at Sea, in another Expedition againſt the Dutch; and was in that Fight which continued on the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th days of *June*. He was with the ſame Generals alſo, upon the 25th of *July* following, in another great Fight with the Dutch.

On the 8th of *Novemb* following, was his Majeſty K. *Ch.* 2. pleaſed to give him the White-Staff of Comptroler of his Houſhold, in the place of that honorable Country-man of ours, Sir *Hugh Pollard* of *Nimpton-Regis*, Knight and Baronet, who died the day before, and on the 5th of *Decemb.* following, he was Sworn one of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy-Council.

All which Favors, as 'tis expreſly ſaid, were granted him, *For his ſingular Zeal, by which he had, on all Occaſions, ſo well merited in his Majeſty's Service; and more eminently in the honorable Dangers he had ſuſtained, in the then late Wars againſt the Dutch and French; where he had been all along a conſtant Actor, and* (as it was obſerved, to the Honor of his Valor) *had made it his choice, to take his Share in the warmeſt part of thoſe Services.*

On the 12th of *June*, 1668, died *Charles* Viſcount *Fitz-Harding*, Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſhold, (*K. Ch.* 2.) whereupon Sir *Thomas Clifford* changed his White Staff for a better; and by the King, was advanced to that honorable Poſt the day following: much about which time alſo, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make him, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Treaſury.

Upon the death of Sir *John Trever*, and in the abſence of *Henry* Earl of *Arlington*, Sir *Thomas Clifford* executed the Office of Secretary of State, in the Year 1672, until the return of the ſaid Earl from his Embaſſy into *Holland*, and of *Mr. Henry Coventry*, from his Embaſſy into *Sweden*.

On the 22th of *April*, 1672, did *K. Ch.* 2. create Sir *Thomas Clifford*, by his Letters Patents to him, and his Heirs-male, Baron *Clifford* of *Chudlegh*, in his own Country. And on the 28th of *Novemb.* that Year, his Majeſty, valuing his many eminent Services; and confiding in his great Abilities, and Experience in the Affairs of his Treaſury, was pleaſed, farther, to advance him to the ſecond moſt honorable, but the firſt moſt profitable, Office in the Kingdom, to wit, that of Lord High Treaſurer of *England*. Which Place had remained void, being executed only by Commiſſioners, from the death of *Thomas* Lord *Wriothſley*, late Earl of *Southampton*, who had, with the higheſt Reputation of Integrity, long filled it.

In this high and honorable Station, my Lord *Clifford* continued about the ſpace of a Year, and then, finding himſelf to decline ſomthing in his Health, he reſigned his Lord Treaſurers Staff back into his Majeſty's Hands, and retired into his own Country. Where arrived, his Diſtemper, the Stone, grew upon him, with that violence, that, after a few Weeks continuance, it put a period to his Life, in little more than the mid'ſt of the Age of Man: Which hapned at his Houſe at *Ugbroot*, in the Month of *Septemb. A. D.* M.DC.LXXIII, *Ætat. Suæ* xliii; where he lieth Buried in a Vault, underneath his own Chappel.

He was a Gentleman, of a proper manly Body, of a large and noble Mind, of a ſound Head, and a ſtout Heart. He not only had, but had the command of, moſt excellent Parts, and knew how to employ them to his beſt Advantage. He had a voluble flowing Tongue, a ready Wit, a firm Judgment, and an undaunted Courage and Reſolution.

He married one of the Daughters and Heirs of..... *Martin* of *Lindrege*, in the Pariſh of *Biſhops-Teignton*, Eſq; by whom he had a large Iſſue, both of Sons and Daughters. His eldeſt Son died in his Travels beyond Sea, before his Father; his Corps was brought home, and honorably laid up in the Vault of the Chappel at *Ugbrook* His Eſtate and Honor, at his Death, deſcended to his ſecond Son, the preſent right honorable *Hugh* Lord *Clifford*, Baron of *Chudlegh*; in whom ſeem to be Epitomized, all the Honor and Virtues of his noble Anceſtors.

He married *Anne*, one of the Daughters of Sir *Thomas Preſton*, Baronet; whom, yet living, he hath made one of his Heirs.

By this Lady my Lord hath a fair and hopeful Iſſue, three Sons, and as many Daughters, whom God preſerve.

C.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1670.
R. R. Car. 2.

Arg. a Bend Sab. between three Ogreſſes.

COTTON

EDWARD, Doctor of Divinity, and Treaſurer of the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*, was Born in this County, about the Year of our Lord 1608, at the Parſonage-Houſe of *Whimple*, or *Silferton*; at which, I am not certain, in that his Father was Rector of both, at the ſame time. He was ſecond Son of the reverend Mr. *William Cotton* (not *Edward*, as, by miſtake, a late Author tells us (*a*)), Chauntor of the Church of *Exon*, and Rector of the Pariſhes aforeſaid; who was eldeſt Son of Dr. *William Cotton*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, by one of the Daughters and Heirs of . . . . *Hender* of *Boſcaſtle*, antiently *Botreaux Caſtle*, ſo called from a noble Family of that Name, in *Cornwal*. The other Daughter of the ſaid *Hender*, became the Wife of the firſt Lord *Roberts* of *Cornwal*, and was Mother to the late noble Earl of *Radnor*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and Lord Preſident of the Council to *King Charles* the ſecond.

(*a*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. Faſt. p. 815.

Mr. *Edward Cotton*, having laid a good Foundation of School Learning, went to *Oxford* there to raiſe upon it a Superſtructure of more uſeful Knowledg and Wiſdom. He was admitted a Member of *Chriſt-Church*, where he led a ſober, ſtudious, and cheerful Life until he had finiſhed his Degrees in Arts: After which, he retired into his own Country, and having all along devoted himſelf to the Work of the Miniſtry, he was ordained Deacon. But the unhappy Civil Wars, near about this time, breaking out in the Nation, he proceeded no farther, for many Years after For ſober Learning and Piety, if mixed with true and eminent Loyalty, found but ſlender Encouragement in thoſe days: Nay, 'twas Crime enough to be found notoriouſly Guilty thereof, inſomuch, they who would not Renounce the one of them, Loyalty, muſt neither expect new Preferments, nor long to enjoy their old, what right ſoever they had to the other, I mean Learning. That was Sin enough to throw many out of what they had for the preſent, and to bar them out for the future: Whereupon, Mr. *Cotton* contented himſelf to ſhare in the common Lot of Loyalty, and to take his Portion in the Sufferings of the King and of the Church; living privately upon that competent Fortune which

which could accrue from a ſuffering Clergy-man, to a younger Son, among his honorable Friends and Relations, in this Country.

Now there was, at that time, in this County, a Triumvirate of topping Wits, Gentlemen of excellent Parts and Accompliſhments, *Thomas*, afterwards, Lord *Clifford* of *Ugbrook*, *Henry*, afterwards, Sir *Henry Ford* of *Nutwel*, and *William Martin* of *Lindrege*, Eſquire, all great *Amico's*: with theſe did Mr. *Cotton* much aſſociate himſelf; being all ſo well ſuited, as to their Humors, Parts, and Education, that they could not eaſily be then matched, in this, or any other County. And to ſignify the Eſteem that Mr. *Martin* had for Mr. *Cotton*, and Mr. *Ford*, altho' he was of a different Opinion in point of Religion, he bequeathed, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, his Study of Books, to be divided between thoſe two Gentlemen, and the preſent Lady Dowager *Clifford* of *Chudlegh*, his near Relation. Whoſe two Shares, Mr. *Cotton*, at length, purchaſed, at a valuable Conſideration (the Lady's with an Organ for her Chappel); all which, at his Death, he gave to the Library, belonging to the Cathedral of St. *Peter's*, *Exon*, where now they are.

After ſome Years thus exhauſted, it pleaſed God, upon the Reſtoration of the King, *Charles* the ſecond, to bring both Learning and Loyalty into vogue and eſteem again; and both found Countenance and Reward, eſpecially in the Univerſities of this Kingdom: As to *Oxford* in particular, it was the pleaſure of that moſt gracious Prince, and the moſt noble Marqueſs of *Hartford*, then Chancellor, and of Sir *Edward Hide* (afterwards Earl of *Clarendon*), who ſucceeded him in that honorable Office, the ſame Year, That there ſhould be a Creation (*b*), *A.* 1660, in all Faculties, of ſuch, who had Suffered for his Majeſty's Cauſe, and had been ejected out of the Univerſity, aforeſaid, by the Viſitors, appointed by Parliament, in the Year 1648. Among a great many other learned and loyal Sufferers, *Edward Cotton*, Maſter of Arts, of *Chriſt-Church* aforeſaid, was, *March* 1. 1660, actually created Doctor of Divinity (*c*).

[*b*] Faſt. Oxon. V. 2. p. 807.

[*c*] Id. p. 815.

Having, alſo, received the Order of Prieſthood, after he was fifty Years of Age, from the Hands of that venerable Prelate (if I miſtake not) Dr. *Gauden*, then Biſhop of this Dioceſs, he was deſervedly advanced to the Arch-deaconry of *Cornwal*, which he enjoyed, from this time, unto the Death of the reverend Mr. *Baldwin Ackland*; and then he ſucceeded him in the Office of, Treaſurer of the Church of *Exon*, which he held unto the time of his Death. Unto this, he had added a Canonry, in the ſame Church, which, with the Rectory of the Church of *Silferton*, were all the Preferments he poſſeſſed: Though even theſe, he had got more to his own Advantage, than to the Good of others.

And this hath brought me to conſider, that excellent Improvement, the good Doctor made of thoſe Dignities and Incomes, which the Providence of God had bleſſed him with; and we ſhall find it was much, every way: For he was a great Ornament to his Profeſſion, both as a Chriſtian-man and a Clergy-man, ſtrictly obſerving the Apoſtle's Rule of *living ſoberly, righteouſly, and godly, in the preſent World.* While ſome derive all their Honor thence, he gives an Honor to his Places; imploying the Profits and Revenues of them, eitheir in Charity to the Poor, or in Hoſpitality, to the Rich: To the one, his Purſe was always open, and to the other, his Arms. He was none of thoſe, who thought the Revenues of the Church were conferred upon them, to make them Rich, or to raiſe a Family: He expended what he had, Charitably and Generouſly; hating Stindgineſs, no leſs than Prodigality, and that fordid humor of Living Poor, to Die Rich. 'Tis the property of a Swine, to be uſeful only when *Dead*, which renders his Life undeſired, and his *Death* unlamented. Whereas this eminent *Divine*, as beſt becomes a Chriſtian, and a Gentleman, did good with God's bleſſings here; and, in the time of Life, yielded a rich Harveſt of good VVorks: Inſomuch, they are to be looked upon no other than Gleanings, which he left at the time of his *Death*. A brief Account whereof follows, in relation to the Poor, to the Univerſity, and to the Church.

Firſt, for the Poor: By his laſt VVill and Teſtament, proved in the Conſiſtory-Court of *Exon*, *A. D.* 1676 (*d*), he gave Fifty Pounds to the Pariſh of *Bampton in the Buſh*, in the County of *Oxford*, to this Uſe, namely, That the Intreſt thereof, ſhould go yearly to ſuch poor House-keepers there, as are not chargable to the Pariſh, and do duly frequent their Church, and receive, likewiſe, the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

[*d*] Ex Offic. Regiſt. Exon.

He ſettled, alſo, by the ſame VVill, ſome Houſes and Lands in *Silferton*, in *Devon*, on the VVardens and Officers of that Pariſh, upon this Condition, that the Profits and Revenues of them, ſhould go to ſuch poor House-keepers there, as did alſo keep their Church, and receive the Holy Sacrament. Where the Piety, as well as Charity, of this moſt worthy Man is obſervable, that he did conſult the good of their Souls, as well as their Bodies; and ſo prudently ſettle his Charity, that they, who would not regard their Souls, ſhould not keep the Benefit thereof to the Relief of their Bodies.

Let us next conſider his generous Benefaction to the Univerſity: We find, that he was diſpoſed to ſettle, by the ſame Will (*e*), the Sheafe of the Pariſh of *Thornnew*, on the College of *Chriſt Church*, in *Oxford*; *i. e.* What remains over and above the Fine, to be paid, for renewing the Eſtate, every ſeven Years, to the College of *Windſor*. Which Gift, not-

[*e*] In Regiſt. Prædict. Exon.

withſtanding, was not to take effect, until the Expiration of eight Years then enſuing; for which term, he had granted it unto a Kindſman (*f*) of his, for his Maintenance in the Univerſity. At the end whereof, the whole Profits of the Sheafe (except, as before excepted) were to come unto two Batchelors of Art, which had been Servitors, and ſhould be eſteemed moſt worthy thereof by the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt-Church*, aforeſaid: Always preferring in their Choice (where Indigency, Parts, and Learning, are equal), Perſons born in *Exeter*, *Devon*, *Cornwal*, or the City, or County of *Oxford*. But no one, by the ſame Will, is to enjoy this Bounty above four Years; where is obvious, the great Prudence, as well as Charity, of this Settlement, that the Income thereof, muſt go unto ſuch Batchelors of Art who had been Servitors for their Support, when to Serve was become beneath them; and they are to enjoy it four Years; at the expiriation of which Period, they may be at leaſt twelve Months ſtanding Maſter of Arts: who are to enjoy it but four Years neither, for it may juſtly be ſuppoſed, by that time, if ever, they would become tollerably fit to be tranſplanted thence, and ſo make room for others, to be implanted in their Places.

[*f*] Mr. Wear, one of his Sister's Sons.

As for his Bounty towards the Church, beſides his Library of Books, already mentioned, He gave a very ſweet Organ to the Choir, for the Uſe of the Choriſters, for the perfecting of the Seniors of the Church, before they performed in Public; which now ſtands in the College Hall, belonging to the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*, and is uſed accordingly.

And yet, notwithſtanding all theſe high Endowments of Grace, Goodneſs, and Learning (very eminent in him), they would not Priviledg this worthy Perſon from the Arreſt of Death, nor Bail him from the Priſon of the Grave: But, being much impaired by the acute Diſeaſe of the Stone, and the Decays of Nature, which a good old Age had brought upon him, he ſickned at the Treaſury of *Exeter*, where he ſurrendred up his pious Soul, into the Hands of Him who gave it, on the 11th of *November*, 1675. From hence were his venerable Remains carried to the Cathedral Church there; and, on the 16th of the ſame Month, they were depoſited near unto his Grand-father Biſhop *Cotton*'s Grave, in the South ſide of the Choir, behind the Biſhop's Chair: In which place is erected, to his Memory, in the South ſide of the Wall, that parts the Choir and the Ambulatory, by the Piety of his younger Brother, Sir *John Cotton* of *Botreaux-Caſtle*, Kt. a very curious Alabaſter Monument, containing the Buſt of the Defunct; at once, lively repreſenting the Innocency of his Mind, and the Figure of his Body, which is encircled with a Laurel Wreath, cut in the ſame Stone: Under which, in a fair Table, with black Letters, is this Epitaph written:

Edvardus Cotton S. T. P.
Theſaurarius & unus è Canonicis
Reſidentariis, filius Gulielmi Cotton
Præcentoris, filii Gulielmi Epiſcopi
Hujus Eccleſiæ. In argumento & ingenio ſubtilis;
Doctrina, Pietate, & Charitate Angelicus;
Ad damnum Eccleſiæ, & ad dolorem Amicorum,
Viz. Omnium obiit 11 *Novembris Anno*
Salutis 1675.

Nor may I here omit this brief Character of his Perſon: That he was of Body, tall and comly; of Humor, univerſally ſweet and obliging; his Deportment, like his Aſpect, was grave and reverend, and yet, withal, very innocently chearful and pleaſant. A certain Gentleman (*g*), who knew him well, has left, upon Record, this Teſtimony of him (the truth whereof was never yet queſtioned); *That, in his Lifetime, he was much beloved; and his Death generally bewailed, by all Ranks and Conditions of Men, that knew him: For he was a right honeſt and worthy Gentleman, a conſtant and excellent Preacher, a great Lover of Hoſpitality, an univerſal Scholar, and a daily liberal Benefactor to the Poor.* Inſomuch, when one asked a certain poor Man (*h*), Why he wept ſo at this Doctor's Funeral? He replied, *We have all reaſon to weep for ſo good a Man; we have loſt the beſt Friend we had.*

[*g*] Iz. Mem. of Exet. p. 177.

[*h*] Canon C---- was an Ear-witneſs hereof. His Letter to me, Feb. 22. 1694

Neer unto this reverend Doctor's Grave, lies interred his Grand-father, Dr. *William Cotton* (ſomtime Canon of St. *Paul's*, *London*, and from thence, advanced to be Biſhop of the Dioceſs of *Exon*); who, having well governed this Church three and twenty Years, died the 26th of *Aug. A. D.* 1620, and lieth buried near by.

In Memory of whom, is a fair Monument there erected, containing his Portraicture, large, in his Robes, cut in Alabaſter, curiouſly carved and painted; which, in the time of the late Troubles, was preſerved, by being removed into an Iſle (*i*), at the upper end of the ſaid Church; but ſince the Reſtoration, is brought back into its Place; where, in a Marble-Stone, may theſe Verſes be found:

[*i*] Iz. ib. p. 148.

Memo

Memoriæ Reverendi Patris Digniſſimi Præſulis
Domini Gulielmi Cotton olim Exonienſis
Epiſcopi Sacrum.

Venentur Titulos alii, atq; encomia Captent :
Tu propria virtute nites, Digniſſime Præſul.
Corda virûm Tumuli, tibi ſunt Epitaphia Linguæ,
Virtuteſq; tuæ, Tituli : quæ diſſita multis
Juncta tibi, zelus prudens, Prudentia miſta
Serpentem innocuâ cautè moderata Columbâ
Facta operumq; fides, opera edita, & abdita, Mundo
Abdita (ſi humilis Pietas jubet) edita cælo !
Mite Supercilium, facies Auguſta, Sereni
Vultus, Majeſtas frontis veneranda Serena,
Ira fugax, Solem raro viſura cadentem.
Menſa benigna, Domuſq; patens, adituſq; paratus
Condivit tua dicta Lepos, Gravitaſq; Leporem
Pacificis placidus, tantum Hoſtis Seditioſis
Non tibi, ſublimi mores in ſede Superbi
Vita nec in prima (ut multis) fuit ima Cathedra
Prælatuſq; gregi, ſed non elatus honore es.
A Paulo ad Petrum piate Regina vocavit,
Cum Paulo & Petro, cæli Deus arce locabit.
Sic Petrum Paulus, ſic Claves adjuvat enſis
Perge Petro plures mittere Paule tuos.

The two firſt of theſe four laſt Verſes, are thus Tranſlated by Dr. *Fuller* (*k*); the two laſt by this Author : [*k*] Worthies of Eng. Lond. 206.

Whom th' Queen from Paul *to* Peter *did remove,*
Him God, with Paul *and* Peter, *plac'd above.*
So Paul *helps* Peter ; *ſo the Sword the Keys :*
To Peter, Paul, *ſend more ſuch Men as theſe.*

I have the rather added this, that the World may ſee, that between theſe two near Relations, the Agreement was not nearer in Blood, than in Virtue, and pious Diſpoſition.

C.

Arms— *Flor. A.D. 1680.*
R. R. Car. 2.

CONANT

JOHN, D.D. Rector of *Exeter* College, and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, was a Native, and a great Ornament, of this County. He was born, about the Year of God's Incarnation 1607, at *Tettington*, in *Bitton* Pariſh, very near *Eaſt-Budleigh* ; lying in the South-Eaſt part of this Shire, about four Miles from *Ottery St. Mary*. He was not deſcended, indeed, from great, but from good Parentage ; more eminent for their Piety, than Gentility : Which, in the eſtimation of God, and good Men, is the trueſt Nobility. However, we are not to eſteem him as ſprung, *ex fœce virûm*, from the Dregs of

the Plebeians: No, his Name hath long floriſhed, and his Relations lived, in good Eſtate and Reputation in thoſe parts; and ſtill do, at *Yettington* aforeſaid.

As for the Perſon of whom we are ſpeaking, ſuch was the Pregnancy of his Parts, and the Pains of his School-Maſter, that he was ſoon fitted for the Univerſity; and, by his careful Parents, ſent to *Oxford*, and planted, very Young, into *Exeter* College, among his Country-men.

He had not been there long, before his Piety and Diligence rendred him diſtinguiſhed, above all his Cotemporaries; inſomuch, the learned Rector Dr. *Prideaux*, coming into the Hall, and hearing him diſpute in Logic, or Philoſophy, was mightily taken with him; and at once, encouraged and applauded his Induſtry, by this pretty Witticiſm upon his Name (which was much the Mode of thoſe times), *Conanti nihil difficile*; as if he had ſaid, *There is nothing too difficult for* Conant (*i. e.* as the word importeth in Latin, one that Labors and Endeavors) *to undertake and perform.*

Thoſe fair and early Bloſſoms, that were ſoon obſerved upon this hopeful young Plant, promiſed ſo great an encreaſe of Fruit, that the Rector and Fellows of the College, unanimouſly concurred in electing him into their Society; in the doing whereof, all Parties were infinitely pleaſed and ſatisfied; they, in making ſo worthy a Choice; and he, for being put into a Condition of continuing in the Univerſity, longer than otherwiſe he ſhould, whereby he might, without any Avocations, follow his beloved Studies, and ſo better improve himſelf in Virtue and Learning.

In this Station doth the modeſt Man continue for many Years; proceeding, with good applauſe, in the Degrees of Arts (the particular times of which, for what reaſon I know not, are omitted in the *Athenæ Oxon.*), which, in more than Name and Title, he made himſelf Maſter of. And having acquainted himſelf with all kinds of Learning, the better to qualify him for her Favor, he made his moſt paſſionate Addreſſes to Divinity; as what was not only the moſt ſublime Study, but might beſt Transform him into the divine Likeneſs (the happineſs and perfection of our Natures), whereby he might be enabled, by the miniſterial Function (unto which he was at length called), with the Grace of God, to Transform others alſo.

The firſt ſettled place, I find, that he exerciſed his Talent in, was *Lymington*, that conſiderable Incorporate Town (as I take it) in *Hampſhire*; which hapned ſomtime before the Year 1643: For then his Learning was ſo conſpicuous, being at that time alſo Batchelor of Divinity, that he was conſtituted one of the Aſſembly of Divines (*a*), appointed, by an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, to meet at *Weſtminſter*, for the Settlement (*b*) (as they pretended) of the Government, and Liturgy of the Church of *England*; of which Aſſembly, more full Account may be ſeen in Dr. *Fuller*'s Church Hiſtory (*c*). Mr. *Conant* having now, for his great Piety and Learning, obtained a mighty Reputation, as well in his own College in particular, as generally throughout the Univerſity of *Oxford*, was, upon the death of that rare Scholar and Divine, Dr. *Hackwill*, on the 7th of *June*, 1649, with one mind, choſen, by the Fellows thereof, Rector of *Exeter* College (*d*). And, indeed, a more proper Head in all reſpects, at that time, could not eaſily be fitted to that learned Body: Whoſe Wiſdom and Vigilancy influenced every Part and Member thereof, into an encreaſe of Learning and Sobriety.

(*a*) In that Ordinance he is named John Conant of Lymington, Batch. in Divinity.

(*b*) Vid. Ordin. prefixed to their Confeſſion of Faith 4to.

(*c*) Lib. 11. p. 198, &c.

(*d*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. pag. 92.

After this, in the Year 1654, Mr. *Conant* was honored, by that Univerſity, with the degree of *Doctor of Divinity* (*e*): At what time, there being a great Scarcity of fit and able Men, left to undertake that weighty Office (the Parliament Viſitors having thrown Dr. *Sanderſon*, for the great Crime of his Loyalty, out of the Chair, and other the moſt learned Men out of the Univerſity) Dr. *Conant* was pitched upon, as one beſt able, to ſuſtain the Regius Profeſſor's place. He ſucceeded Dr. *Joſhua Hoyle* (who had quitted it by Death) in that honorable Chair; as *Hoyle* did the moſt famous Dr. *Sanderſon*, turned out by the Parliamentarians, as was ſaid before.

(*e*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. in Faſt. p 785.

This Dr. *Hoyle*, coming out of *Ireland* where he had been Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, in the Univerſity of *Dublin*), upon the account of the grand Rebellion there, into *England*, being greatly addicted to the Cauſe, was made, by the Regulaters of the Univerſity of *Oxford* at that time, Maſter of *Univerſity College*: And after that, Regius Profeſſor of Divinity there (*f*). A Perſon of great Reading, Induſtry, and Memory; but of little Judgment; as may appear from the dull Oration he made, when he aſſumed the Chair; and his, as dull Lectures, in Divinity (*g*): A Specimen whereof, for a Diverſion to the Learned, and that the World may ſee, what a bleſſed Change thoſe zealous Reformers then made in that Univerſity, I ſhall here ſubjoyn (*h*), out of the Hiſt. of the Vniv. of *Oxford*.

(*f*) Id. p. 113.

(*g*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 1. p. 412. Profeſſoris Regii munus obire cæpit D. Hoyle Oratione planè plumbea, & eruditionis omnimodæ prorſus expertâ.

The Profeſſor *Hoyle*, undertaking to prove from the 1ſt Chap. of St. *John*'s Goſp. and the 1ſt Ver. *That our Saviour Chriſt is Eternal*, thus argued.

I. *A principio fuit, Ergo eſt æternus.*
II. λογος *eſt, Ergo & æternus.*
III. *Non tantum à patre ſed de patre, Ergo & æternus.*
IV. *Filius patris eſt, Ergo ejuſdem naturæ, Ergo & æternus.*

(*h*) Id. ib. Utpote qui Chriſtum æternum eſſe, hunc tantum inept is in modum probavit, ibid. p. 413. a.

By

By which his Ratiocination, together with the many Miſtakes and Barbariſms he committed, the Doctor loſt that little Reputation which he had gotten.

And that we may ſee that the Regent Maſters, at that time, were of the ſame Seize with the Doctor's, they examined Under-Graduates, and Batchelors for their Degrees, in ſuch bald and barbarous Queſtions as theſe (*i*). 1. *Pro quo gradu tu ſtas?* 2. *Rhetor & Orator* (taking up the middle Syllable very ſhort) *quomodo differunt?* 3. *Quis fuit mater Romuli?* &c.

(*i*) Idem. ibid.

Inſomuch, there greatly needed ſome to retrieve the Reputation of the Univerſity, in point of Learning, and, in particular, to reſtore the *Di*vinity Chair, to its former Honor. A fitter Perſon to which purpoſe, than Dr. *Conant*, either for Univerſality of Learning, Soundneſs of Judgment, or Orthodoxy, in all the fundamental Points of Faith, could not be found out, among all the Party. So that (what can't be deny'd) he diſcharged this Poſt, with great Honor to himſelf, and to the general Satisfaction of the whole Univerſity. Should thoſe learned Lectures, and judicious *D*eterminations in *D*ivinity, this reverend Profeſſor then made, ever become public, they will not only Confirm what is ſpoken, but greatly Oblige the World.

But then it may be urged, by ſome, as a Blemiſh upon this worthy *D*octor's Memory, *That he did Conform ſo much to the Uſurpers then in Power; who had Killed, and alſo taken Poſſeſſion: That to get, or continue in, Places of Truſt, he took the Covenant, Engagement, and the like.*

For Reply hereunto; I will no more endeavor to Juſtify all, that either this Gentleman, or any other, did in thoſe days, than they themſelves would do, if now living: Yet this I ſay, that a good Man may, nay, ought to do, what juſtly he can, in order to get into, or continue in, Places of Truſt, in the Government, under which, God, in his Providence, ſhall place him, as well to keep worſe Men out, as to right and ſuccor ſuch good Men, whoſe Conſciences will not permit them, in all Things, to comply. Had it not been for ſuch Men as Dr. *Conant*, *D*r. *Wilkins* (afterwards Biſhop of *Cheſter*), *D*r. *Ward* (lately Biſhop of *Sarum*), and others, not only Learning would have fared much worſe than it did, in thoſe days, but even the Royal Party alſo. We find, in the Holy Scripture, that good *Obadiah, that feared the Lord greatly*, executed the Office of *Comptroler of the Houſhold*, under *Ahab*; who though he might be no immediate Uſurper, was yet a very wicked and idolatrous King (*k*). And we know what ſome in a Neighboring Kingdom (*l*) lately did, who by receding from their Places, left an Ope for their Adverſaries to get in, to the Ruine both of themſelves, and their Cauſe.

(*k*) 1 Kin. 18. 3.
(*l*) Scotland.

Now with what Caution and Tenderneſs, this eminent *D*octor proceeded, in theſe Matters, as became (what he was) a truly conſcientious Perſon, we may very well obſerve, from thoſe expreſs Conditions, and Limitations, he openly declared before hand, he took the Engagement upon.

Where, e're we proceed farther, it may be proper to propoſe to the Reader's View, the Engagement it ſelf, which, in thoſe days, was enforced, by Ordinance of Parliament (as it was then called), only at firſt, upon Perſons in Office or Truſt (*m*); though afterward, all ſorts of Men, throughout the Kingdom, above eighteen Years of Age, were obliged to take it in theſe Words.

(*m*) Heath's Chr. of the Civil Wars of Eng. &c. Part 2. p. 255.

You ſhall promiſe to be True and Faithful to the Common-Wealth of England, *as it is now eſtabliſhed, without King or Houſe of Lords.*

The *D*octor, indeed, did take this Engagement; but then it was with ſuch Reſtrictions and Limitations, as another Man, in his Circumſtances, with a good Conſcience, might have done the ſame; as may appear from the following *D*eclaration, thus intituled (*n*):

(*n*) Out of an Authentick Copy taken by Mr. D. G. Mſ.

Dr. *Conant*'s Declaration before the Commiſſioners, when he took the Engagement.

Being required to Subſcribe, I humbly premiſe:

I. *THat I be not hereby underſtood to approve of what hath been done, in order unt*, *or under this preſent Government, or the Government it ſelf, nor will I be thought hereby to Condemn it: They being Things above my Reach, and I not knowing the Grounds of the Proceedings.*

II. *That I do not Bind my ſelf to do any Thing, contrary to the Word of* GOD.

III. *That I do not hereby ſo Bind my ſelf, but that, if* GOD *ſhall remarkably Call me to ſubmit to any other Power, I may be at Liberty to obey that Call, notwithſtanding the preſent Engagement.*

In this Senſe, and in this Senſe only, I do promiſe to be true and faithful to the preſent Government, as it is now eſtabliſhed, without King, or Houſe of Lords.

John Conant.

This may prove the *Doctor* to be a Man of Prudence and Conſcience; and purge him, in a great meaſure, from thoſe dirty Reflections, any cenſorious Bigot might aſperſe his Memory withal: Who yet, perhaps, in the ſame Circumſtances (how ſqueamiſh ſoever he may now ſeem), would have ſwallowed all a whole, without chewing.

The Practiſe of ſo great and good a Man herein, may become a Pattern unto others, in a like Caſe; in all dubious and, eſpecially, dangerous Matters, to proceed with all the Precaution they may be allowed: And to take Oaths and make Subſcriptions, in all doubtful Caſes, expreſly, with all the Latitude that may be granted them: which may ſuffice for his Apology herein.

In the Year of our Lord 1657, was *Dr. Conant* choſen Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*; at what time, his Kindſman, Mr. *Samuel Conant*, of the ſame College, was one of the Proctors. In this honorable Office did *Dr. Conant* continue, by annual Election of the Univerſity, for three Years together: in all which time, he ſhewed himſelf a prudent and vigilant Governor. And though the Times, that then were, were very dangerous and tickliſh, and the Mouths of the Men in Power, began to water upon the Colleges, and the Revenues thereunto belonging, yet the *Doctor* ſtoutly defended his Poſt, maintained the Rights and Liberties of the Univerſity, and kept all in peace and quiet.

Upon the 24th of *Aug.* 1662, *Dr. Conant* left his Rectorſhip of *Exeter* College, and the Univerſity, both at once; and that upon the account of ſome inſuperable Scruples, at that time, which had invaded his Conſcience againſt Conformity to the Liturgy and *Diſcipline* of the eſtabliſhed Church of *England*. What they were in particular, I am not able to relate: but have heard, in thoſe days, *That it was chiefly out of a tenderneſs of giving Offence to others, grounded upon that Paſſage of the Apoſtle, in his Epiſtle to the Corinthians*, 1 Cor. 8 chap. 10, 11, 12, and 13 ver. the ſhort whereof is this, *If Meat make my Brother to Offend, I will eat no Fleſh while the World ſtandeth, leſt I make my Brother to Offend.*

Whether this alone, or ſome others joyn'd with this, was the true Ground of the *Doctor's* Nonconformity for a while, I cannot ſay: But under ſome invincible Prejudices againſt Conformity, he lay for ſome time; which yet he menaged with great Prudence and Caution: For he retired to a Kindſman's Houſe of his own, Mr. *Sam. Conant*, *B. D.* aforementioned, in the Country, where he remained very peaceably and orderly, neither keeping Conventicles, nor frequenting any. And afterward, by God's peculiar Bleſſing (who hath promiſed, *That if any one doth his Will, he ſhall be taught of God, and if in any thing one be otherwiſe minded*, than the Truth, if he be willing and obedient, *God ſhall reveal even this unto him*, Phil. 3.15.) he overcame all his Scruples; and rendred himſelf to the Church of *England*, as by Law eſtabliſhed. Of which, by his exemplary Piety, and matchleſs Learning, he became at once, an Ornament and a Pillar.

Hereupon, he was ſoon preferred to be Vicar of the great Church in the Town of *Northampton*; a Town equal to ſome Cities. This hapned a little before the time, that that Place was wholly conſumed by a dreadful and reſiſtleſs Fire. How uſeful this good Man was, towards the Relief of the Poor, and the Comfort of the *Diſtreſſed*, and the Re-edifying of the Town, in a much more beautiful and uniform Condition than before it was, many, yet alive, may be able better to declare. Here he continued a vigilant, peaceable, painful Paſtor, unto the time of his *Death*.

As for his other Preferments, all much ſhort of his Worth, they were theſe: On the 8th of *June*, 1676, he was inſtalled Arch-deacon of *Norwich*, in the place of his Brother-in-law Mr *John Reynolds*, deceaſed (*o*); which *Dignity* was conferred upon him by *Dr. Edward Reynolds*, Biſhop thereof, whoſe *Daughter*, *Elizabeth*, the *Doctor* had married.

(*o*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. in Faſt. p. 785

Some four Years after this, on the 3d of *December*, 1681, he was preferred Prebend of *Worceſter*, in the place of *Nathanael Tomkins* deceaſed. Theſe Preferments the modeſt Man never courted; and many more his modeſty made him to refuſe: Being equal to what he had, and ſuperiour to greater too, if he had had them.

But then there is one thing his Modeſty can't be approved of, that it would not permit him to oblige the World with more of his learned Labors; he not ſuffering himſelf to be prevailed upon, to publiſh any thing; ſave only, a little before his Death, one Volume of Sermons under this Title:

Sermon

Sermons Preached by John Conant, *D. D.* Lond. *Print.* 8vo.

There is another Volume of his Sermons now in the Preſs, publiſhed by his Son, Dr. *John Conant*, Doctor of Law. With a brief Account of his Life (*p*).

(*p*) Dr. Painter, Rect. of Exet. Coll. his Letter to me, Jul. 29. 1696.

Whether, hereafter, any other Off-Spring of his learned Brain, may be permitted to ſee the Light, though much deſired, I am not able to determine.

He was a grave and ſolid Preacher; whoſe Sermons were well Studied; and better Fitted to Affect the Hearts of good Chriſtians, than to Tickle the Ears of itching Hearers.

He was but Small in Stature, though Great in all Things elſe, any Opinion only of his own Greatneſs excepted.

He was of a meek and humble Spirit, yet of Zeal and Courage enough, when they came to be concerned, either for Piety or Juſtice.

He lived in a great Town, a very private, but pious Life. He neither loved to make, nor to be in, much Noiſe; as knowing that *Animæ quieſcendo fiunt Sapientiores.*

It pleaſed Almighty God, ſome Years before his Death, to viſit him with Blindneſs: whereby he was rendred unfit for the Adminiſtration of the public Offices of his Place and Calling. However, when God was pleaſed to viſit him with Blindneſs, that he could not Preach from the Pulpit, his Converſation was a viſible Sermon, laid open to the Eyes of all that ſaw him.

He lived to a vaſt Age, and at length ſunk beneath the Burthen of no leſs than Fourſcore and ſix Years; dying at *Northampton* aforeſaid, on the 12th of *March*, 1693. He lieth Interred in his own Church there; to whoſe Memory, his diſconſolate Relict raiſed a very ſumptuous Monument; on which is found this Epitaph.

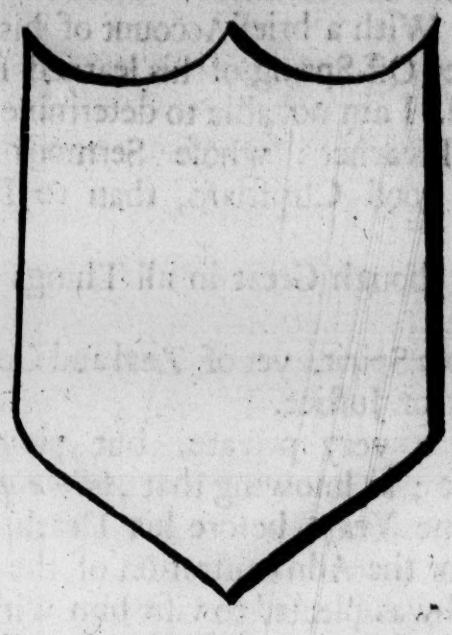
Hic juxta requieſcit
Johannes Conant S. T. P.
E Devoniâ ortus
Apud Oxonienſes enutritus;
Ibidem
Collegii Exonienſis Rector,
Academiæ Profeſſor Regius,
Et tertio Vice-Cancellarius:
Quibus valedixit, Anno 1662.

Poſtea
Archidiaconus Norvicenſis
Eccleſiæ Vigornienſis Præbendarius,
Et hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarius.
Vir omnibus hiſce Muneribus
(*Quorum nullum ambivit, Plura refugit*)
Par & Superior.
Doctrinâ, Moribus, Pietate, non Minùs quam Annis
Conſummatus obiit
Anno Ætatis Suæ LXXXVI,
Domini M.DC.XC.III.
Menſis Martii die xii.

Elizabetha Uxor Mœſtiſſima viro Chariſſimo
Hoc Marmor Amoris & Obſervantiæ Ergo
Poſuit.

D.

Arms—



Flor. A.D. 1206. *R. R.* Johan.

[*] Pole's Cat. Alph. of Arms, Mſ.

Sable a Poppy with Roots and Fruit Or [*].

Devonius, alias, *de Forda*,

Johannes, or *John* of *Devonſhire*, Abbot of *Ford*, Chaplain and Confeſſor unto *John* King of *England*, carrys the Signature of his Country in his Forehead: Altho' we can't name, hardly gueſs at, the Pariſh where he was Born; yet 'tis ſufficient to our purpoſe, that he was plainly a Native of our County. How he came by this Name, is no difficult Matter to define; for eminent Men, in antient times, as was obſerved before (*a*), were wont to have Names given them from the Places where they were Born; which was generally from the Houſe, and ſomtime the Pariſh: But here this Perſon, for that the County was more known, than the obſcure place of his Birth, was denominated from the Shire, *John* of *Devon*.

[*a*] In [Doctor Bampton.

And this, indeed, is an Argument that he had Travelled, and ſpent much time abroad in the World; where having ſignalized himſelf, and acquired ſome Reputation for Learning, Piety, Devotion, or all, he got this Name. About which time it was, that Engliſh-men, who were Lovers of Learning, eſpecially in theſe Weſtern parts of the Kingdom, that lieth a ſhort cut over againſt it, were wont, for better Improvement therein, to betake themſelves to *France*; which it ſeems, was then ſo common a Practiſe, and they ſo welcom there, that a certain School, or College, was erected, peculiarly for them, in the Univerſity of *Paris*: So an Author, of good Authority in this matter, aſſures us, in theſe words, *Quòd Schola, ſeu Collegium Anglorum Lutetiæ ſub id Seculi*, 1100 *erat erecta*; *ubi Noſtratium haud Pauci, annos aliquot in Literis ponentes*, &c. (*b*). From whence, after ſome Years ſpent in diligent Study, and, what improves more, learned Converſation, they were wont to return well accompliſhed for the Service of their Country. Although I grant, 'tis but an odd ſort of Character, that *Nigellus Wireker* hath given of their Behaviour, at this time, in that Univerſity; which, that you may ſee what Temper the Engliſh Students were of, in thoſe days, and how much they are changed from it, in ours, I ſhall here ſubjoyn, in the Poet's words (*c*):

[*b*] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 1. p. 55.

[*c*] Natione quidem Anglus, ſed qui Lutetiæ iiſdem Annis ſtudebat popularium Suorum mores perſtringit Nigellus Wireker, in Mſ. Id. ibid.

Inde Scholas adiens, ſecum deliberat utrum
Expediat potius, Illa, vel Iſta, Schola
Et quia Subtiles Senſu, conſiderat Anglos,
Pluribus ex Cauſis, ſe Sociavit eis.
Moribus egregii, verbo, vultuq; venuſti;
Ingenio pollent, Conſilioq; vigent.
Dona pluunt Populis, & deſteſtantes Avaros,
Fercula Multiplicant, & Sine Lege bibunt.
Waſheyl & Drinkheyl, nec non Perſona ſecunda;
Hæc tria ſunt vitia quæ comitantur eos.
His tribus exceptis, nihil eſt quod in his reprehendas:
Hæc tria ſi tollas, cætera cuncta placent:

However, after all this, it muſt be acknowledged, that 'tis uncertain, whether this our *Devonius* was a Student there, or no, although probable enough it is, that he was ſo; but this is ſure, that he was a Monk of the Abby of *Ford* (*d*), lying in the Eaſt-moſt part of this County,

[*d*] Riſd. Deſc. of Dev. in Thorne.

County; which, in its time, was of good Value, and great Reputation; yielding divers learned and very eminent Men unto the Church; as *Baldwin* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, *Bartholomæus Iscanus* Lord Bishop of *Exeter*, and many others: The yearly Value thereof, at the Dissolution of those Houses, in *Hen.* 8th's days, was 374*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* ob. so *Dugd.* (*e*); but *Speed* makes it somewhat more, *viz.* 381*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* ob. (*f*)

[*e*] Mon. Angl. Vol. 1. Juxta fin.
[*f*] In K. H. 8.

How long our *Johannes Devonius* continued here, I do not find; but undoubtedly, he very well improved his time while he was so, and became Eminent, both for his Learning and Devotion; for which reason, he was called to Court, and made Chaplain in Ordinary to *John* King of *England*, in whose Grace and Favor he so encreased, that he became his Confessor.

'Tis but an ill Account which the Monks of those times gave of that Prince, as if he were very Irreligious; and there are these two Stories quoted for the Proof of it (*g*); one is, *That receiving an Overthrow in* France, *in great Anger, he cryed out, That nothing had prospered with him, since the time he was reconciled to God and the Pope.* The other thus, *That, on a time, opening a fat Buck, he said, See how this Deer hath prospered, and how fat he is, and yet I dare swear he never heard Mass.*

[*g*] Bak. Chron. in K. John.

Whereas *Balæus* gives us a far different Account of him, That he was, *pietate christianâ à puero ritè institutus*, &c. from a Child, rightly Instituted in the Christian Faith, Learned in all good Arts, and Illustrious for his candid Behaviour (*h*). He that is desirous to see more of him, and those several Volumes which he wrote, may consult the Author, as quoted in the Margin. What some would infer from the foregoing Stories, repeated to his Disadvantage by the Monks, is, that K. *John* was Zealous enough for the Christian Religion, but no great Lover of Popery; which, whether that were owing, in any degree or measure, to this his Confessor, we cannot say.

[*h*] Centur. 3. Num. 75. p. 264.

And here, I must acknowledg, I have proceeded on some Mistake about the Name, having found at last, that the same Person whom Sir *R. Baker* (*i*), and Mr. *Risden* (*k*), do call *Johannes Devonius*, is by *Bale* (*l*) called, *Johannes de Forda*. Most likely, he was Born at *La Ford*, in the Parish of *Musbury*, near *Axminster*, where a Family of this Name flourished about that time; whose Daughter and Heir, *Hawise*, brought this Estate to a younger Son of Sir *Nicholas Bonvile* of *Wiscomb*, Kt. who left his Paternal Name, and took the Local one (*m*), *De la Ford*, or else he might be so called from his Abby. This *John de Forda*, is said (according to what foregoes) to have Travelled into Foreign Parts, and to have returned Home, stored with good Learning, and stocked with good Manners (*n*). He had his Youth well cultivated with the Misteries of the Christian Religion, which he sucked in with the learned Arts and Sciences; so that, even in his younger Years, he promised a great Encrease, being of an excellent Indoly or Disposition.

[*i*] K. John, among emin. Men.
[*k*] In Ford-Abby, Mf.
[*l*] Cent. 3. N. 66. p. 258.
[*m*] Sir W. Pole and Mr. Risden in Musbury.
[*n*] Fuller's Worthies in Dev. p. 263.

After some Years that he had been a Monk, he was chosen Abbot of *Ford*; in the Government of which House, he was very diligent, desiring to render his Charge, like unto himself, in all good Things (*o*). He carefully looked after those public Exercises, whereby the Minds of young Men come to be sharpned, and made keen, towards noble Performances.

[*o*] Cupiebat commissum sibi gregem, sui quam maximè similem facere. Bal. ibid.

So that *Ford-Abby*, in his time, had more Learning therein, than three Convents of the same bigness (*p*), any where in *England*.

[*p*] Fuller ibid.

He was very Eminent, as well for Devotion, as Learning; for which reason (*q*), he was chosen his Confessor, as was said before, by King *John*. He is stiled, *Insignis Theologus*, a very famous Divine; which is not strange, for he proposed unto himself, a noble Copy to follow, which may be of good Use to a Student so to do, and that was *Baldwin*, Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*; whose Steps he endeavored to walk in. How great his Learning was, may be inferred from his Works.

[*q*] Illustrissimo Johanni Ang. Regi, ob Doctrinam & vitæ Modestiam, ab auriculari, ut vocant Confessione. Bal. Quo Supra.

He went on upon the *Canticles*, where St. *Bernard* left off, *My Beloved is White*, &c.

Homiliæ centum & Viginti	Lib. 1.
Super Threnos Hieremiæ	Lib. 1.
Introductorium Eorundem	Lib. 1.
De triplice Cruce	Lib. 1.
Vita Wolfrici Presbyteri	Lib. 1.
Sermones Duodecim	Lib. 1.
De Contemptoribus Mundi	Lib. 1.
Expositio in Hieremiam	Lib. 1.
Acta quædam Regis Johan.	Lib. 1.

All which, and other Books that he wrote, saith *Leland* (*r*), do greatly testify his Learning, they being written with much Diligence; of which, not a few are perished by Negligence.

[*r*] Apud Bal. Loc. Cit.

He was of so Godly a Life, saith one, *that his Death was generally Lamented* (*s*). He outlived his Master K. *John*, but a short time, for after his Decease, he retired to his Abby at *Ford*;

[*s*] Mr. Risden in Ford-Abby, Mf.

Ford; and about a Year after yielded to Fate, and was buried in the Church belonging thereunto; with the Foundreſs of the Monaſtery, *Adeliza*, Daughter of *Baldwin de Brioniis*, Viſcount of *Devon*; with divers Earls, and other illuſtrious Perſons; as witneſſeth the Regiſter of that Convent. This hapned about the Year of our Lord 1217.

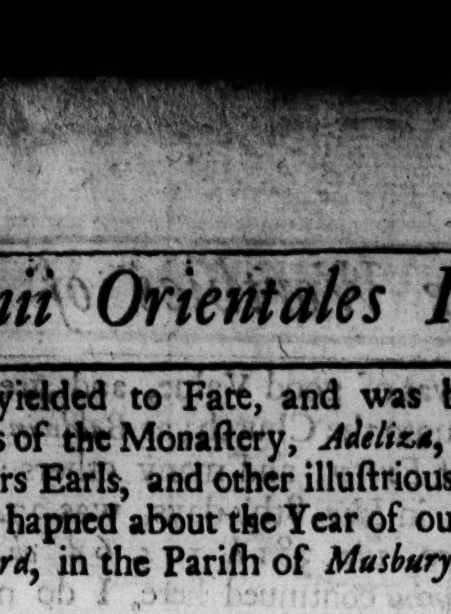
[t] Sir W. Pole's Cat. of Arms, Mſ.

De la Ford's Coat, of *La Ford*, in the Pariſh of *Musbury*, I find thus Emblazoned [t]:

Sable a Poppy, with Roots and Fruit Or.

This Coat is quartered by Sir *John Pole* of *Shute*, Baronet, as a Deſcendant from the Heir-general of this Family.

D.



Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1224. *R. R.* Hen. 3.

DEVON

RICHARD, called in Latin Authors, *Richardus Devonienſis*, or *Richard* of *Devonſhire*, was a Native of this County, as his Name plainly tells us. He went out of *England* very Young, and became a Monk in *France*, ſpending good part of his days at *Felcamp*, or *Fiſcamp*, a noted Monaſtery in *Normandy* (*a*).

[a] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 1. p. 68.

When K. *Hen.* 3. had confirmed the Rule of St. *Francis* here in *England*, the News thereof, ſoon flew over to the other ſide of the Britiſh Ocean, and came into *France*. Upon which, nine Brothers (four whereof were Clergy, and five Lay) reſolved ſpeedily for *England*; of which number our *Devonienſis* was one, at that time an Acolyte, or a Sub-deacon in the Church. Theſe Friers, furniſhed at the Charge of the Abby aforeſaid, transferred themſelves from thence to *Dover*, in the Year of Grace 1224, and from *Dover* they came to *Canterbury*; where ſtaying a while, they agreed to divide their Company.

Our *Devonienſis*, with another eminent Perſon, whoſe name was *Ingeworth* (a Prieſt and a Preacher), and two others, went for *London*, where they were kindly entertained for fifteen days by the Dominicans; at the expiration whereof, dropping the two Lay-Brothers, that accompanied them thither, they bent their courſe towards *Oxford*; where making at preſent but a ſhort ſtay, they ſet forth from thence to *Northampton*, at which place they found ſo much Credit, as to raiſe a ſmall Convent, in the Pariſh of St. *Giles*, in that Town, whoſe firſt Gardian was Frier *Peter Hiſpanus*; and its firſt Founder, a Devonian.

Having thus ſettled this Houſe, they reſolved for *Cambridg*; where arrived, by the Favor of the Burgeſſes of that Town, they had an old Synagogue adjoyning to the Caſtle, given them for their Uſe; which they alſo converted to a Religious Houſe: But being here, much diſturbed in their Devotions, by the rude Noiſe of their ill Neighbors the Priſoners, they obtained a piece of Ground a little farther off; towards the Purchaſe whereof (ſuch was their growing Intreſt at Court), they had ten Marcs out of the Exchequer. Here they raiſed a ſmall Oratory; how ſmall you may gueſs, by what the Hiſtorian relates of it (*b*), That it was, *Oratorium perobſcurum, quale nimirum unius dies Spatio Faber Lignarius compingere poterit*, ſuch a one, as a good Carpenter could raiſe in a day. The firſt Warden of this little Convent was *Thomas de Hiſpania*.

[b] Id. ib. p. 68.

Having done here, *Devonienſis* and *Ingeworth* reſolved once more for *Oxford*, in which Journy they ſucceeded ſo well, that they were now not far off the City; but being Ignorant of the Way, and the Night coming on apace, and, what was worſt of all, the Rains having

ving ſwoln the Rivers up above the Banks, they thought it moſt adviſeable to turn into a le Cell of Benedictines, built on the Grange belonging to the Convent of *Abingdon*, ſix les from *Oxford*. Coming to the Door, they ſoftly knocked (*c*), and begged, for the ve of God, to be admitted in there that Night, or elſe they were like to Periſh with Cold d Hunger.

[*c*] Pulſato leviter Oſtio --- in Dei amorem petebant. Ibid. p. 69.

The Porter, ſeeing this miſerable pair of Brothers with ſqualid Looks, coarſe Cloaths, d outlandiſh Tones, took them for ſome wandering Zanies, that were going about to ke Sport: With this Conceit away he ran to the Prior, and delivered him the joyful ws; who, with his Sacriſtary and Butler, came to the Gate, and invited them in, hoping ſee ſome Paſtime from them. But the two Brothers, with a ſevere and compoſed Counance, told them, That if this were all the reaſon of their Invitation, they were like to deceived of their Expectations; that they were not the Men they took them for, but the rvants of the great God; for whoſe ſake, they ſaid, they had choſen this Apoſtolical kind Life. Hereupon, the Benedictines, thus diſappointed of their Hopes, treated the two iers in a moſt unworthy manner, and with Kicks and Knocks, late as it was, turned them t of Doors.

Having now no Shelter left them, the poor Friers knew not what to do; at length, after they d wandred up and down a little while, they laid them down under a Tree, to take ſome poſe. And here they might have periſhed e're the Morning, had not God put it into the mind a certain young Monk, of the Houſe, after the Prior and his Company were gone to Bed, get leave of the Porter, to go out and bring them in. Who having refreſhed them in the t manner that he could, committed them to their Reſt, on a bundle of Hay, he had provi- d for them, and himſelf to their Prayers; which done, he betook himſelf to his Lodging.

Here I begin to heſitate a little, whether I was beſt to go on with the Story, and ſubjoyn at is farther ſaid to have hapned; but ſeeing ſo grave a Prelate as Dr. *Fell*, late Biſhop of *ford*, and the Editor of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of that Univerſity, is pleaſed to inſert nto that Laborious Work (*d*); and ſeeing, alſo, the Relation may afford us ſome Reſentation of the Devotion, or Tricks rather, of thoſe Times, I truſt it will not be unteful to the Reader for me to do it alſo here; and thus it was.

[*d*] Quo Supra.

The young Monk being gone to bed in his Cell, fell aſleep, and in his ſleep he Dream'd, t our Saviour Chriſt was come to Judgment, and ſate down upon his dreadful Tribunal, ecuting his laſt Sentence upon all the World; at what time, he heard Him call forth this ior and his Monks, whom he commanded to appear before Him. Which done, he by d by ſaw ſtanding forth a miſerable poor Man, in the Habit of a Frier-Minor, who there cuſed them before the Judgment-Seat, in a ſhort Speech, to this purpoſe; *Oh! great dg, revenge the Blood of thy Servants, whom the barbarous Cruelty of theſe Men, expoſed to the ngers of Cold, Need, and Night: Remember, Oh! Lord, how ready they were to beſtow thoſe pports we wanted, upon Juglers and Gypſies; but denied them to thy Servants, that, for thy e, renounced the World, and for whoſe Souls Thou wert pleaſed to undergo the Agonies of ath.*

At this the dreadful Judg, looking ſeverely on the Prior, with an angry Voice, asked n, *To what Order he did belong?* When he anſwered, *To the Benedictines*; Chriſt turning to *Bennet* (who was thereby), demanded of him, *Whether this were ſo?* To whom he reply-, *That theſe were moſt vile Subverters of his Order, he having commanded, that his Houſes uld always be open unto Strangers.* Sentence was forthwith denounced, *That the Prior, the riſty, and the Butler, ſhould immediately be hung up upon the Neighboring Elm* (*e*). De ulmo ina Suſpendantur.

[*e*] Id. ibid.

By and by our Saviour Chriſt, eſpying that other Monk, by whoſe Kindneſs and Humay the Lives of our *Devonienſis* and his Brother were preſerved, asked him, *What Order he of?* He fearing, if he ſhould acknowledg himſelf a Benedictine, he ſhould run the e Fate with his Prior, ſaid, *He was of the Order of St.* Francis. Upon which, our Savir asked of St. *Francis*, there preſent alſo, *If this were ſo?* He running to the young Man, d out, *Meus eſt Domine, meus eſt, He is mine Lord, he is mine, from this time forward I ive him into mine Arms and Family.* And therewith embraced him ſo hard, that he ſudly awaked out of his Sleep.

The young Monk thus rouzed, with all ſpeed, catching up his Cloaths, ran away, half ſſed, as he was, to the Prior's Lodgings: whom he found, together with the other Monks re, almoſt all Strangled, as if they were Hanging indeed. But being at length, with ficulty, awakned, upon the Monk's relating his foregoing Dream, they all fell into a ghty fear. After this, ſoon leaving them, he returned to viſit his two Gueſts, whom he ught to have found upon the Hay, where he left them; but they fearing to fall again the Prior's Hands, had conſulted for their Safety by a timely flight. The Concluſion the whole was thus: So religious an Awe and Fear hence fell upon them all, that not young Monk only, but the Prior and Cell, and the whole Convent of *Abingdon*, ſoon r went to *Oxford*, and took upon them the ſtricter Order of St. *Francis*. But to return in to our Country-man

Devonienſis and his Companion *Ingeworth*, ſet out, as was ſaid, very early from the Cell, heir way to *Oxford*, praiſing God as they went, and making Vows and Prayers to him,

that they might obtain Love and Favor from the Inhabitants when they came thither. N did they Pray in vain, for coming into the City, they went to a Convent of Dominica whom they found as Kind and Obliging, as the Monks of the Cell, belonging to the Ab of *Abingdon*, had been Rude and Uncivil

Here they ſtaid eight days, and were entertained with Diet, Lodging, and other Con niencies; but they, not unmindful of their Order, thought of looking out ſome Manſion their own, where to ſettle St. *Francis*'s Rule. At laſt, they obtained a Houſe in the Pariſh St. *Ebbs*, in the ſame City, and in little time, that Fraternity there greatly encreaſed, by means of our *Devonienſis*.

Theſe two Friers having thus ſettled ſo many Houſes of the Franciſcan Order, here *England*, they both reſolved to Travel beyond Sea again; how long they continued toget after this, I cannot ſay: But *Ingeworth* going into *Syria*, with an earneſt Zeal of promot the Chriſtian Faith, Died there. Which way our *Devonienſis* directed his Steps, I kn not; only this is ſaid of him, that touched with the ſame holy Zeal his Companion w he viſited divers Nations; and after fifteen Years Peregrination, he returned back again to *England*.

By this time his Body being much waſted, what with long and tedious Travel, and w with a Quartan Ague he had gotten, he retired to a Place called, by my Author, *Rom hale*; though where this Place is, I can no where find in the *Villare Anglicum*. Which ma me think, that 'tis miſtaken for *Romanſlegh*; ſo called, not from the Romans (*f*), but fr St. *Rumon*, a famous Biſhop and Saint, that lived there, but was buried in the Church longing to the Abby of *Taviſtock*. And if this were the Place, as is moſt probable, that *Richard* of *Devonſhire* had recourſe unto, there to repoſe his Bones; 'tis very likely that he ceived his firſt Breath, and was Born there alſo. Which *Romanſlegh* lieth in the Hundred *Wytheridge*, not far from *Chymlegh* in this County. In which Pariſh Church, or Yard the unto belonging, we may ſuppoſe he found a Reſting-place for his wearied Bones.

[*f*] Mr. Riſd. Deſc. of Devon. in Romanſl. Mſ.

Devoniſis Baldwinus. See *Baldwin* A.B. of *Canterb.*

Devonius Joſephus. See *Joſephus Iſcanus.*

D.

Arms— *Gules four Fuſils in Feſs Ermin.*

Flor. A. D. 14
R. R. Edw.

DINHAM

LORD *John*, Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, was Born in this Cou moſt probably, at *Nutwell*, in the Pariſh of *Woodbiry*, about ſix Miles S from *Exeter*, on the Eaſt ſide of the River Ex, juſt oppoſite to *Powder Caſtle*, which ſtands on the Weſt. This was alſo ſometimes a Caſtle, this noble Lord altered it (*a*), and made it a fair and ſtately Dwelling-ho It is open only to the Weſt, being defended otherways by little Hills, Semicircle it; it ſtands low, and ſo near the River, that upon Spring-Tides, the Floods riſe almoſt to the Outer-gate of the Houſe, unto which is belonging a very hand

[*a*] Mr. Riſden in Nutwel.

Chap

Chappel, adjoyning to a ſpacious Dining-Room, at the Eaſt end thereof. What confirms my Conjecture, that this Lord was Born at this Place, notwithſtanding they had other noble Houſes in the County, is, that from K. *Edw.* 3d's days, the Heirs of this Family, who were generally Knights, are denominated from this their Seat, as Sir *John Dinham* of *Nutwel* (*b*), in K. *Edw.* 3d's days; and Sir *John Dinham* of *Nutwel*, in K. *Rich.* 2d's reign: and ſo on unto this preſent Lord.

(*b*) Sir W. Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in the Catal. of Kts.

As for the Original of this Family, we find it is very Antient and Noble; they, at firſt, called themſelves, *De Dinant*, from their Caſtle of that name, in *Brittany*; and *Oliver de Dinant* (*c*) came into this Realm from thence, in aſſiſtance of *William* the Conqueror. In protract of time, they came to vary the Name into *Dinham* or *Denham*.

(*c*) Sir W. Pole ibid. in Hartland.

The moſt antient Lands they poſſeſſed in this County, were at *Hartland*, a very large Pariſh, lying, in the extreameſt point thereof, to the North Weſt, adjoyning to the Severn Sea, over againſt the Iſle of *Londy*; *Oliver de Dinant*, Viſcount *De Dinant* in *Brittany*, was Lord of *Hartland*, in the Conqueror's time (*d*); whoſe Heir had the Honor of *Hartland*, and held it as the Head of his Barony, in the time of K. *Hen.* 2. (*e*). And they had a fair Houſe and Park in this Place; nor was this all, for that they are ſaid to have founded an Abby here alſo to pious Uſes. Tho' ſome ſay, they rather Repaired, than Founded it, for that it was erected before, by *Githa*, Earl *Goodwin*'s Wife, to the Memory of St. *Nectan* (to whom the Pariſh Church is dedicated) whom ſhe had in great Veneration, becauſe ſhe verily believed, that, through his Merits, her Husband eſcaped Shipwrack, in a very dangerous Storm at Sea: However, they were, if not Founders, very noble Benefactors thereunto; by which means, at the Diſſolution of Abbies in K. *Hen.* 8th's days, it was found to be of the yearly Value (*f*) of 306*l.* 3*s.* 2*d. q.*

(*d*) M. Riſden's Mſ. of Dev. in Hart.
(*e*) Id. ib. in the Baronies of this County.

(*f*) Dugd. Mon. Ang. V. 1. juxt. fin.

This great Lord, of whom we are ſpeaking, deſcended from a noble Train of Anceſtors; *Oliver de Dinant* was called at Parliament amongſt the Barons, in the 24th of K. *Edw.* 1. (*g*). Though we do not find that his Son *Joſce* was ſo, for at that time, a Baron, generally, was no inheritable Title; and they only were held as ſuch, whom the King, by Writ, was pleaſed to Summon to Parliament. From the laſt mentioned *Joſce* they were all Knights, and called by the name of *John*, down to the preſent Lord: Who was the Son of Sir *John Dinham*, by *Jane* his Wife, as one (*h*), *Joan*, as another (*i*) calls her, who was the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Richard Arches*.

(*g*) Sir W. Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in Hart.

(*h*) Idem. ibid.
(*i*) Sir W. Dugd. Bar. of Engl. V. 1. pag. 514.

This Gentleman was twenty eight Years of Age at his Father's Death, which hapned in the 36th (*k*) of *Hen.* 6. in the Year of our Lord 1458. About two Years after this, the Duke of *York* and the Earl of *Warwick*, diſguſting, that all things ſhould be Sway'd by the Queen, and that the Nobles were deſpiſed, raiſed all the Power they could, on pretence to ſeek Redreſs. The Queen, on the other hand, having received ſome Affront from the Men of *Calais*, in repulſing the Governor ſhe had ſent thither, was ſo incenſed, that, in great Paſſion, ſhe gave order to make ready all the King's Ships, lying at *Sandwich*, to give Aſſiſtance to the Governor. But this Sir *John Dinham*, out of love to the Earl of *March*, eldeſt Son to the Duke of *York*, boarded thoſe Ships in the Harbor, coming haſtily from *Calais* (*l*) to *Sandwich*, where he ſurprized the Lord *Rivers*, deſigned Admiral for that Service, and the Lord *Scales*'s Son, and carried both them and their Ships to *Calais* (*m*); in which Action he was Wounded in the Leg (*n*).

(*k*) Id. ibid.

(*l*) Id. ibid.

(*m*) Sir R. Bak. Chron. in K. Hen. 6. A. Reg. 38.
(*n*) Mr. Riſden Mſ. in Limſon.

Now each ſide holding it not fit any longer to conceal their Deſigns, prepare to take the Field; but before they came to any Action, K. *Hen.* 6. making Proclaimation, *That who ever would abandon the Duke of* York, *ſhould receive Pardon.* *Trollop* and his Calicians, who firſt came over to the Duke's Aſſiſtance, came into the King; by whom all the Duke of *York*'s Counſels were diſcovered, which ſo much diſcouraged him, that he himſelf, and his younger Son, fled into *Wales*, and then into *Ireland*; his eldeſt Son, the Earl of *March*, (afterwards K. *Edw.* 4th) with the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, got into *Devonſhire*, where they hid themſelves a while at this Gentleman Sir *John Dinham*'s Houſe, at *Nutwel*; and ſhortly after, by his means, they were Shipt from *Exmouth*, a neighboring Village joyning to the Sea Shore, to *Guernſy*, and ſo to *Calais* (*o*).

(*o*) Sir R. Bak. Chron. in K. Hen. 6.

Soon after this, *Edward* Earl of *March* obtaining the Crown of *England*, by the name of K. *Edw.* 4th, this Sir *John Dinham* became in ſuch Eſtimation with him, that in the 6th Year of his Reign he had Summons to Parliament, among the Barons of this Realm (*p*). And within three Years after, in conſideration of his many Services, obtained a Grant of the Cuſtody of the Foreſt of *Dartmoor*, with the Mannor of *Lydford* and Burrough; likewiſe the Caſtle of *Lydford*, with the Mannor of *South-Teign*, in this County, to hold for Life, paying yearly one Hundred Marcs, with 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the King, his Heirs, and Succeſſors.

(*p*) Dugd. Baron. of Eng. V. 1. p. 514.

Soon after that, he had another Grant of the Office of Steward, of all the Honors, Caſtles, Mannors, and Burroughs of *Plimpton*, *Okehampton*, *Tiverton*, *Sampford-Courtenay*, and divers others, part of the Poſſeſſions of *Humphry Stafford*, Earl of *Devon*, then in the Crown, to hold for Life (*q*).

[*q*] Id. ibid.

In the 11th of *Edw.* 4th, the King, after his Expulſion, being again reſtored, this noble Lord, with ſome others, was left in *Kent*, to ſit in Judgment on the Rebels in that County, ſo called by the prevailing Party, whereof a great Number were puniſhed by the Purſe.

And in the 12th of the ſame Reign, he was retained to ſerve the King in his Fleet at Sea (an Argument of his Skill and Conduct in thoſe Affairs), with three thouſand five hundred and eighty Soldiers and Marriners. So likewiſe in the 15th of the ſame, for four Months, with three thouſand Men. In which Year, by reaſon of his great Wiſdom (as my Author [r] Id.ib.p.515. ſaith (r)), he was conſtituted one of the King's Privy-Council; and had a Grant of an Annuity of an hundred Marks, payable, for his Attendance on that Service, out of the Cuſtoms of the Port of *London*.

[ſ] Idem. ibid. Such alſo was his farther Honor (ſ), that in the 17th of the ſame King, he was, together with the Earl of *Arrondel*, and other great Perſonages, ſent to Treat with the Commiſſioners of *Lewis*, King of *France*, for Prorogation of the Truce betwixt the two Crowns: And in conſideration of his Loſſes by *George* Duke of *Clarence*, the King alotted him, in the 18th of his Reign, a Penſion of an Hundred Pounds *per An.* out of the Revenues of the Mannors of *Sampford Courtenay*, *Chalverlegh*, *Torr-Brian*, and *Slapton*, in the County of *Devon*, until the Sum of 600 *l.* ſhould be fully paid.

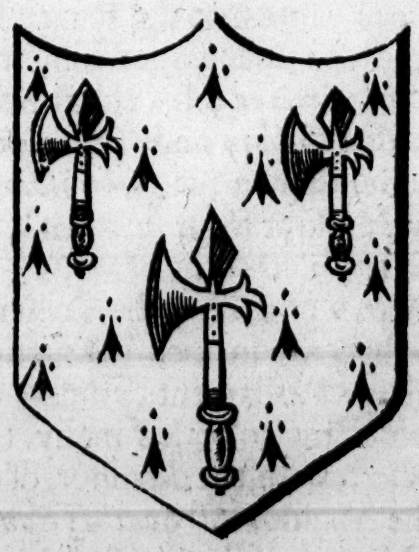
Moreover, that we may ſee ſomthing alſo of his Works of Piety, in the 20th of *Edw.* 4. he joyned, with certain other noble Perſons, in the Foundation of a Fraternity, to the Glory of the Bleſſed Virgin (ſuch was the Devotion of thoſe times) in the Pariſh of *Ulting* in *Eſſex*; and thereunto gave Lands and Rents, to the yearly Value of ten Marcs, for the maintenance of one Prieſt, to celebrate daily Divine Service in the Chappel there, for the good Eſtate of *K. Edw.* 4. and *Elizabeth* his *Queen*, during this Life; and afterwards, for the Health of their Souls; as alſo for himſelf, and Co-founders thereof.

When *K. Hen.* 7. came to the Throne of *England*, he was far higher Advanced than he was before, for he was conſtituted one of the Privy-Council to that prudent Prince: and alſo, *Jul.* 14. 1 R. Lord High Treaſurer of *England*: Which moſt honorable and profitable [t] Dugd. Chr. Ser. p. 74, 76. Office he held for fifteen Years together (t), even Home to the time of his Death. During all which ſpace, we have nothing memorable of him tranſmitted to Poſterity. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Fitz-walter*, by whom he had iſſue *Henry*, who [u] M. Weſtcots Mſ. of Dev. in Nut. died without Iſſue; whereby his noble Inheritance came to be divided among his four Siſters, married, the eldeſt to *Nich.* Baron *Carew*, ſo *Weſtc.* (u), to Sir *John Carew*, ſo *Dugd.* [x] Id. quo prius. (x); the ſecond to the Lord *Zouch*; the third to *Felk-Bourchier* Lord *Fitzwarren*, of whom [y] Mr. Weſtc. Loc. ult. was the late Earl of *Bath*; the fourth to Sir *John Sabcot* of *Rutlandſhire*, of whom is the Earl, now Duke, of *Bedford* (y). The Inheritance of *Nutwel* came to *Zouch*, who diſpos'd of it to ..... *Prideaux*, Serjeant at Law; it was lately Sir *Hen. Ford*'s, and now Mr. *Pollexfen*'s, the Chief Juſtice's Son.

This noble Lord was advanced farther yet, to the high Honor of a Knight of the Garter [z] Dugd. ibid. (z); and from that, we hope, to Heaven, in the 17th of K. *Hen.* 7. *Ætat.* 72. He is ſup- [a] Riſd. Mſ. of Dev. in Luſtlegh. poſed [a] to have been Buried at *Luſtlegh* in this County, whoſe Picture, with his Lady's, are thought to be ſeen very Glorious there in a Glaſs-Window, having their Armories be- [b] Ibid. from Stow's Surv. pag. 346. a. tween them, and Eſcotcheons on their Surcoats: But *Dugd.* tells [b] us, he was Buried in the Gray-Friars Church, near *Smith-field*, *London*.

D.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1520. R. R. Hen. 8.

Ermin three Dane-Axes Gules.

Creſt. A Griffin's Head eraz'd Ermin [*].

[*] Mr. Weſtc. Pedig. Mſ.

DENNIS

DENNIS

SIR *Thomas*, a Privy-Counſellor to *K. Hen.* 8. was Born *Anno* 1480, or near thereto, at *Holcomb-Burnel*, antiently *Holcomb Bernard*, from the firſt Owners thereof the *Fitz-Bernards*, lying in this County, about three Miles to the South-Weſt from *Exeter*. This Eſtate came into this Family by an Exchange, which Sir *Thomas Brook* Kt. made hereof with *Thomas Dennis* of *Bradford*, for his Eſtate at *Wycroft*, in the Pariſh of *Axminſter*, *Anno* 9 *K. Hen.* 6. (*a*); which deſcended unto him by the Marriage of the Heir General of *Chriſtenſtow*, or *Chriſtow*, the antient Proprietor thereof, into his Family.

(*a*) Sir W. Pole's Mſ. in Wycroft in Axminſt.

This Name and Family came hither from *Bradford* aforeſaid, lying near *Holdſworthy*, in this County; *Thomas Dennis* of *Bradford Dabernon*, had two Wives, the firſt was *Alice*, Daughter of *Thomas Baunfeild*, (antiently ſo written) of *Poltimore*; by whom he had iſſue *Gilbert Dennis* of *Bradford*: His ſecond Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Hatch* of *Woolly*, by whom he had *Thomas Dennis* of *Holcomb-Burnel* (*b*), the Anceſtor of this Gentleman.

(*b*) Id. in Holc. Burnel.

This Name and Family is of very great Honor and Antiquity, in this County; the moſt antient Place I can find of their Reſidence is *Pancras-Wike*, or *Wike St. Pancratii*, in the North Weſt Part of this County; and the firſt of the Name was *Jellanus* (*c*), then *Raph*, who held *Pancras-Wike* in *K. Hen.* 2d's time. This *Raph* had iſſue *Robert* and *William*; from *William* deſcended that gentile Family of the name *Dennis* of *Orlegh*, in the Pariſh of *Buckland-Bruer*, near *Bytheford*; which after a continuance there, in great Eſteem, for eighteen Deſcents in that Name, expired in the preſent Age, in two Daughters and Heirs, married unto Sir *Thomas Hamſon* of Com. *Buck.* Baronet, and *Nicholas Glynn* of *Glynn* in *Cornwal*, Eſq; which laſt hath lately alienated it unto Mr. *John Davies*, a rich Merchant of the Town of *Bytheford*, near adjoyning, whoſe now it is.

(*c*) Id. in Orlegh

This Family wrote their Name, heretofore, *Dacus*, or *Le Daneis*; and derive themſelves from the Danes (*d*), who Lorded it here in *England*, before the Norman Conqueſt; in token whereof, they bear for their Armory three Dane-Axes; and were antiently written *Le Dan Dennis*, by which name the Corniſh call the Danes unto this day. An old Rampire in *Cornwal*, where the Danes encamped, is by them called *Caſtellan-Dennis*, in Engliſh, The Danes Caſtle.

(*d*) Riſd. Mſ. of Dev. in Hol. Burn.

There have been divers Knights of this Name in this County, as well as ſeveral eminent Families, as Sir *Alan Dacus*, or *Denneis*, of *Holdſworthy*, *Kt.* Sir *Robert Dennis* of *Manworthy* his Son, Sir *Robert Dennis* of *Wike St. Pancras*; all living in the Reign of *K. Hen* 3. (*e*) Sir *Robert le Denis* of *Blagdon in the Moor*, (antiently the Lands of this Name, from whom, by Marriage, they came unto the Worſh. Family of *Kirkham*, and thence, the ſame way, unto the honorable Family of *Blunt*) lying in the Pariſh of *Paynton*, in the days of *K. Ed.* 1. (*f*) and many others, too tedious to enumerate.

(*e*) Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in emin. Men of this County.

(*f*) Id. in Blagd. in Paynt.

Among them all, I find not any more Eminent and Honorable than the Gentleman before us, Sir *Thomas Dennis* of *Holcomb*, *Kt.* who, as he lived in the diſtinct Reigns (*g*) of no leſs than eight Kings and Queens of this Realm, ſo was he greatly preferred by ſeveral of them: For he lived in the days of *K. Edw* 4. *K. Edw.* 5. *K. Rich.* 3. *K. Hen.* 7. *K. Hen.* 8. *K. Edw.* 6. *Q. Mary*, and *Q. Eliz.* all this he might do, and yet not exceed Eighty Years of Age.

(*g*) Iz. Mem. of Exet. p. 107.

As for the Honors which he received from thoſe Princes, they were very conſiderable; he was a Domeſtic Servant unto *K. Hen.* 7. (*h*), in what quality I find not; one of the Privy Council to *K. Hen.* 8. Chancellor to *Q. Anne* of *Cleve*; *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of *Devon*; and laſtly, ſeven times (*i*) High Sheriff of this County, nine times, according to Sir *Will. Pole* (*k*), *viz. ult Hen.* 7. 1ſt, 4, 10, 14, 19, 23 *K. Hen.* 8. 3d *Edw.* 6. and 1ſt of *Q. Mary*.

(*h*) Idem ibid.

(*i*) Id. quo prius.

(*k*) Cat. of the Sheriffs of Dev.

Once he was Sheriff two Years together, *ſc.* 23d and 24th of *K. Hen.* 8 (*l*), contrary to the Statute made the 23d of *K. Hen.* 6. whereby he forfeited two hundred Pounds to the King and the Informer, a Moiety to each. Having acquainted the King herewith, his Majeſty ordered his Attorny-General to file an Information againſt him for the ſame; and had Judgment thereon, which the King pardoned; and the Informer acknowledged ſatisfaction on Record (*m*).

(*l*) Iz. ib. in Cat. of Sheriffs. But the 2 laſt years of K. H. 7. reign, according to Sir Will. Pole's Cat.

(*m*) Iz. Mem. of Exet. p. 107.

In one of the Years of whoſe Sheriffalty, *viz.* the 23d of King *Hen.* 8. *An. Dom.* 1531, it hapned, that *Thomas Bennet*, a *Cambridge* Man by Birth and Education, being Maſter of Arts of that Univerſity, was found Guilty of Hereſy, at *Exeter*, and Executed for the ſame thereby.

Of whom we have this ſhort Account (*n*): That being carried with the deſire of the Truth, he forſook *Cambridge*, and came to the City of *Exeter*, that he might more freely ſerve God.

(*n*) Hook. Syn. of Devon.

And having taken to himſelf a Wife, he gave this as the Reaſon, *Ne ſcortator aut immundus eſſem, uxorem duxi*, I married, for that I would not be found an Whoremonger, or unclean Perſon. He carefully frequented all Sermons; was of a quiet Behaviour, of a godly Converſation, of a courteous Nature, Humble to all Men, and Offenſive to no Body (*o*); and got his Living, and ſuſtained his Family, by Teaching little Children.

(*o*) Fox's Mon. of the Ch. V. 2. p. 257.

This holy Man, not enduring the Blaſphemies and Superſtitions of the Church of *Rome*, ſet up certain Bills on the Cathedral Church-Doors in the City, *That the Pope is Antichriſt, and that we ought to Worſhip God only, and no Saints.*

In doing of which, he was at laſt diſcovered, and called before Dr. *Voyſey*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, where, in the open Conſiſtory, he was condemned to be Burned.

Hereupon, a Writ, *De Hæretico Comburendo*, being brought to Sir *Thomas Dennis*, then Sheriff of the County, he commanded a Stake to be erected at *Southenhay* (within the City Limits), in order to the Execution of him (*p*). But the Chamber of *Exeter*, not ſuffering it, he was carried to a Place near by, now called *Livery-dole*, and there Burned to Death.

(*p*) Iz. Mem. of Exet. p. 116.

After this, Sir *Thomas Dennis*, whether out of a principle of Charity at large, or touched with the Atrocity of the Fact (he having been ſo nearly concerned in it), as is moſt probable, in this Place founded and erected a fair Alms-Houſe, for twelve aged Men to inhabit, allotting to each of them a low Room, and a Chamber over the ſame; and a little Plat of Ground for a Garden, all encloſed with a Wall.

This Houſe ſtands a Mile to the Eaſt of the City of *Exeter*, juſt in the *London* Road, being before a Waſte, parting the two Roads leading into the City, one into the Eaſt, the other into the South-Gate thereof.

Beſides this, the pious Gentleman gave Twelve Pence a Week to the Poor thereof, each Man ſeverally, for their Maintenance; with a Gown, and a hundred of Faggots each, yearly for ever: A very generous and noble Piece of Charity. And that we may ſee he had no leſs regard to the Good of their Souls, than he had to the Welfare of their Bodies, he raiſed a decent Chappel within the ſaid Houſe, and appointed a Chaplain to read Prayers daily therein.

Nor was this Gentleman good only to the Publick, but promoted the Intreſt alſo of his Family, and added to it *Bickton* (*q*), in this County; which he bought of *Charles Copleſton*, Eſq; who derived it from *Sachvill*, as he did from *La Baliſter*, or *Alabaſter*, who dwelled there, *Anno* 1229 (*r*). Before him, *John Janitor* (ſo called from his Office) held it by Gift from *K. Hen.* 1. who, by Tenure of theſe Lands, was to keep the Common-Priſon within the County of *Devon*. And here was it wont to be kept; but the Place being of no great Strength, it was removed within the Walls of the City of *Exeter*, where, near the Caſtle thereof, it ſtill continues, and is kept by the ſame Tenure.

[*q*] Iz. Mem. This Land came unto H. Copleſton, Eſq; whoſe Grandſon ſold it unto the aforeſaid Sir Tho. Dennis, p. 110.

[*r*] J. S. W. Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in Bickt.

Sir *Robert Dennis*, Son of the ſaid Sir *Thomas*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Angel Dun* of *London* (*ſ*), new Built the Houſe, made a Park for Deer, with the Addition of divers Commodities, both for Uſe and Pleaſure: Who left it to his Son, Sir *Thomas Dennis* (Knighted in *Holland* by the *E.* of *Leiceſter*, *A.* 1586 (*t*)), who, by *Anne*, Daughter of *William Powlet*, Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, left it, with his other Eſtate, to his two Daughters and Heirs; *Anne*, Wife of Sir *Henry Rolle* of *Stephenſton*, and *Margaret*, Wife of Sir *Arthur Manwaring*, who ſold *Holcomb* aforeſaid.

(*ſ*) Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in Holc. Bur.

[*t*] Id. inter miſcel. Dev. Sub. Reg. Eliz.

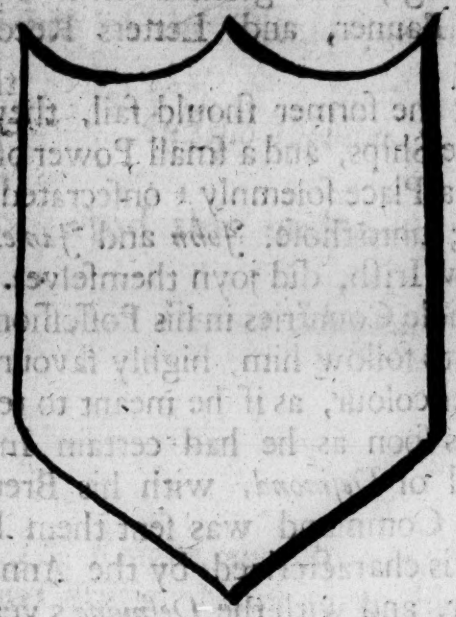
Sir *Henry Rolle* left Iſſue *Dennis Rolle*, Eſq; the Darling, in his time, of this Country (of whom more, by God's Permiſſion, hereafter) whoſe Daughter, *Florence*, was married unto Sir *John Rolle*, Knight of the *Bath*, whoſe now *Bicton* is.

Sir *Thomas Dennis*, before mentioned, Died in the Year of our Lord 1602, Aged near about Eighty Years.

He lieth Interred in the Pariſh Church of *Holcomb-Burnel*, where is a fair Monument erected to his Memory; whether with, or without, an Epitaph, I am not informed; nor have I leiſure now to enquire.

Arms

D.



Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1570.
R. R. Elizab.

Arg. a Chevron embattled Ermin between three Flower de Lis Sable.

DAVILS

CAPTAIN *Henry*, was a Native of this County, and Born at *Merland* (a Barten Houſe) in the Pariſh of *Padſtow* (*a*), contractly for *Patrickſtow*, (*i. e. Patrick's* Place) in the North-Weſt Parts, not far from *Hatherlegh*, of this County. He was a younger Son of *William Davils*, of that Place (*b*); but whether by *Urith* his firſt Wife, the Daughter of *John Stawel* of *Somerſetſhire*, or by *Margaret* his ſecond Wife, the Daughter of *Anthony Monk* of *Potheridge*, and Relict of *Thomas Giffard* of *Halsbiry*, in this Shire, I cannot ſay. Which *William Davils* was the Son of *Lewis*, who was the Son of *John*, the Son of *John*, the Son of *Thomas Davils* of *Badeſton*, Eſq; who by *Iſabel*, Daughter and Heir of *Almeric Fitzwarren* of *Toteley*, in the Pariſh of *Black-Torrington*, his Wife became poſſeſſed of *Toteley* and *Merland* aforeſaid (*c*). Though the chief Reſidence of this Family came to be at *Merland*, (*d*) which was Originally at *Badeſton*, in the Pariſh of *Peters-Merland*, ſo called from the Dedication of that Church to the Memory of St. *Peter* (*e*), where it had floriſhed for divers Generations before this.

(*a*) Weſtc. Surv. of Dev. in Padſtow.
(*b*) Mr. Weſtc. Pedig. of Devon. Gent. in Davils.
(*c*) Sir W. Pole in his Deſc. of Dev. in Black-Tor. and Merland.
(*d*) The Dwelling of whoſe Poſterity, it hath ſince continued. Riſd. Deſc. of Devon. in Patrickſt.
(*e*) Idem ib. in Merland.

There was, I find, another more eminent Family, in the Eaſtern Parts of this County, very near of Kin in Name; tho' whether ſo in Blood, I cannot ſay, and that was *Dovile* of *Dovilſhays*, now corruptly *Dulcehays*, in the Pariſh of *Kilmenton*, adjoyning to *Axminſter*. This, we are told, from good Authority (*f*), was the long continued Dwelling of the Name of *Dovile*, or *De Ovile*, a Knightly Race, Sir *Tho. Dovile* the laſt of the name in this Place, was Attainted, for what particular Fact I cannot find, in the latter end of the Reign of *K. Edw.* the third. Which, however, hindred not the Deſcent of that Land unto his Daughter *Alice*; who claimed the ſame, as convey'd before (*g*): Though afterwards, it was purchaſed by Sir *William Bonvile* of *Shute*, near adjoyning. From whom it deſcended unto *Henry Gray*, Duke of *Suffolk*, by whoſe Attainder it came to the Crown; from which it was Purchaſed by the Anceſtor of the right honorable the preſent Lord *Petre*, in whom is the Inheritance of that pleaſant Seat, which was the Habitation of *George Southcot*, Eſq; lately deceaſed. But to return.

(*f*) Sir W. Pole ut prius. In the Pariſh of Kilment.
(*g*) Mr. Riſd. Deſc. of Dev. in Kilmeſton.

Henry Davils, being of a ſtout martial Spirit, followed the Wars, and became an excellent Soldier. Whether that was the firſt Academy he learned the Art in, I cannot ſay, but *Ireland* was his chief Stage of Action, where he performed his Part admirably well, to his great Honor and Renown.

The firſt Occaſion of his going over into that Kingdom, was to aſſiſt in the Quelling the Inſurrections and Rebellions of that Nation, in the days of *Q. Elizabeth*; which being impatient under that ſoft and gentile Yoak, clapt upon their Necks by the Engliſh, endeavored by all poſſible means to ſhake it off again.

Many Attempts they made towards it, turned every Stone, and were ready to ſay with *Medea*:

Flectere ſi nequeo Superos Acheronta movebo.

If bend I can't the Gods above,
The Pow'rs of Hell I then will move.

Knowing, therefore, how prevailing a thing the Pretence of Religion is, they first mad use of that, and declared their Design to be, *the Restoration of the Romish Faith in the I* Hence they sent their Agent, *James Fitz-morris* (*h*), a near Kindsman of the Earl of De *mond*, to the Pope for his Blessing; who granted them two Priests, *Sanders* and *Allen*, little Mony, an Hallowed Banner, and Letters Recommendatory to the King o *Spain*.

(*h*) Cambd. Annals of Q. Eliz. L. 2. p. 98. A. 1579.

To him, therefore, fearing the former should fail, they applied themselves for Arms who furnished them with three Ships, and a small Power of Men, which safely Landed a *Kerry*, in *Ireland*: Where, in a Place solemnly consecrated by the Priests, they erected Fort, for their better Security; unto those, *John* and *James*, Brethren to the Earl of *Des mond*, gathering together a few Irish, did joyn themselves. The Earl himself, a very po tent Person, having almost whole Countries in his Possession, and five Hundred Gentlemen of his own Name and Family to follow him, highly favoured the Cause; though he ga thered his Men together, under colour, as if he meant to resist the Rebels.

The Lord Deputy *Drury*, as soon as he had certain Intelligence that the Enemy was Landed, commanded the Earl of *Desmond*, with his Brethren, forthwith to Assault the Fort of *Kerry* aforesaid. This Command was sent them by our *Henry Davils* (*i*), who was in joynt Commission, and is characterized by the Annalist, That he was an English Gentleman, and a stout Soldier, and with the *Desmond*'s very familiar.

(*i*) Id. ib. p. 99.

But they, instead thereof, shifted off the Matter, and refused to do it, as being full of Danger. *Davils* hereupon departed, and *John Desmond* followed after him, and at *Tralley*, a small Town, he overtook him, lying in an Inn (*k*). And in the dead of the Night, having corrupted the Hoast, he break into his Chamber, with certain Murderers, with their Swords drawn; where *Davils* slept securely with *Arthur Carter*, Lieutenant to the Marshal of *Munster*, a most stout old Soldier.

(*k*) This following Passage is taken from Mr. Cambd. Quo Sup.

Being awakned with the Noise, when *Davils* saw J. *Desmond* in the Chamber, with his Sword drawn, he raised himself up, saying, as *Cæsar* somtime did, when *Brutus* assassinated him, καὶ σὺ τέκνον; *What is the matter my Son?* (for so was he wont to call him familiarly) *I will be no longer thy Son*, said he, *nor thou my Father; thou shalt die.* With that, to observe Irish Treachery and Cruelty, they slew both him and *Carter*, that slept with him; Stabbing them in many Places, after that *Davils* Lacky-Boy, by interposing his naked Body, had done the best he could, for a while, to defend his Master, and had received some Wounds.

Then he slew all *Davils* Servants, one after another, who were lodged here and there in several Chambers. And so returning all begoar'd with Blood, he vaunted among the Spaniards of the Murther.

But see that signal Vengeance that attendeth at the Heels of Murder and Rebellion; this Sir *John* of *Desmond*, as I take him to be, was afterwards taken Prisoner by Mr. *John Zouch*, and his Body hanged over the Gates of his Native City, to be devoured by Ravens [*l*]. And this great Earl *Desmond* was, in less than three Years after his breaking out into Rebellion, and adhering to the Spaniards, beaten from his Holds; his Lands seized and given to her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth* by Parliament; he himself Taken and Beheaded by a Soldier, of his own Nation, and not so many as ten Gentlemen of his name left alive, of all his numerous Family.

(*l*) Hackluit's Voyages, in the 2. Part of the 2. Vol. pag. 174.

Mr. *Davils* was slain *Anno Elizab.* 22. 1579.

D.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1580.
R. R. Elizab.

[*] Guil. Herald. p. 117. *Diamond a Fess wavy between the two Pole-Stars, Artick and Antartick Pearl* (*).

Cres.

Creſt. A Ship under Ruff on an Helmet, drawn round a Globe, with a Cable Rope, by a Hand out of the Clouds, with this Motto over it,

Auxilio Divino.

And this under it,

Sic Parvis Magna.

DRAKE

SIR *FRANCIS*, Knight, was Born in, or nigh, *Tavistock*, in this County; and had his Chriſtian Name given him by his Godfather, Sir *Francis Ruſſel* (*a*), afterward Earl of *Bedford*. His Father, being a Miniſter, fled into *Kent*, in *K. Hen.* 8th's time, for fear of the ſix Articles; wherein the Sting of Popery (*b*) ſtill remained in *England*, though the Teeth thereof were knocked out, and the Popes Supremacy aboliſhed.

[*a*] Engl. Hero. pag. 1.

[*b*] Fuller's Holy State, p. 123.

Coming into *Kent*, Mr. *Drake* bound his Son *Francis* an Apprentice to the Maſter of a ſmall Bark, which Traded into *France* and *Zealand*; where he underwent a hard Service, which was not afterward unuſeful to him. For Pains with Patience, in Youth, does knit the Joints of the Soul, and make them more ſolid and compact.

His Maſter dying unmarried, in reward of his Induſtry, bequeathed his Bark unto him for a Legacy.

For ſome time he continued his Maſter's Profeſſion; but the narrow Seas were a Priſon for ſo large a Spirit; wherefore, ſelling his Bark, he unfortunately ventured moſt of his Eſtate with Captain *John Hawkins*, into the *Weſt-Indies*; whoſe Goods were taken by the Spaniards at St. *John de Ulva*, and he himſelf ſcarcely eſcaped with Life. To make him Satisfaction, Mr. *Drake* was perſwaded by the Miniſter of his Ship, that he might lawfully recover the Value of the *King* of *Spain*, by Reprizal, and repair his Loſſes upon him any where elſe. The Caſe was clear in Sea-Divinity; and few are ſuch Infidels, as not to believe Doctrines which make for their Profit; whereupon, *Drake*, though then a poor private Man, undertook to revenge himſelf upon ſo mighty a Monarch

After two or three ſeveral Voyages, to gain Intelligence in the *Weſt-Indies*, and ſome Prizes taken, having now gotten a Commiſſion, Captain *Drake* effectually ſet forward from *Plymouth*; firſt, with two Ships, the *Dragon* and the *Swan*, in the Year 1570; and the next Year in the *Swan* alone. Whereby, having obtained certain notice of the Perſons and Places he aimed at, he reſolved on a third Voyage.

Purſuant whereunto, *May* 24th, 1572, being *Whitſun*-Eve, Captain *Drake*, in the *Paſſa* of *Plymouth* of Seventy Tuns, and his Brother *John Drake* in the *Swan*, of Twenty Five Tuns, having in both Seventy Three Men and Boys, all Volunteers, well provided with Victuals for a Year, with all other neceſſary Ammunition for Men of War, and three hand-om Pinaces, taken aſunder, and ſtowed aboard, to be ſet together upon occaſion, ſailed out of the *Sound* of *Plymouth*, with all Secreſy, for *Nombre de Dios*; which City was then the Granary of the *Weſt-Indies*, wherein the Golden Harveſt, brought from *Panama*, was hoarded up till it could be conveyed into *Spain*.

July 2. they came in ſight of the high Land of *America*, and directed their Courſe to Port *Pheaſant*, ſo named of Captain *Drake* in a Voyage before, for the multitude of thoſe Fowls, they met with there. Coming aſhore here, they found evident marks, that Captain *Garret* of *Plymouth* had been lately there; who on a Plate of Lead, faſtned to a very great Tree, which four Men together could not fathom, left theſe Words engraven:

Captain *Drake*,

IF you fortune to come into this Port, make haſte away; for the Spaniards, which you had with you here the laſt Year, have betrayed this Place, and taken away that you left here. I departed hence this preſent 7th of July, 1572,

Your Loving Friend,

John Garret.

Notwithſtanding which Warning, Captain *Drake* reſolved to build his Pinnaces in this convenient Port; which finiſhed in ſeven days, there came into the Port an Engliſh Bark, of the *Iſle of Wight*, *James Rawſe* Captain, with Thirty Men aboard, ſome of which had been there with *Drake* the Year before; who being made acquainted with his Deſign, joined with him therein.

July 22. They ſailed out of this Harbor for *Nombre de Dios*; where being come, they lay cloſe to the Shoar all Day, to prevent diſcovery, and lay quiet all Night, intending to attempt the Town, in the dawning of the Day. But he was forced to alter his Reſolution, and Aſſault it ſooner; for he heard his Men muttering among themſelves, of the Strength and Greatneſs of the Place: wherefore he preſently raiſed them from their Neſts, before they had hatched their Fears; and to put away thoſe Conceits, he perſwaded them it was Day-dawning when the Moon 'roſe, and ſo he inſtantly ſet upon the Town, and won it, being unwalled.

In the Market-Place the Spaniards ſaluted them with a Volly of Shot: Captain *Drake* returned their Greeting with a flight of Arrows (the beſt antient Engliſh Complement) which drove their Enemies away. Here he received a dangerous Wound; though he valiantly concealed it a long time, knowing, if the General's Heart ſtoops, the Mens will fall; and that if ſo bright an Opportunity once ſetteth, it ſeldom riſeth again. However, he held it out, till, at the public Treaſury, they had diſcovered a vaſt Heap of Wealth in the lower Room, conſiſting of Bars of Silver, piled up againſt the Wall, ſeventy Foot in length, ten in breadth, and twelve in heighth, each Bar between thirty five and forty Pounds weight; withal telling them, *That he had now brought them to the Mouth of the Treaſury of the World; which if they did not gain, none but themſelves were to be blamed.*

After this, he commanded his Brother, with *John Oxnam* and their Company, to break open the Treaſure-Houſe; but as he ſtept forward, his Strength, Sight, and Speech, failed him, and he began to faint for want of Blood, which he perceived had iſſued in great quantity from a VVound in his Leg; which he had hitherto concealed, leſt he ſhould diſcourage his Company. He loſt ſo much blood as filled his very foot-ſteps on the Sands, whereat his Men were much troubled, and giving him ſomwhat to drink, to recover his Spirits, they bound up his VVound with his Scarf, and perſwaded him aboard for his Recovery; the which he refuſing, they added force to their entreaties, and ſo carried him to his Pinnace.

Divers of his Men were wounded, though but one, and he a Trumpeter, ſlain. Many of them got good Booty before they left the place, but being thus neceſſitated to betake themſelves to their Ships, they put off to an Iſland, called, *The Iſle of Victuals*, two Leags diſtance thence, where they ſtaid two days. During their ſhort ſtay there, a Gentleman, belonging to the Garriſon, called an *Highaldo*, came aboard them; proteſting, that his coming, was only to ſee and admire the Courage of thoſe, who, with ſo ſmall Forces, had made ſo incredible an Attempt. And becauſe many of the Spaniards were wounded with Arrows, he deſired to know, *Whether the Engliſh poiſoned them, and how they might be cured? And if he were the ſame Captain* Drake, *who had been the laſt two Years on their Coaſts?* To whom the Captain returned anſwer; *That he was the ſame* Drake *they meant; that it was never his cuſtom to poiſon Arrows; that their Wounds might be cured with ordinary Remedies; and that he wanted only ſome of their Gold and Silver, which they got out of the Earth, and ſent into* Spain, *to trouble all the Earth.*

Being thus ſo unhappily diſappointed here, Captain *Drake* proceeds to *Rio de Grand* and *Carthagena*; in his way thither, he took ſeveral Spaniſh Ships, loaden with Proviſions and Merchandize. And entring into a Confederacy with the Symerons (who were Indians) at mortal Enmity with the Spaniards, he proceeded alſo to take *Venta Cruz*. This King dwelt in a City, ſixteen Leags South-Eaſt of *Panama*, and was able to raiſe ſeventeen Hundred fighting Men. They had Towns of about ſixty Families, in the which the People lived cleanly and civilly.

Captain *Drake*, being informed of a great Number of Recoes, or Companies of Mules and People, travelling, conſiſting of ſomtimes thirty, ſomtimes fifty, ſomtimes ſeventy, in a Recoe, on which they carry the King of *Spain*'s Treaſure to the Ports, coming from *Venta Cruz* to *Nombre de Dios*, way-laid them in the Road. But being diſcovered by one of his Company, who had taken a little too much Aqua-Vitæ, ſtarting up to ſee a Spaniſh Horſeman paſſing by, he was diſappointed of that deſign alſo. However, he reſolves to Fight his way thorow his Enemies, and, upon their flight, purſues them into the Town of *Venta Cruz*, and enters with them: where (to ſhew Captain *Drake*'s great Humanity and Prudence) he ſtrictly charged the Symerons, and all his Company, that they ſhould not hurt any Woman, nor Man unarmed; which order they faithfully obey'd.

In their way hither, it was, that Captain *Drake* was informed of a certain Tree, from whoſe top they might at once diſcern the North-Sea, from whence they came, and the South-Sea whither they were going. Being come thereto (which ſtood on a very high Hill) one of the chief Symerons, taking Captain *Drake* by the Hand, deſired him to walk up in this famous Tree, wherein they had cut divers Steps, to aſcend almoſt to the Top, in which they had made a convenient Arbor for twelve Men to ſit; hence, without difficulty, they

they might plainly diſcern both the North and South Atlantick Ocean. Captain *Drake* having thus aſcended the Tree, and (the Weather being fair) taken a full view of that Sea, he had heard ſuch golden Reports of, beſought God, *To give him Life, and Leave, once to ſail an Engliſh Ship in thoſe Seas*; and he was heard in what he asked, as will hereafter appear.

But to return, at preſent, being, by the Folly and Careleſneſs of this one Man, diſappointed of a very rich Booty, it fell out, that he became more fortunate afterwards: For going back from *Panama*, having ended their Buſineſs at *Venta Cruz* (which they took and rifled) between *Rio Franciſco* and *Nombre de Dios*, they took a Recoe of fifty Mules, each carrying three hundred pound weight of Silver, and ſome bars and wedges of Gold: Of which, carrying off what they could, they left ſeveral Tun of Silver behind them, buried in the Sands; which one of his Soldiers, being taken by the Enemy, was, by Torture, compelled to diſcover to the Spaniards. So that, at their return, they found it was almoſt all gone, the Place having been digged up for a Mile round about.

Captain *Drake* having thus made his Voyage, hopes to meet his Pinnaces at the appointed place; coming thither, inſtead thereof, looking out at Sea, they ſaw ſeven Spaniſh Pinnaces, that had been ſearching all the Coaſts thereabouts, which made him greatly doubt his own were burnt, or taken.

Being now reduced unto great Fears, that his Frigat and Ships were alſo loſt, and that it was very doubtful, if he and his Company ſhould ever return to their own Country; in this extremity, he reſolves upon a deſperate Adventure, which was, to make a Raft with the Trees, the River brought down in its current: which being fitted and faſt-bound, and a Sail made of a Bisket-Sack, with an Oar ſhaped out of a young Tree, for a Rudder, to direct their Courſe, he, with three others, put out to Sea. Having ſailed upon this Raft about ſix Hours, ſitting always up to the waſte in Water, and at every Wave, up to the Arm-pits, by God's wonderful Providence, they had ſight of the Pinnaces coming towards them. But the Pinnaces not perceiving the Raft, nor ſuſpecting any ſuch thing, were forced, by the VVind and Night, to run for ſhelter behind a Point. VVhich the Captain ſeeing, and judging they would Anchor there, ran his Raft aſhore, and got about the Point by Land, where he joyfully found them: who going about to *Rio Franciſco*, took in the reſt of their Company, with their Treaſure; and made ſuch expedition, that they ſoon recovered their Frigat and their Ships; which done, they reſolved to diſmiſs the Symerons, and return for *England*.

Upon their parting, *Pedro*, an eminent Perſon among the Symerons, and one who had been greatly ſerviceable to Captain *Drake*, had a great mind to a rich Cymeter, the Captain had, but was unwilling to ask it, leſt he ſhould priſe it alſo: Which known, the Captain freely preſented it to him. VVho being willing to make a grateful return, deſired him to accept of four wedges of Gold, as a pledge of his thanks: whoſe importunity not being able to avoid, Captain *Drake* received them courteouſly, but threw them into the common Stock, ſaying, *That it was juſt that thoſe, who bore part of the Charge with him, in ſetting him to Sea, ſhould likewiſe enjoy their full proportion of the Advantage at his return.* An Argument of a generous and an honeſt mind.

Being now reſolved for *England*, they ſail directly Home, and that with ſo proſperous a Gale, that in twenty three days, they paſſed from Cape *Florida* to the Iſles of *Sicilly*. And arriving at *Plymouth*, on *Sunday*, *Aug* 9. 1573, in Sermon time; the News of Captain *Drake*'s return being carried into the Church, there remained few or no People with the Preacher; all running out to obſerve the Bleſſing of God upon the dangerous Adventures and Endeavors of the Captain, who had wanted one Year, two Months, and ſome odd Days, in this Voyage.

From this, let us paſs to that valiant Enterprize, accompanied with happy Succeſs (*c*), by this rare and right worthy Captain Atchieved, in firſt turning up a Furrow about the World (*d*). Having had a view of the South-Atlantick Ocean from the high Tree aforeſaid, he ſtill retained his noble Reſolution to ſail an Engliſh Ship thereon. But partly by ſecret Envy at Home, and partly by public Service for his Prince and Country abroad, whereof *Ireland*, under *Walter* Earl of *Eſſex*, gives honorable Teſtimony) being hitherto prevented, he at length obtained a gracious Commiſſion from his Soveraign; and then with the help of divers Friends Adventurers, he addreſſed himſelf to this glorious-dangerous Voyage: For the well accompliſhing whereof, he fitted himſelf with five Ships, the *Pelican* Admiral, burthen an 100 Tuns, *Francis Drake* Captain General; the *Elizabeth*, Vice Admiral, 80 Tuns, *John Winter* Captain; the *Marygold*, a Bark of 30 Tuns, *John Thomas* Captain; the *Swan*, a Fly-Boat of 50 Tuns, Captain *John Cheſter*; and the *Chriſtopher*, a Pinnace of 15 Tuns, Captain *Thomas Moon*.

Theſe Ships he manned with 164 able and ſufficient Men, and furniſhed them with ſuch plentiful Proviſion of all Things neceſſary, as ſo long and dangerous a Voyage did ſeem to require; withal, ſtowing certain Pinnaces aboard in pieces, to be ſet up as occaſion required. Neither did he omit to make Proviſion alſo, for Ornament and Delight; carrying, to this purpoſe, with him, expert Muſicians, rich Furniture, all the Veſſels for his Table, yea, many belonging to his Cook-room, being of pure Silver, with divers ſhews of all ſorts of

(*c*) This is Collected from a Diſcourſe, called, The World encompaſſed; Publiſhed by his Nephew Fran. Drake, in 4to, An. 1628.

(*d*) Sir F. Drake was the firſt Commander of Note that encompaſs'd this Globe of the Earth, and return'd ſafe Home again, Eng. Empire in Amer. p. 44.

curious Workmanſhip, whereby the Civility and Magnificence of his Native Country might, among all Nations whither he ſhould come, be the more admired.

Being thus appointed, Captain *Drake* ſet Sail out of the *Sound* of *Plymouth*, about five a Clock Afternoon, *Nov.* 15, 1577; but by a fearful Storm, wherein they ſuſtained ſome Damage, he was forced to put back again: When having, in few days, ſupplied all Defects, on the 13th of *Decemb.* the ſame Year, with more favorable Winds, he once more hoiſted his Sails, and put to Sea.

The General and his little Fleet touching at the Iſland of *Mogadore*, under the Dominion of the King of *Feſs*, direct their Courſe from thence to Cape *Verde*; where, near the Iſle of St. *Jago*, they took Priſoner *Nuno de Silvia*, an experienced Spaniſh Pilot, whoſe Direction was of great Uſe to them, on the Coaſt of *Braſil* and *Magellan Straights*. Having ſomthing refreſhed themſelves at thoſe fruitful and pleaſant Iſlands, lying about Cape *Verde*, they departed thence, directing their Courſe towards the Straights, ſo to paſs into the South Sea, in which Courſe they ſailed ſixty three days without Sight of Land, and fell in with the Coaſt of *Braſil* in *April* following.

During which long Paſſage on the vaſt Ocean, having nothing but Sea below, and Heaven above, they ſaw the Wonders of God in the Deep; often meeting with unwelcom Storms, and leſs welcom Calms, being in the Boſom of the burning Zone, not without the Affrights of flaſhing Lightnings, and terrifying Claps of Thunder, yet ſtill with the admixture of many Comforts; for being but badly furniſhed with Freſh-water, and meeting no convenient Place to get a Supply, yet, for ſeventeen days together, were their Neceſſities conſtantly ſupplied with Rain-water; nor was their Fleet, in all that time, diſperſed, nor loſt company, except a *Portugal* Prize (they had taken) for one day, which then came in again to their great comforts; the Loſs whereof, would have defeated the Voyage.

Among many other ſtrange Creatures which they ſaw, they heedfully took notice of one, as ſtrange as any, the Flying Fiſh: A Fiſh of the bigneſs and proportion of a reaſonable Pilchard; whoſe Fins are of the length of his whole Body, from the bulk to the top of the Tail, bearing the form, and ſupplying the like uſe to him, that Wings do to Fowl; by the help of which, when he is chaſed of the Bonito, or great Mackerel, and hath not ſtrength to eſcape by ſwiming any longer, he lifteth up himſelf above the Water, and flieth a pretty heighth, but after ſome ten or twelve ſtroaks, the Fins becoming dry, he muſt needs into the Water again, and ſome fall into Boats and Ships as they paſs along.

Paſſing thro' the *Straights of Magellan*, at the entrance into *Mare del Zur*, or the South Sea, called alſo *Mare pacificum*, they met with a terrible Tempeſt, which aroſe with ſuch violence, that they had little hopes left of eſcape; in which miſerable condition they continued full fifty two days together, which cauſed the ſorrowful ſeparation of Captain *Thomas* from the Fleet; and after that, of the *Elizabeth*, the Vice Admiral, which afterward came ſafe into *England*. So that now the Admiral might well retain her name of a *Pellican*, being left alone in a Wilderneſs of Waters. Sailing along continually in ſearch of Freſh-water, they put aſhore, at a Place, called *Tarapaca*, where they lighted on a Soldier aſleep, who had lying by him thirteen Bars of Silver, weighing about 4000 Spaniſh Ducats; the care of which they ſoon eaſed him of, leaving him, if he pleaſed, more ſecurely to take the other Nap. After that, they met a Spaniard, with an Indian Boy, driving eight Purvian Sheep, each carrying two Leather Bags, with fifty pound weight of refined Silver; and not enduring to ſee a Spaniſh Gentleman turn Carrier, they became his Drovers, and ſoon brought them into their Boats. VVhich Sheep are thus deſcriped, *That they are as large as an ordinary Cow and three Men and a Boy ſate on one of their Backs at once, their Feet not touching the Ground by a Foot, nor the Beaſt complaining of its Burden; their Necks are like Camels, but their Hea like other Sheep; their Wool is very Fine, and their Fleſh good Meat.*

Sailing hence, they came to *Lima*, where they met a Spaniſh Ship, wherein were fifteen hundred Bars of Silver, and a Cheſt full of Royals of Plate, which they quickly took Poſſeſſion of. And what was more, they had notice alſo of another Ship, called the *Cacafogo*, the Glory of the South-Sea, gone from *Lima* fourteen days before, loaden with Gold and Silver for *Panama*; they haſten after her with all ſpeed, to get ſight, if poſſible, of this gallant Ship.

In their purſuit, they had notice ſeveral times of this great Prize, particularly by a Ship they took, wherein was eighty pound weight of Gold. At length, about mid-day, they deſcried a Sail a Head of them, which coming up with, they perceived to be the ſame they had been informed of. In which they found ſome Fruit, Conſerves, and other Victuals, and (what was the chief cauſe of her ſlow Sailing) a certain quantity of Jewels and precious Stones, thirteen Cheſts of Rials of Plate, fourſcore pound weight of Gold, 26 Tun of uncoined Silver, two very fair gilt Silver Drinking Bowls, and other like Trifles, valued at about Three hundred and ſixty thouſand Pezo's. They gave the Maſter ſome Linen, and other Things, in exchange of theſe Commodities, and after ſix days, left him to his Voyage to *Panama*.

Being come now one Degree North of the Line, to the entrance of the Bay of *Panama*, and the time of the Year drawing on, wherein the General (if ever) muſt proſecute his deſign of diſcovering a Paſſage about the North Parts of *America*, from the South Sea into our own

own Ocean, which would be Serviceable to his Country for the future, they concluded to find out a convenient Place for Trimming their Ship, and getting neceſſary Proviſions aboard: Which at length they did, at the Iſle of *Cainos*, at what time there hapned a terrible Earthquake, ſo violent, that their Ship and Pinnace, though near an Engliſh Mile from the Shoar, trembled and ſhook, as if on dry Land.

Sailing from hence, they came to *Guatulco*, Inhabited by Spaniards; where, by Trading, they ſupplied themſelves with Bread; and, at their departure, forgat not to take along with them a Pot, of about a Buſhel full of Rials of Plate, they found in the Town, with a Chain of Gold, and other Jewels, which they intreated a Spaniard, who was flying away with them, to leave behind. Next day, they went directly to Sea, and in little more than ſix Weeks, they ſailed fourteen hundred Leags; where the Weather was ſo ſtrangely altered, from Heat to Cold, as that they ſeemed rather in the Frozen Zone, than ſo near the Sun. By reaſon of which, the Ropes of the Ship grew ſo ſtiff, and their Hands ſo benum'd, that ſix Men were hardly able to perform what was wont to be done by three; whereby a ſuddain and great Diſcouragement ſeized upon the Minds of the Men; yet would not the General be diſcouraged, but as well by comfortable Speeches of God's Providences, as by his own chearful Example, he put a new Life into them all, and every Man became reſolved to ſee what good was to be done that way: Wherefore Sailing on, they, awhile after, fell in with a convenient Harbor, and came to Anchor there.

The next day, the People of the Country ſhewed themſelves, ſending off a Man in a Canow, who, at a reaſonable diſtance, made a ſolemn Oration, after his manner, uſing, in the delivery thereof many Geſtures and Signs. The General's Ship having received a Leak at Sea, they hal'd her nearer the Shoar, with deſign to Repair her: Landing therefore his Men, he made all neceſſary Precaution for their Defence. Which when the People of the Country perceived, as Men ſet on Fire for Defence of their Country, in great Companies, with ſuch Weapons as they had, they came down unto them, but with no Hoſtile Meaning, or Intent to Hurt them, ſtanding, when they drew near, as Men raviſhed in their Minds, with the ſight of ſuch Things, as they never had ſeen or heard of before that time; their Errand being rather with Submiſſion, to worſhip them as Gods, than to have any War with them as Mortal Men. And great Numbers of them, leaving their Wives and Children behind them, came with their Preſents, or rather Sacrifices, in ſuch ſort, as if they had appeared before a God indeed; thinking themſelves happy that they might have acceſs unto the General, but much more happy, when they ſaw that he would receive at their hands, thoſe Things which they had ſo willingly preſented; and, no doubt, thought themſelves neareſt unto God, when they ſtood next him.

The King alſo of the Country (a Man of comly Preſence and Stature), attended with a Guard of an Hundred Men, comes in Perſon, and makes his Supplications to the General, that he would be the King and Governor of their Country; to whom they were willing to reſign the Government of themſelves and their Poſterity. And the more fully to declare their meaning, the King, with all the reſt, unanimouſly ſinging a Song, joyfully ſet the Crown upon his Head, inriching his Neck with Chains, and honoring him with the Title of *Hioh*; concluding with a Dance and Song of Triumph, that they were not only viſited by the Gods, as they judged them, but that they had a great God become their King and Patron.

The General, obſerving them ſo freely to offer all this to him, was unwilling to diſoblige them, ſeeing he was neceſſitated to ſtay longer with them; and therefore in the Name, and for the Uſe, of Queen *Elizabeth*, he took the Scepter, Crown, and Dignity of that Land upon him, and called this Country *Nova Albion*, becauſe of its white Cliffs towards the Sea, and for that its Name might have ſome likeneſs to *England*, which was formerly ſo called.

Before they went hence, the General cauſed a Monument to be erected, aſſerting the Right of Q. *Elizabeth* and her Succeſſors to that Kingdom, all engraven in a Plate of Braſs, nailed to a firm Poſt; with the time of their Arrival, and the free Reſignation of their Country, by the King and People, into their Hands; with the Queen's Arms, and underneath his own

Departing thence, to the great Sorrow of this poor People, the General obſerving, that he could not find a Paſſage thro' theſe Northern Parts, bent his Courſe Eaſtward, to run to the *Molucca Iſlands*. And touching at *Terrenata*, he was by the King thereof, a true Gentleman Pagan, moſt honorably Entertained. The King telling General *Drake*, *That they and he were all of one Religion, in this reſpect; that they believed not in Gods made of Stocks and Stones, as did the Portugees.* And farther, at his departure, he furniſhed him with all the Neceſſaries that he wanted.

The General now conſidering that his Ship, for want of trimming, was grown foul, reſolved to fall in with ſuch a Place, as might be moſt convenient for ſuch a purpoſe, with which Reſolution ſailing along, within a little after, he arrived at a ſmall Iſland to the Southward of *Celebes*, ſtanding in one Degree and forty Minutes towards the Pole *Antartick*. Finding this a convenient Place for their purpoſe, they tarried here twenty ſix whole Days together, and performed all Buſineſſes, to Content.

All neceſſary Cauſes of a longer ſtay, in this Place, being at laſt finiſhed, the General prepared to go on in his Voyage; and as he was Sailing with a fair Wind, and a ſmooth Sea, his Ship ran aground on a dangerous Shoal, and ſtrook twice on it, knocking, as it were, twice at the Door of Death, which no doubt had opened the third time. Here they ſtuck from eight a Clock at Night, till four the next Afternoon; having Ground too much, and yet too little to Land on; and Water too much, and yet too little to Sail in: Had God, who holds the Winds in his Fiſts, but opened his little Fingar, and let out the ſmalleſt Blaſt, they had, undoubtedly, been caſt away; but there blew not any Wind all the while. Then they conceiving aright, that the beſt way to lighten the Ship, was firſt to eaſe it of the Burthen of their Sins, by Repentance, humbled themſelves, by Faſting, under the Hand of God; afterwads, they received the Communion; then they caſt out of their Ship ſix great Pieces of Ordnance; and threw over-board as much Wealth, as would break the Heart of a Miſer to think on't; then betook themſelves to their Prayers the beſt Lever at ſuch a Dead-lift): After all which, it pleaſed God, that the Wind, formerly their mortal Enemy, became their Friend of a ſuddain, for changing from the Starboard to the Larboard of the Ship, cleared them off to the Sea again; for which they returned their unfeigned Thanks to Almighty God, for no Strength of Iron or Wood could poſſibly have endured ſuch a violent ſhock, as their Ship ſuffered, if the extraordinary Providence of Heaven had not interpoſed.

Having thus happily eſcaped this, with divers other dreadful Dangers, the General thinks of returning Home; and paſſing by, and touching at the Iſle of *Java*, he, with many of his Men, went aſhoar, and preſenting the King with their Muſick, they were generouſly entertained by him. The next day, three Roytelets of the Iſland, came aboard, in Perſon, to viſit the General, and to view the Ship and Ammunition, being much pleaſed with their Entertainment, and what they ſaw.

Taking their leave of *Java*, they ſailed directly for the Cape of *Good Hope*; and paſſing by the Coaſt of *Affrica*, they returned ſafe into *England*, and with joyful Minds, and thankful Hearts, arrived ſafely at *Plymouth*, in this County, upon *Monday*, *Sept.* 26. 1580, from whence they had ſet out two Years, ten Months, and a few Days before.

In which Voyage, this great Captain diſcovered many admirable Things, gave Names to ſeveral Iſlands and Countries, performed many ſtrange Adventures, eſcaped many Dangers, and overcame many Difficulties, in his encompaſſing this Earthly Globe, and ſailing round the World; he being the firſt who made a Girdle about it, and returned in ſafety Home.

Now (what is here remarkable) the Day whereon they arrived in *England*, according to their Account (in the keeping whereof they had been very exact), was *Sunday*; but according to ours, *Monday*: Whereby it appears, that having paſſed through ſo many different Climates, they had loſt one Day.

Neither is this ſtrange, if it ſhould be ſo; though, perhaps, few there be, who underſtand how it comes to paſs: But the matter is plainly demonſtrable, thus (*e*, *Suppoſing the Earth to be round, and the Sun moving from Eaſt to Weſt, you muſt allow, that it comes ſooner to the Eaſtern Parts than to the Weſtern; it will ſooner be Noon in* Holland *than in* England, *and in* England *than in* Ireland; *if ye ask, How much ſooner? fifteen Degrees of Longitude Weſtward, makes it an Hour later; and ſo in proportion, allowing an Hour for every fifteen Degrees, by that time one hath gone round the whole Circle of Three hundred and ſixty Degrees*, i. e. *four and twenty times fifteen (the Circumference of the Terreſtial Globe), it will be later at the Place where he ſet out, the time he returns to it again, by four and twenty Hours, the Continent of one Day*, i. e. *it will be but* Saturday *Noon with him that went hence, when it is* Sunday *Noon with thoſe who ſtaid here.*

(*e*) Dr. Wallace of the Chriſt. Sabbath, pag. 79.

A while after this, General *Drake* brought up his Ship to *Deptford*, where he Feaſted Queen *Elizabeth* aboard; who Knighted him *Anno* 1581 (*f*), and much honored him for this Service; he being the firſt who had accompliſhed ſo vaſt a Deſign. For tho' *Ferdinando Magellan* had already diſcovered thoſe Streights, which ſtill bear his Name; yet he lived not to come Home, being ſlain at the *Molucco Iſlands*, in endeavoring to reduce the Natives to the Obedience of their new King.

(*f*) Sir W. Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in em. Men of the County

After this Voyage, Sir *Francis Drake* is ſaid to have given for his Device, *The Globe of the World, with this Motto*, Tu primus Circumdediſti me, *Thou art the firſt who did'ſt encompaſs me round about*; but not excluding his former Motto, *Divino Auxilio*, By the Help of God.

On which noble Atchievement, a certain Poet, of thoſe Times, made this ingenuous Epigram:

Drake pererrati novit quem terminus Orbis
Et quem bis Mundi vidit uterq; polus:
Si taceant homines, facient te ſidera notum.
Sol neſcit Comitis non memor eſſe ſui.

Thus

Thus Engliſhed by Dr. *Holland*, in his *Britannia*:

Sir, Drake *which both Ends of th' World knew,*
that he did compaſs round,
And both the Poles of Heaven did view,
which North and South do Bound.
The Stars in Sky will ſpread thy Fame,
if Men here ſilent were;
The Sun cannot forget the Name
of's Fellow-Traveller.

The Ship, wherein this mighty Hero performed this famous Exploit, was laid up at *Deptford*; where it continued ſeveral Years, and was beheld with great Admiration, by many who came purpoſely to ſee it. But being afterward decayed by time, it was broken up, and a Chair made of the Planks thereof, and preſented to the Univerſity Library of *Oxford*, by *John Davies* of *Deptford*, Eſq; On which Chair the famous *Cowley* made theſe Verſes (*g*):

(*g*) Occaſional Poems, p. 42. edit. fol. 1680.

To this great Ship, which round the Globe has run,
And match'd in Race the Chariot of the Sun,
This Pythagorean *Ship* (*for it may claim,*
Without Preſumption, ſo deſerv'd a Name,
By Knowledg once, and Tranſformation now)
In her new Shape this ſacred Port allow.
Drake *and his Ship could not have wiſh'd from Fate,*
A more bleſt Station, or more bleſt Eſtate.
For lo! a Seat of endleſs Reſt is given,
To her in Oxford, *and to him in Heaven.*

And the ſame ingenuous Poet, has a Pindarick Ode, upon his ſitting Drinking in this Chair; two Stanzas of which, for a Refreſhment to the weary Reader, I ſhall here ſubjoyn (*h*):

(*h*) Occaſional Poems, ib. p. 8.

I.

Chear up my Mates, the Wind does fairly blow,
Clap on more Sail, and never ſpare;
Farewel all Lands, for now we are
In the wide Sea of Drink, and merrily we go.
Bleſs me, 'tis Hot, another Bowl of Wine,
And we ſhall cut the Burning-Line:
Hey Boys! ſhe Scuds away, and by my Head I know,
We round the World are Sailing now.
What dull Men are thoſe that tarry at Home,
When abroad they might wantonly roam,
And gain ſuch Experience, and ſpy too,
Such Countries and Wonders as I do?
But prithee, good Pilot, take heed what you do,
And fail not to touch at Peru;
With Gold there the Veſſel we'll ſtore,
And never, and never be Poor,
No never be Poor, any more.

II.

What do I mean? What thoughts do me miſguide?
As well upon a Staff may Witches ride
Their fancied Journys in the Air,
As I Sail round the Ocean in this Chair:
'Tis true; but yet this Chair, which here you ſee,
For all its Quiet now, and Gravity,
Has Wandred and has Travelled more,
Than ever Beaſt, or Fiſh, or Bird, or ever Tree before.
In every Air and every Sea 't has been,
'T has compaſs'd all the Earth, and all the Heavens 't has ſeen.
Let not the Pope's it ſelf with this compare;
This is the only Univerſal Chair, &c.

But after, I fear, a too tedious Digreſſion (for which I beg my Reader's Pardon) to return again to the remaining part of the Story of this great Man; ſhould I recount all his other noble Actions, as his proſperous Expedition into the *Weſt-Indies* (*i*), *A* 1585, accompanied with Capt. *Chriſtopher Carliel*, Capt. *Martin Forbiſher*, Capt. *Francis Knollis*, and many other Captains and Gentlemen, with his taking the Towns of St. *Jago*, St. *Domingo*, *Carthagena*, and St. *Auguſtine*: Theſe cannot but be reputed, Services of immortal Honor; and were there no other, they are enough to render him Famous. And to all this, ſhould I add (as I might) a full Account of his famous Exploits, along the Coaſt of *Spain* (*k*), in the Year 1587, when, with a ſmall Fleet, he Braved the Spaniards, Took, Burnt, and Sunk 10000 Tuns, at leaſt, of their Shipping, in their own Bays, under the Forts, in ſight of their Admiral, the Marqueſs *De St. Cruce* (which, in his noble Soldier-like ſtile, he termed, the *ſinging of the King of* Spain's *Beard*), tho' in ſo pleaſing a Subject, I might, to ſome, ſeem tedious, and, to others, incredible. But, pretermitting theſe things, let us proceed to another, of greater Intreſt to our ſelves, and of no leſs Renown to him, his glorious Actions at Sea, in the Year 1588; the only miraculous Victory of that Age (*l*), as *Cambden* calls it.

[*i*] Vid. Hackl. Voyages, and Purchas's Pilgrim.

[*k*] Riſd. Mſ. of Dev. in Plymouth.

[*l*] Camb. Annals of Q. Eliz.

The Spaniards, with their Invincible Armado, being entered our Channel (*m*), it was then high time for the Engliſh to haſten out their Fleet; the Command whereof, was committed to the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, as Lord High-Admiral of *England*, and to Sir *Francis Drake*, as Vice Admiral; which conſiſted, in all, of about 100 Sail, whereof 15 were Victuallers, and 9 Gentlemen Volunteers.

[*m*] Vide Capt. Cocke, p. 190.

The Battle ſoon began by the Admiral himſelf in the *Arkroyal*, who fell, with much Fury on the Spaniſh Ships; Vice-Admiral *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Forbiſher*, came up ſoon after, and played ſo violently on the hindermoſt Squadron of the Enemy, that they were all forced to ſave themſelves, as well as they could, in the main Fleet: However, two great Ships were diſabled, the Vice-Admiral *Oquendos*, which took Fire, and the upper part only being burnt, fell into the Hands of the Engliſh; who ſent her, with the few broiled Spaniards that were left in her, into *Weymouth*.

The other commanded by *Don Pedro de Valdez*, Vice-Admiral *Drake* ſummoned to yield: To whom the *Don* returned, *They were* 450 *ſtrong*; *that himſelf was* Don Pedro, *and ſtood much upon his Honor*. But *Don Pedro* underſtanding it was Capt. *Drake* that ſummon'd him (whoſe Name was terrible to the Spaniards, over all *Spain* and the *Indies*) preſently yielded, and, with 46 of his Attendance, came aboard Sir *Francis*; where, with a Spaniſh Congee, he proteſted, *That they were all reſolved to have died fighting, had they not fallen into his hands, whoſe Felicity and Valor was ſo great, that* Mars, *the God of War, and* Neptune, *the God of the Sea, ſeemed to wait upon all his Enterprizes*; *and whoſe noble and generous Carriage had been often experienced by his Foes*. The Soldiers, as they deſerved, were well recompenced with the Plunder of this Ship, wherein they found fifty five thouſand Ducats of Gold, which they ſhared among them, with other good Booty.

At length, after a Battle of three or four days continuance, by God's ſignal Bleſſing, and (in a good meaſure) the Courage and Conduct of Sir *Francis Drake* (but without detracting from the Honor due to many other brave Commanders) this mighty Fleet, ſo long a preparing, and ſo well provided, that they boaſted it to be Invincible, was miſerably ſhattered and diſperſed; ſo that of 134 Ships, that ſailed out of the *Groyn*, only 53 returned into *Spain* (*n*). In ſhort, they loſt, in this Voyage, 81 Ships, 1350 Soldiers, and above 2000 taken Priſoners: Inſomuch, there was hardly a noble or honorable Family, in all *Spain*, which, in this Expedition, loſt not a Son, Brother, or Kindſman.

[*n*] They who would ſee a Journal of this Engagement, let them conſult Mr. Cambd. Annals of Q. Eliz. A. 1588.

There is one Voyage more, which muſt not be pretermitted, that this renowned Commander undertook; which proved that alſo, wherein he Launched out of this into the boundleſs innavigable Ocean of Eternity; Q. *Elizabeth*, perceiving that the only way to make the Spaniard a Cripple for ever, was to cut his Sinews of War in the *Weſt-Indies*, in the Year 1595, furniſhed Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *John Hawkins* with ſix of her own Ships, beſides twenty one Ships and Barks of their own, for ſome Service on *America*. But, alas! this Voyage was marred before begun, for ſo great Preparations being too big for a Cover, the King of *Spain* knew of it, and ſent an Adviſo to the *Weſt-Indies* before hand; ſo that they had Intelligence there, three Weeks before the Fleet ſet forth of *England*: Whereas in General *Drake*'s other Voyages, not two of his own Men knew whither he went.

Beſides, *Drake* and *Hawkins*, being in joynt Commiſſion, hindred each other; the latter taking himſelf Inferior, rather in Succeſs than Skill: But *Hawkins*, ſoon after their ſetting off from *England*, dying, Sir *Francis Drake* became abſolute; and holding on his Courſe, came before *Port-Rico*, a City in *South-America*; where, riding in the Road, a ſhot, from the Caſtle, entered the Steerage of the General's Ship, and took away the Stool from under him, where he (with ſome other Gentlemen) ſate at Supper, and killed two of his dear Friends, *Brown* and *Clifford*; which ſo raiſed his Indignation, that he ſoon after fired five Spaniſh Ships, of 200 Tuns apiece, in ſpight of the Caſtle. But his coming into the *Indies* being known before-hand, the Spaniards had made ſuch Proviſion, that he ſaw there was but little good to be done; wherefore, contenting himſelf with burning *Nombre de Dios*, and other Places, whoſe Treaſure the Spaniards had conveyed away, he began to prepare for his return Home. But his Grief and Vexation, at this Diſappointment, was ſo great, and had

had ſuch fatal Influence on his Body, that it did caſt him into a violent Flux, which ſoon wrought his Death. Sickneſs did not ſo properly untye, as Sorrow did wrend, at once, the Roab of his Mortality aſunder: His great Spirit, always accuſtomed to Victory and Succeſs, was not able to bear ſo great a Check of Fortune; ſo that coming near *Bella Porta*, in *America*, he departed this Mortal Life upon the Sea, *Jan.* 28. 1595.

Having thus recounted the glorious Actions of this Hero's Life, it may not be impertinent to obſerve, that his more vacant Hours were not meanly imployed; rather, that they were better placed than ſome other Mens, more buſy Ones in their moſt important Undertakings; for he did that, at his more leiſurable Minutes, and, as it were, By-the-by, which was ſufficient to have eternized another's Memory; I mean, that great Work, ever to be recorded with Praiſe, his bringing a running Stream of Water, through all the Streets of *Plymouth*, from a vaſt diſtance off.

This famous Place, before his time (*o*), was a very dry Town; and the Inhabitants were enforced to fetch their Water, and waſh their Cloaths a Mile from thence: But, by his great Skill and Induſtry, he brought a freſh Stream, many Miles, unto this Place.

[*o*] Weſtc. Mſ. of Dev. in Plym.

The Head of the Spring, that thus Waters the Town, is found to be no leſs than 7 Miles diſtant, in a direct Line; but by Indentings and Circlings, he brought it thirty, and that thro' Valleys, Waſtes, and Bogs, but what was moſt troubleſom of all, through a mighty Rock, thought to be Impenitrable. However, by his undaunted Spirit, like another *Hanibal*, marching over the *Alps*, who ſaid, *Aut viam faciam aut inveniam*, ſo he made the Way he could not find; and overcoming the Difficulty, he finiſhed the Enterprize, to the continual Commodity of the Place, and his own perpetual Honor. And fine would have been the Diverſion, when the Water was brought ſomwhat near the Town, to have ſeen how the Mayor and his Brethren, in their Formalities, went out to meet it, and bid it welcom thither; and that being thus met, they all returned together, the Gentlemen of the Corporation, accompanied with Sir *Francis Drake*, walked before, and the Stream followed after into the Town, where it has continued ſo to do ever ſince.

Sir *Francis Drake*, having thus Glorioufly run his Courſe, at length found his Grave in that, over which he had ſo often Triumphed; he Lived by the Sea, Died on it, and was Buried in it; the manner thus: His Body being laid in a Coffin of Lead, was let down into the Sea, the Trumpets, in a doleful manner, ecchoing out their Lamentations for ſo great a Loſs; and all the Cannon of the Fleet diſcharged, according to Sea Obſequies: On whom (inſtead of an Epitaph) are written theſe Verſes (*p*):

[*p*] Engl. Hero, p. 206.

Where Drake *firſt found, there laſt he loſt his Name,*
And for a Tomb, left nothing but his Fame:
His Body's buried under ſome great Wave;
The Sea, that was his Glory, is his Grave.
On whom an Epitaph none can truly make,
For who can ſay, Here lies Sir *Francis Drake?*

Nor ſhall I here paſs over, in ſilence, what another, in thoſe days, added on the ſame Occaſion (*q*):

[*q*] Riſd. Mſ. of Dev. in Plym.

The Waves became his Winding-ſheet; the Waters were his Tomb;
But, for his Fame, the Ocean Sea was not ſufficient Room.

If any ſhould be deſirous to know ſomthing of the Character of Sir *Fran. Drake*'s Perſon, he was of Stature low, but ſet and ſtrong Grown; a very Religious Man towards God and His Houſes (*r*), generally ſparing Churches where ever he came; Chaſte in his Life, Juſt in his Dealings, True of his Word, Merciful to thoſe that were under him, and hating nothing ſo much as Idleneſs; in Matters (eſpecially) of Moment, he was never wont to rely (*ſ*) only on other Mens Care, how truſty or skilful ſoever they might ſeem to be: But always contemning Danger, and refuſing no Toyl, he was wont himſelf to be one (who ever was a ſecond) at every turn, where Courage, Skill, or Induſtry, was to be employed.

[*r*] Full. Holy State, p. 131.

[*ſ*] The World encompaſſed, Publiſhed by his Nephew Sir Francis Drake, in 4to, An. 1628. p. 18.

To all which, I ſhall crave leave to add, only that *Tetraſtick*, which was made on his being Buried in the Sea, and runs thus (*t*):

[*t*] Full. Worth. p. 261.

Religio quamvis Romana ſurgeret olim,
Effoderet Tumulum, non puto Drake tuum:
Non eſt quod metuas ne te combuſſerit ulla
Poſteritas; in Aqua tutus ab Igne manes.

Thus Engliſhed:

Though Rome's *Religion ſhould in time return,*
Drake, *none thy Body will Ungrave again;*
There is no fear Poſterity ſhould burn
Thoſe Bones, which free from Fire in Sea remain.

This great Perſon left no Iſſue of his Body, tho' he was once married; but his Name and Family is preſerved by his younger Brother's Iſſue Mr. *Thomas Drake*'s, unto whom he left his Eſtate. Whoſe Poſterity yet floriſhes in the degree of a Baronet (ſo created by K. *Jam.* 1. *May* 16th, 1622) at *Buckland Monachorum*, near *Taviſtock* in this County. And this Hero's Name ſurviveth in the preſent honorable Collonel Sir *Francis Drake* of *Buckland*, Baronet; and may it ſtill floriſh to all future Generations.

Here followeth Sir *Bernard Drake*, as being Knighted after Sir *Francis*.

D.

Arms— *Flor. A.D.* 1585. *R. R.* Elizab.

Arg. A Wivern with Wings diſplay'd Gul.

Creſt. A Spread Eagle on an Helmet.

Motto. *Aquila non Capit Muſcas.*

DRAKE

SIR *Bernard*, Knight, was born at *Aſh*, an antient and gentile Seat in the Pariſh of *Musbury*, about a Mile and three quarters to the South of *Axminſter*, in the Eaſtern Confines of this County; the Barten thereunto belonging, lieth partly in the Pariſh of *Axminſter*, and partly in the Pariſh of *Musbury*.

Aſh, was ſomtime the Dwelling of *Quardus de Aſh*, the moſt antient Inhabitant that I find there, who gave to, or took Name from, the place (*a*); after whom, it was given by *John* Lord *Courtenay*, Lord of the Mannor of *Musbury*, unto *Henry de Eſſe*, or *Aſh*; who gave it to *Julian* (likely his Daughter) Wife of *John de Orway* of *Orway*, in the Pariſh of *Kentisbeer* nigh *Cullumpton* in this Shire; whoſe Son *Thomas*, had Iſſue *John*, that died *Sans-iſſue*; and two Daughters, firſt *Joan*, Wife of *John Stretch*; and ſecondly *Philippa*, Wife of *Warren Hampton*. *Stretch* left Iſſue *John*, that died without Iſſue; upon which, *Aſh* fell to *Hampton*, who had Iſſue, firſt *Joan*, thrice married, to *Bonvile*, *Sachvile*, and *Farringdon*; ſecondly *Alice*, Wife of *John Billet*, unto whom *Aſh* was alotted.

John Billet and *Alice* his Wife, had Iſſue *Chriſtian*, their ſole Daughter and Heir, who was married firſt unto *John Drake* of *Exmouth*; ſecondly unto *Richard Francheyney*, and had Iſſue *John Drake*, and *Chriſtopher Francheyney*; which *Chriſtopher* held *Aſh*, and his Son *Simon* after him. Againſt whom, *John Drake* brought his *Formedon*, as being Son of *John* and *Agnes*, Daughter of *John Kelloway*, the Son of *John*, and . . . Daughter of *John Cruwwys*, of *Cruwys-morchard*, Son of *John*, and *Chriſtian* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Antage*, who was eldeſt Son of *Chriſtian Billet*, by *John Drake* her firſt Husband, and recovered *Aſh*, which he left to his Poſterity; in which it hath floriſhed ever ſince, now upward of Two hundred and fifty years (*b*).

This antient and honorable Family, as before was hinted, came originally from *Exmouth*, a ſmall Hamlet on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Ex*, where it flows into the Mouth of the Britiſh Ocean; from whence it deriveth its Name. Here dwelleth *John Drake*, a Man of great Eſtate, ſo Recorded by my Author (*c*); and a Name of no leſs Antiquity. One tells us, (*d*) he had ſeen a very old Deed, unto which *Walterus Draco* was a Teſtis, with *Wymondus de Dennex*, and others. What is ſomwhat remarkable, the Heir of this Family was always called *John*, only one excepted, for ten Generations following. *John Drake* aforeſaid, having

(*a*) Taken out of S. W. Pol. Deſc. of Dev. in *Musbury*, MS.

(*b*) Id. ib. among thoſe in this County, who retain their ant. Lands.

(*c*) Id. quo prius

(*d*) Weſtc. view of Dev. MS. in Aſh.

ing recovered *Aſh*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Cole* of *Rill*, in the Pariſh of *Wy-becombe-Raleigh*, near adjoyning to *Exmouth*; which he gave, together with the Mannor of *Wythecombe* aforeſaid, unto a younger Son; whoſe Daughter and Heir brought it to her Huſband, *Thomas Raymond* of *Chard*, whoſe Poſterity yet floriſhes in thoſe Parts, and had Iſſue *John Drake* of *Aſh*; who by *Amy* his Wife, Daughter of *Roger Grenvile* of *Stow* in *Cornwal*, the Anceſtor to the preſent Right Honorable *John* Earl of *Bath*, had Iſſue our Sir *Bernard Drake* of *Aſh* *Robert Drake* of *Wiſcombe* in the Pariſh of *Southlegh*, about three Miles from the Town of *Cullitон*, in the South-Eaſt Part of this County, and *Richard Drake* of *Surrey*.

Having thus deduc'd the Pedigree home to Sir *Bernard* himſelf, it may be thought time to conſider his Perſonal Accompliſhments. I find him to deſcend down to us, under a very honorable Character, That he was a Gentleman of rare and excellent Accompliſhments; and as well quallified for a Soldier as a Courtier: he was in great Favor with that illuſtrious Princeſs of immortal Memory, Queen *Elizabeth*; and of high eſteem in her Court.

A good Argument, That Sir *Bernard* was a Soldier, and a brave Man at Arms: For ſuch was the Prudence of that great Princeſs, that ſhe reſpected Men for their perſonal Worth; and they had moſt of her Grace, who could be moſt ſerviceable to her Crown and Dignity.

Whether encourag'd thereunto, from the greater Dangers of ſuch Adventures (the true Whetſtone of Valor, that makes it ſharp and keen) or from ſome other unknown Motive, I find Sir *Bernard* chiefly applied himſelf to Sea-ſervice: for thus doth Mr. *Purchaſe* teſtify of him (*e*), 'That Sir *Bernard Drake*, a *Devonſhire* Knight, came to *Newfound-Land* with a Commiſſion; and having divers good Ships under his Command, he took many *Portugal* Ships, and brought them into *England* as Prizes. And for his great Undertakings this way, he is ranked the 2d. among the moſt famous Sea Captains of our Country in his time (*f*); (than whom no Age before or ſince could boaſt of greater): to wit, Sir *Humphr Gilbert*, Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *John Hawkins*, &c.

(*e*) Pilgrim. v. 5. p. 1882, 1883.

(*f*) S. W. Pole in fam. Sold. of this County, MS.

In thoſe days the Crown of *England* had long and glorious Wars with *Spain*; when the Engliſh gave the haughty *Don* ſuch Knocks about the Ears, as made him ſtagger then, and go ſtooping ever ſince. At which time Sir *Bernard Drake* was very ſerviceable to his Country; and having been at Sea, in his return, he took a great *Portugal* Ship (*g*), which had for a long Seaſon been hovering up and down upon our Coaſt, and brought her into *Dartmouth*, a fine Harbor, lying within the Mouth of the River *Dart* in this County: which Action, how brave ſoever it might be, proved fatal to himſelf, and many other Perſons of Quality; as hereafter ſhall be farther ſhewn.

(*g*) Iza. Mem. p. 138.

About this time it was, that there fell out a Contraſt between Sir *Bernard* (*h*), and the immortal, Sir *Francis Drake*; chiefly occaſioned by Sir *Francis*, his aſſuming Sir *Bernard*'s Coat of Arms, not being able to make out his deſcent from his Family; a matter in thoſe days, when the Court of Honor was in more Honor, not ſo eaſily digeſted. The Feud hereupon encreaſed to that degree, that Sir *Bernard*, being a Perſon of a high Spirit, gave Sir *Francis* a Box on the Ear; and that within the Verge of the Court. For which Offence he incurr'd Her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure; and moſt probably, it prov'd the occaſion of the Queen's beſtowing upon Sir *Francis Drake*, a new Coat of everlaſting Honor, to himſelf and Poſterity for ever; which hath relation to that glorious Action of his, the Circumnavigating the World: which is thus Emblazon'd by *Guillim*,

(*h*) This Kelat. I had from Sir *John Drake*, of Trill, Kt. and Baronet, my hon. Godfather

(*i*) Herald. p. 117 Lond. Edit. 1638.

Diamond a Feſs wavy between the two Pole-Stars Artick and Antartick Pearl; as before.

And what is more, his Creſt is, *A Ship on a Globe under Ruff* (*k*), *held by a Cable Rope, with a Hand out of the Cloud's*; *in the Rigging whereof, is hung up by the Heels, a Wivern Gul.* (*l*), Sir *Bernard*'s Arms; but in no great Honor, we may think, to that Knight, though ſo deſign'd to Sir *Francis*. Unto all which, Sir *Bernard* boldly replied, *That though Her Majeſty could give him a Nobler, yet ſhe could not give an Antienter Coat than his*

(*k*) S. W. Pole's deſc. of Dev. in the Cat. of Arms. MS.

(*l*) My Author's S. *John Drake* above mention'd.

All this notwithſtanding, Sir *Bernard* return'd at length into Her Majeſty's Favor; who revolving in her Royal Breaſt, the many good Services that he had alſo done her, ſhe was pleaſed to conſer upon him the Honor of Knighthood (which ſhe was very careful not to beſtow unworthily) in the 27th Year of her Reign, 1585 (*m*).

(*m*) S. W. Pole's deſc. of Devon, in Kts. under Q. *Eliz.*

Having thus brought this Gentleman ſo far, through ſeveral Scenes of his Life, and meeting no more of his heroick Actions upon the File of Time, we ſhall haſten on to his Death, which was thus occaſioned.

Sir *Bernard*, as was ſaid, having taken a *Portugal* Ship, and brought her into one of our Weſtern Ports, the Seamen that were therein were ſent to the Priſon adjoyning to the Caſtle of *Exeter*. At the next Aſſizes held at the Caſtle there, about the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Priſoners of the County were brought to be arraign'd, before Serjeant *Flowerby*, one of the Judges appointed for this Weſtern Circuit at that time, ſuddainly there aroſe ſuch a noiſom ſmell from the Bar, that a great number of the People there preſent, were therewith infected; whereof, in a ſhort time after, died the ſaid Judg, Sir *John Chicheſter*, Sir *Arthur Baſſet*, and Sir *Bernard Drake*, Knights, and Juſtices of the Peace, then ſetting on

the Bench; and eleven of the Jury Impanneled, the twelfth Man only eſcaping; with di-
(n) Iz. Loc. quo prius. vers other Perſons (n).

If we would know the natural Ground of this ſo ſuddain Contagion, my Lord *Bacon*
(o) Nat. Hiſt. Cent. 10. Numb. 914, 915. ſeems to give the moſt probable Account thereof (o), 'The moſt pernicious Infection, ſaith
that great Philoſopher, 'next the Plague, is the ſmell of the Goal, when Priſoners have been
'long, & cloſe, and naſtily kept; whereof we have had in our time Experience twice or thrice,
'when both the Judges that ſate upon the Goal, and Numbers of thoſe that attended the
'Buſineſs, ſickned upon it, and died. Out of queſtion, moſt dangerous is the ſmell of
'Man's Fleſh or Sweat putrified; for, ſaith he, they are not thoſe ſtinks which the No-
'ſtrils ſtraight abhor and expel, that are moſt pernicious; but ſuch Airs as have ſome ſimili-
'tude with Man's Body, and ſo inſinuate themſelves, and betray the Spirits. Thus
he.

Sir Bernard, it ſeems, had ſtrength enough to recover Home to his Houſe at *Aſh*, but not enough to overcome the Diſeaſe; for he died thereof ſoon after, and was buried in his Church of *Musbury*, *A.* 1585. in an Iſle of which, are ſeveral Monuments, but, I think, no Epitaphs; his Effigy is there in Statue.

If any ſhould repute this Gentleman unworthy the Honor of a place in the Rank of Heroes, for that he is ſaid greatly to have exhauſted his Eſtate, that may chance to prove, that he is moſt deſerving thereof; that is, if he nobly Expended what he did (as 'tis moſt probable) for the honor and ſafety of his Country; in the diſcovery of foreign Regions, and ſuch other vertuous Achievements, as purchaſe Glory and Renown: For there is, undoubtedly, more of the Hero often ſeen in a noble expending, than in a niggardly getting, or keeping an Eſtate; little narrow Souls may be able to get Eſtates, but they are the wiſe and generous, that know, and dare, rightly to lay them out.

Should the Curioſity of any, lead them farther to enquire, what became of the Poſterity of this Gentleman, they may pleaſe to know, That Sir *Bernard Drake* (p) by *Gertrude* his
(p) S.W. Pole's deſc. of Dev. in Aſh. MS. Wife, Daughter of *Bartholomew Forteſcue*, of *Fillegh* near *South-Moulton* in this County, left Iſſue *John*, and others. *John*, by *Dorothy*, Daughter of *William Button*, of *Alton* in *Wilts*, left Iſſue Sir *John Drake* of *Aſh*, and *William Drake* of *Yardbiry*, in the Pariſh of *Culliton*, near adjoyning. Sir *John Drake*, Kt. by *Elenor* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of the Lord *Boteler* of *Bramfeild*, had Iſſue Sir *John Drake*, Knighted by K. *Char.* 2d, and after that, by the ſame King, made a Baronet. Which Sir *John Drake*, Knight and Baronet, married, firſt *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *John Young* of *Culliton*, *Kt.* by whom he had Iſſue *John*, *Walter*, and *Elizabeth*; ſecondly he married *Dewnes*, youngeſt Daughter of Sir *Richard Strode* of *Newnham*, near *Plymouth* in this County, *Kt.* and had Iſſue *Bernard*, *George*, and *William*.

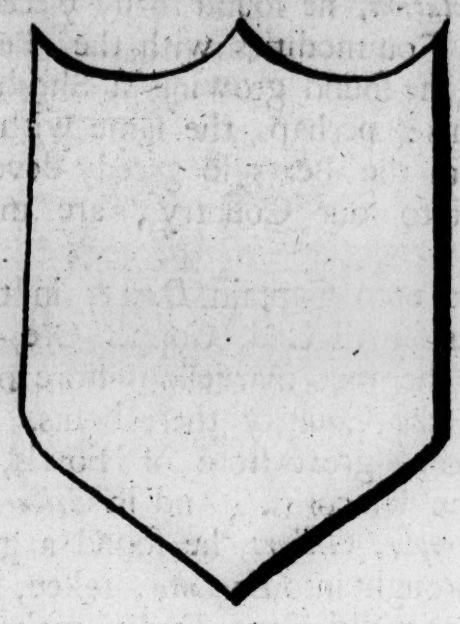
Sir *John Drake* of *Aſh*, Baronet, died, (as did his ſecond Brother, *Walter*, before him) unmarried. But though he did not live to build up his Family, he did his Houſe; for *Aſh* being burnt and demoliſhed in the times of our late Civil Wars, lay long in Ruins, his Father, Sir *John*, having made his Abode at *Trill*, about a Mile diſtant from, in the Pariſh of *Axminſter*, until it fell into this Gentleman's Poſſeſſion; who being a ſober, ſerious, and prudent Perſon, ſat about the re-building of it; enlarged and beautified it to a greater Perfection than it was of before; encloſed a ſmall Park adjoyning to the Houſe with a good Wall; made Fiſh ponds, Walks, Gardens well furniſhed with great variety of choice Fruits, *&c.* ſo that now it may vye, for Beauty and Delight, with moſt other Seats in thoſe Parts.

During which time, Sir *John* for a while, choſe to live beneath (for he ſojourn'd at a Tenant's Houſe near by) that he might at laſt live like himſelf. But ſee the Fate of all worldly Felicity! He no ſooner was come to Inhabit in this ſweet and pleaſant Place, which with ſo much Care and Coſt he had finiſhed, and began to live, but he preſently died.

Some while before his Death, his next Brother, who was the eldeſt by the ſecond Venture, having very highly diſoblig'd him, by an indigeſtable Extravagance, Sir *John* cut off the Entail of his Eſtate, with deſign to ſettle it upon his youngeſt Brother, *William*, a very hopeful young Gentleman, then a Scholar and Maſter of Arts of *C. C. C.* in *Oxford*; but before he had fully finiſhed it to his mind, he departed this Life; whereupon, the whole Eſtate fell to his only Siſter, *Elizabeth*; who being of the whole Blood with her Brother, Sir *John*, became his Heir at Law. So that the Inheritance was entirely in that Lady, freely to diſpoſe of, where ſhe pleaſed; yet, to her immortal Honor be it here Recorded, ſuch was her Generoſity, ſhe ſettled it all, to a very inconſiderable Share reſerved to her own Uſe as her Brother, Sir *John* had intended it, upon the preſent Sir *William Drake*, who was Knighted by K. *Jam.* 2. and upon the death of his Brother, Sir *Bernard* (*George* the other Brother being dead ſome Years before) became a Baronet alſo, a very worthy obliging, and hoſpitable Gentleman; who married *Judith*, Daughter and Co-heir of ... *Evelegh* of *Tallaton*, near *Ottery* St. *Mary*, Eſq; by whom he hath Iſſue; which God proſper.

Arm

C.



Arms —

Flor. A. D. 1586.
R. R. Eliz.

DAVIES

CAPTAIN *John*, was a Native of this County; and, as we are expreſly told (*a*), born at *Sandridge*, in the Pariſh of *Stoke-Gabriel*; a very healthy and pleaſant Seat it is, lifted up on a ſmall Hill, or Aſcent, on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Dart*, (which compaſſeth near three Parts thereof) in its way to *Dartmouth*; from which it ſtands, by Water, not two Miles, by Land, near four.

(*a*) Mr. Weſtcot deſc. of Devon in Sandr.

This Place in antient times had Lords called after its own Name (*b*). *Stephen de Sandridge* held here three parts of a Knight's Fee of the Biſhop of *Exeter*, ſo far back as K. *Hen.* 2d's time; *Martin de Sandridge* held the ſame, *A.* 27 K. *Hen.* 3. *William de Sandridge* 24 K. *E.* 1. *Richard de Sandridge A.* 8. K. *E.* 2. and *Hen. de Sandridge A.* 19 K. *E.* 3. a run of near 200 Years.

(*b*) Sir. W. Pole's Deſc. of Devon in Sandr.

After this, it became the Inheritance of the antient and honorable Family of *Pomeroy*; and, moſt likely, at laſt, the Portion of a younger Son of *Berry* Caſtle, in the Pariſh of *Berry-Pomeroy*, about four Miles from: though afterwards it yielded a Stem for the ſupport of that antient and noble Houſe. For Sir *Henry de la Pomeray* of *Berry*, having no Heirs of his Body, ſettled his Lands upon Sir *Thomas Pomeray* of *Sandridge* aforeſaid; who had married *Joan*, Daughter of Sir *James Chidlegh*, Kt. by his Wife *Joan Pomeroy*, Siſter of the ſaid Sir *Henry*. *Sandridge* ſtill remains in this honorable Name; and is at this time the Dwelling of *Roger Pomeroy*, Eſq; the top-moſt Branch of this antient Stock.

'Here (to uſe my Author's words (*c*)) was born that excellent Pilot, and skilful Na-'vigator, and fortunate Diſcoverer of unknown Countries, Mr. *John Davies*: Though indeed he tells us nothing of his Quality, or the occaſion of his being born here; nor do I find that any of this Name did ever here inhabit. However, my Author, living at or near the ſame time with Captain *Davies*, had, I queſtion not, good Authority for what he aſſerted, and upon that I go.

(*c*) Weſtc. quo ſup.

Mr. *Davies* then, being born ſo near an excellent Sea-port Town, as is *Dartmouth*, had, to a natural Genius, a fair Opportunity, and a kind of an Invitation, to put himſelf early to Sea. Where, having the advantage of a good Maſter, to lay well the Foundation-principles, of that excellent and noble Art of Navigation in him, he ſo far improv'd by it, as to raiſe in time, an admirable Superſtructure of Skill and Knowledg thereon; by which he became the moſt expert Pilot, and one of the ableſt Navigators of his time.

The firſt memorable Action I find mentioned of him is (*d*), That *A.* 1585, he was furniſhed out of *Dartmouth* with two Barks, for the diſcovery of the North-Weſt Paſſage, beyond where *Frobiſher* went. He came into the heighth of 66, plied along the Coaſt, obſerved the probability of a Paſſage, and in the end of the Year returned.

(*d*) Purch. Pilg. V. 5. l. 3. c. 1. p. 463.

The Year following, *viz.* 1586 (*e*), he went on again, in the farther diſcovery thereof; and found a great Inlet between 55 and 56 of . . . . . Latitude, which gave him great hopes of a Paſſage; but it ſeems he found none, for he Traded a while with the People there, and ſo returned.

(*e*) Id. ib.

In the Year 1587 (*f*), Captain *Davies* made a third Voyage to thoſe places; followed his Courſe to the North, and North-Weſt, to the Latitude of 67 Degrees; having the Continent (which he called *America*) on the Weſt-ſide, and *Groenland* (which he named *Deſolation*) on the Eaſt. And going on the heighth of 86 Degrees, the Paſſage enlarged ſo, that he could not ſee the Weſtern Shoar. Thus he continued in the Latitude of 73 Degrees, in a great Sea, (free from Ice) of an immeaſurable depth; but by reaſon of the departure

(*f*) Id. ib. p. 463, 464.

of two Ships which were in company with him, which he had left at a certain place a Fiſhing, he returned Home. However, this Paſſage preſerveth his Name and Memory, as the firſt Diſcoverer thereof; and is called, *Fretrum Davies*, or *Davies's Straights*, unto this day.

During his ſtay at *Cape-Deſolation*, he found many pieces of Fur and Wool, like unto Beaver (*g*) and exchanged Commodities with the People of that Country. Upon the Rocks, and in the Moſs, he found growing a Shrub, whoſe Fruit was very ſweet, full of red Juice like Currants; perhaps the ſame with the *New-England* Cranberry, or Bear-berry; ſo called, from the Bears ſo greedy devouring of them: with which, as a great Dainty brought into our Country, are made Tarts, grateful to our Pallates.

(*g*) Pref. to Sir John Narbrough's Voyages, p. 17.

The Natives often repaired unto Captain *Davies* in their Canows; bringing with them Stags Skins, white Hares, ſmall Cod, Copper Ore, *&c.* In his return out of the *Fretum*, called by his Name, he met marvellous ſtore of Sea Fowl, and Fiſh called Cod, Whales, *&c* And in the Country thereabouts, he obſerved Woods of Pine, Spruce, Elder, Yew, Birch, *&c*, great ſtore of Fowls, as Geaſe, Ducks, Partridge, Pheaſants, Jays, *&c.* alſo ſome Unicorns. And in *Gilbert's Sound*, ſo called from our famous Country-man, Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, he found a great quantity of that Ore, (*h*) which Sir *Martin Forbiſher* brought into *England*; taken, by the *London* Gold-ſmiths, for Gold. And many other diſcoveries did Capt. *Davies* make, both of unknown Countries, and the rare Works of Nature.

(*h*) Suppl. to Sir John Narb. N. E. Voyages, p. 191.

He was alſo the firſt Pilot that conducted the Zealanders to the *Eaſt-Indies*; they departed from *Middleburgh* in *March*, 1598, and in *June*, 1599, came to *Sumatra*; where he, and ſome two or three Engliſh men more, had hard Meaſure ſhewed them by the Zealanders: the particular Inſtances thereof, are not mentioned by my Author. The whole Journal of this Voyage, with a ſecond, made with Sir *Edward Mychelborn*, how many Countries and Iſlands, not known to us, but by Name before, were diſcovered, and Trade ſettled, is ſet forth at large, in a delightful Diſcourſe, dedicated to *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*; to be ſeen, I ſuppoſe, in *Hackluyt's* Voyages, to which I refer the Curious.

This great Navigator made no leſs than five Voyages to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and returned home ſafe again: an Inſtance of a wonderful Providence; and an Argument, that the very ſame Lord, who is the God of the EARTH, is the God of the SEAS; although his Providence is Wonderful in the Deep more Ordinarily, than upon the Land or Earth.

There is a Rutter, or brief Directions for Sailing into the *Eaſt-Indies*, digeſted into a plain Method by this ſame Perſon, *John Davies* of *Lime-Houſe* (as he is called) which, he ſays, was written upon Experiment of his five Voyages thither and home again.

When, or where, this eminent Perſon died, I do not find; and ſo can give no Account of his Interment, or Funeral Monument; but ſuppoſe ſome of his Poſterity are ſtill living, in good Faſhion, in or near *Deptford* in *Kent*: For I find he was honorably married unto *Faith*, Daughter of Sir *John Fulford*, of *Fulford* in this County, Kt, by *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Lord *Bourchier* Earl of *Bath*, by whom he might have Iſſue (*i*).

(*i*) Weſtc Ped. MS.

Arms

D.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1590.
R. R. Elizab.

Ermin a Lion paſſant Gul.

Creſt. On a Torſe Ermin and Gules a Buſs's Head Eraz'd Sab. in his Mouth three Wheaten Ears Or. [*]

[*] M. Weſtcot. Pedig. in Drew, of Drew's-Cliffe, Mſ.

DREW

EDWARD, Serjeant at Law, and Recorder of *London*, was born, very probably, at *Sharpham*; a pleaſant Seat in the Pariſh of *Aſhprington*, about a Mile and half below the Town of *Totnes* in this County. It ſtands upon an Aſcent, juſt over the River *Dart*, on the Weſt-ſide thereof, in its way to *Dartmouth*; where it diſimbogues it ſelf into the Ocean, about five Miles from, to the South. It hath alſo a fair Proſpect of this River, up to the Town of *Totnes*, by which it is well near Semi-inſulated; whoſe daily Flux and Reflux, ſtordeth, in the Seaſon, the choiceſt Fiſh and Fowl of various kinds, both for Recreation nd Hoſpitality; of which there was no want in the laſt Poſſeſſor's time, *Henry Blackhaller*, ſq; a Juſtice of Peace of this County: an honeſt and friendly Gentleman, who lately Inhaited there. This was formerly the Dwelling of *Robert Winard*, in King *Henry* the 4th's me; which had Iſſue *Anne*, Wife of *Robert French*; they had Iſſue *Amy*, ſecond Wife *John Prideaux* of *Addiſton*, near *Modbiry*; which had Iſſue *Joan*, married unto *William rew*; and *Elizabeth*, unto *William Somaiſter* of *Nether-Ex.* This fell unto the Portion *Joan*, from whom deſcended *Edward Drew*, Eſquire, Serjeant at Law uuto Queen *Elizath*: Thus Sir *William Pole* (*a*). Here was the continued Abode of this worſhipful Faily for divers Generations following; although from whence it did immediately proceed, hen it came hither firſt, I can't determin. 'Tis not improbable, but it was from *Modry*, not far off, where this Name floriſhed, *Anno* 4 *Edward* 4th, now above two hundred nd thirty Years ſince, as may appear from a Deed, (the Copy whereof follows) in hich, *John Gamlin* and *Morſton*, and *Andrew Knight*, delivered over ſeveral Meſſuages the Burgh of [illegible] aforeſaid, which formerly did belong to *John de Lode* of *Dartmouth*, nd *John Drew* [illegible] deceaſed unto *Henry Drew*, Son of the ſaid *John Drew*, for s natural Life [illegible] Death, they were to remain in *John Rouſe* of *Edmerſton*, in e ſame Pariſh [illegible] Heirs, to this Intent; That they ſhould provide out of the ents of thoſe [illegible], a fit Chaplain, of honeſt and good Fame, to perform dine Service in a certain Chappel of the Holy Trinity, the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and *John* the Baptiſt, ſituate in the South part of the Pariſh Church of *Modbiry* aforeid, there to pray for the Souls of the ſaid *Henry Drew*, *Agnes*, *Alice*, and *Joan*, his e Wives; and for the Souls of *John Drew* and *Joan* his Wife, the Parents of the d *Henry*; and for the Souls of Sir *Richard Champernon* and *Katharine* his Wife, Sir *omas Carew* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, *Walter Regnel*, *Robert Hill*, Son of *Robert Hill* Judg, and many others; as may more fully appear from the Deed it ſelf.

(*a*) Deſc. of Dev. in Sharpham, Mſ.

(b) S. W. Pole's Chart, &c. p. 217.

‘ Sciant Univerſi, *&c.* Nos Johannem Gambon de Morſton & Andr. Knight, tradi
‘ diſſe Henrico Drew omnia Meſſuag. *&c.* in Burgo de Modbiry, que fuere Johannis de
‘ Lode nuper de Dartmouth, & Johannis Drew nuper de Modbiry defunct' patris pre
‘ dicti Henrici, Exceptis Terris, *&c.* Habenda predicto Henrico ad terminum vite &
‘ poſt deceſſum ejus remanere Johanni Rouſe, de Edmerſton, & Heredibus Maſculis ad
‘ conſtituendum & inveniendum, de Exitibus reditus Meſſuagiorum predict' totis
‘ temporibus futuris in perpetuum, quendam Capellanum idoneum honeſte & bone
‘ fame, in quadam Aula S. Trinit. B. Marie Virg. & S. Johannis Bapt. in auſtrali
‘ parte Eccleſie parochialis de Modbiry predict' divina Servicia, prout decet competi
‘ & opportunum fuerit, dicenda & celebranda pro Animabus dicti Hen. Drew, Agne
‘ tis, Alicie & Joanne, nuper Uxorum ſuarum; Johannis Drew & Joanne Uxoris ejus
‘ Parentum ejuſdem Henrici, Richardi Champernon Militis. Katherine Uxoris ejus
‘ Rich. Champernon, & Elizab. Uxoris ejus, filie Walt. Regnel, Thome Carew Mili
‘ tis, & Eliz. Uxoris ejus, Walteri Regnel, Wale. Hallewil, Roberti Hill, filii Robert
‘ Hill quondam Juſticiarii Domini Regis & Margar. Uxoris ejus, filie D. Rich. Cham
‘ pernon Mil. Johannis Fouhel & Joanne Uxoris ejus, Will. Fouhel & Alinore Uxoris
‘ ejus, Johannis Munk de Potheridge, Johannis Forteſcue de Wimpſton, Johannis
‘ Gambon de Morſton, Johannis Bernhouſe, Johannis Forteſcue de Wood, Johannis
‘ Dennis de Orlegh, Rich. Strode, Johannis Rouſe de Edmerſton & Iſabel. Uxor ejus
‘ Joh. Wood de Hareſton & Cecil. Uxor' ejus, Will. Rowe & Willielme Uxoris ejus
‘ Agnetis Burhed, Andr. King, Joh. Lode, & Joan. Uxoris ejus. & pro animabus om
‘ nium fidelium, defunctorum, & Benefactorum illorum qui aliquam Elemoſynam, in
‘ crementum, *&c.* ad premiſſa dare, *&c.* Et ſi dictus Johannes Rous obiit ſine He
‘ redibus Maſculis, aliter non, tunc omnia predicta remanebunt Johanni Forteſcue d
‘ Wimſton & Hered. Maſculis, & ſic Johanni Munck, & ſic Johanni Bernhouſe & ſi
‘ Johanni Forteſcue de Wood, & ſic Richardo Strode de Newnham, & ſic Willielm
‘ Fouhel. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic Scripto tripartito nos predicti Joh. Gambo
‘ & Andreas Knight, Sigilla noſtra appoſuimus; ac iiſdem ſcriptis prefati Henrici Drew
‘ Johannes Rous, Johannes Forteſcue, Walt. Regnel, Walt. Hallewel, Joh. Munck
‘ Johannes Bernhouſe, Johannes Forteſcue de VVood, Richardus Strode de Newnham
‘ & VVillielmus Fouhel, ſigilla ſua appoſuere, hiis Teſtibus, VVill. Courtenay, Joh
‘ Champernon de Beer-Ferrers, Philippo Courtenay, Hen. Pomeroy, VValt. Raleigh
‘ Joh. Gibbis, Thoma Budokeſhide & aliis. Dat. proxime poſt teſtum S. Georgii Mar
‘ tyris Anno R. R. Edw. 4. 4*to*, A. D. 1464.

Now, if it ſhould be granted (what I acknowledg is not proved) that this Famil
of *Drew*, came from *Modbiry*, the Queſtion will recur upon us, From whence it ſhoul
firſt come thither? Very likely this was a younger Branch of that Stock, which
long floriſhed at their antient Seats, called *Drew's Clyffe*, in the Pariſh of . . . . . .
and *Hayne*, in that of *Newton* St. *Sires*, near *Crediton* in this County; of which I hav
met with this Account (*c*), That *William Drew* of *Drew's-Clyffe*, married *Joan*, Daugh
ter and Heir of *Matthew Worsford*, and had Iſſue *Thomas*, who had Iſſue *Richard*, who
had Iſſue *Richard* and *Joan*. *Richard Drew* of *Drew's Clyffe* and of *Hayn*, Eſq; by *Mau*
his VVife, Daughter and Heir of *John Farr* of *Aſhburton*, in *Devon*, had Iſſue *Edward*
who by *Anne* his VVife, Daughter of *John Crocker* of *Lineham*, Eſq; had Iſſue *Edmund*
who married the Daughter of *Gibbs* of *Devon*, and had Iſſue one ſole Daughter and
Heir, *Mary*, firſt married to *Walter Northcot*, Son and Heir of *John Northcot* of *Cre
diton*, Gent. by whom ſhe had Iſſue *Elizabeth*, firſt married to *George Tard* of *Church
ton-Ferrers*, Eſq; (from whom is the gentile Family of that Name now Inhabiting there)
and ſecondly ſhe was married to *Dr. Barnabas Potter*, then Vicar of *Dean-Prior* in this
County, and afterward Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*, a pious and learned Divine; ſecondly
Mary, the Daughter and Heir of *Edmund Drew* aforeſaid, became the VVife of Sir *Ed
ward Giles* of *Bowdon* near *Totnes*, *Kt.* Siſs

(c) M. Weſtcot. Ped. in Drew, Mſ.

There was a Family of this Name, which floriſhed at *Trebit* in the Pariſh of *Ken*
(*d*), four Miles to the South of *Exeter*, and at St. *Leonard's* in that City; but
that I find, was a younger Brother of *Sharpham-Houſe*; which, by the Profeſſion of
the Law, and a Match with one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Crunys* of *Crunys-
Morchard*, proſpered well in thoſe Places. *John Drew* of St. *Leonard's*, Eſq; by *Ag
nes* his VVife, Daughter to *Watkyn York* of the County of *Devon*, had Iſſue twenty
Children; but I think all ſince expired without Iſſue Male.

(d) Id. ib.

'Tis poſſible to carry this Family higher yet, even up to *Drogo de Teign*; from whom
is denominated a famous Pariſh in this County, called at this day, *Drew's-Teignton*, *q.* the
Town of *Drew* ſtanding nigh the River *Teign*. Here lived *Drogo de Teign* (*e*) in King
Hen. 2d's days (within an hundred Years after the Conqueſt) which Name we now call
Drew (as *Dugdal* tells us (*f*)); from whence might proceed the Stirp, which remained
ſtill in great Reputation in this County.

(e) S. W. Pole's deſcr. of Devon, in Drew's-Teign, Mſ.

(f) Antiq. of Warw. p. 609. *a.*

Having

Having given this Account of the Family, proceed we next to that great Ornament thereof, the Serjeant, *Edward Drew*, who, born at *Sharpham*, was brought up in that Learning which might quallify him for any ingenuous Employment. Having ſpent ſome time in the Univerſity, he came to a Reſolution, that the Laws of our Country ſhould be both his Study and Profeſſion; which, as one notes (*g*), is the natural Inclination of our Natives. 'They, ſays he, of this County, ſeem innated with a Genius to 'ſtudy Law; there being no other in *England*, *Norfolk* excepted, that affordeth ſo ma-'ny, who by the Practice thereof, have raiſed ſuch great Eſtates. For the better promoting of which Study, Mr. *Drew* aforeſaid, entered himſelf a Member of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*: where following his Buſineſs well, he became an eminent Counſellor. After that, in the 26th of Queen *Elizabeth*, 1584, he was choſen Lent Reader of his Houſe; at what time he was *Recordator Civitatis London* (*h*), Recorder of the City of *London*. Whether before or after this, I am not certain, becauſe Authors are not well agreed herein, he was alſo Recorder of the City of *Exon* in his own Country. Mr. *Izaac*, late Chamberlain thereof, tells us (*i*), 'That *Edward Drew*, Serjeant at 'Law, was made Recorder of *Exeter*, *Anno* 34 *Eliz.* 1592; and that afterward, be-'ing choſen Recorder of *London*, he then ſurrendred this Office. That he was Recorder of both is plain, to determin of which he was firſt, is not very material, and therefore I ſhall let it paſs.

(*g*) Ful. Worth. in Dev. p. 257.

(*h*) Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 166.

(*i*) Mem. part 1. p. 50.

About five Years after, his ſolemn Reading in the Houſe, was Mr. *Drew*, with *Thomas Harris* of the *Middle-Temple*, and *John Glanvil* of *Lincolns-Inn*, his Countrymen, called to the Degree of Serjeant at Law (*k*); and in the 38th of the ſame Reign, he was made the Queen's Serjeant: beyond which, I do not meet with any other Preferments that he had. Of which three Serjeants before-mentioned, it was commonly reported in their days, altho' now not known how to appropriate it reſpectively, That (*l*)

(*k*) Chron. Ser. p. 99.

(*l*) Ful. Worth. in Dev. quo ſup.

One { Gained / Spent / Gave } as much as the other Two.

That Serjeant *Drew* was on the getting ſide, may be collected from the many good Purchaſes which he made, in *Combe-Ralegh*, *Broad-Hembery*, *Broad-Cliſt*, and elſewhere (*m*); altho for the perfecting of them, he parted with *Sharpham* (which at that time had large Demeſnes belonging to it) unto *John Giles* of *Bowdon* near adjoyning, Eſquire. The Serjeant took up his Reſidence at *Killerton*; a pleaſant Seat in the Pariſh of *Broad-Cliſt* aforeſaid: which his Son, Sir *Thomas*, ſold unto Sir *Arthur Ackland*; and it is now the Dwelling of Sir *Hugh Ackland*, Baronet By . . . . . his Wife, Daughter of . . . . *Fitz Williams* (*n*), the Serjeant left Iſſue Sir *Thomas Drew*, a very eminent Gentleman in his time, Knighted by King *Jam.* 1ſt, at his Coronation here in *England*. In the 10th Year of King *Charles* 1ſt, 1634, he was High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon*; as his Grandſon, and Nameſake, now living, was, *Anno* 4th King *Jam.* ſecond. Which Sir *Thomas* having built a fair Houſe in the Pariſh of *Broad-Hembery* aforeſaid, ſettled himſelf and his Family there, which he left to his Poſterity; and it is now the Dwelling of *Thomas Drew*, Eſquire, aforeſaid, a Juſtice of Peace, and one of the Knights for this County, in the preſent Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, 1699. A worthy, honeſt, and diſcreet Gentleman. He is a Recruit in the room of that honorable and courteous Perſon, Collonel *Courtenay* of *Powderham* Caſtle, lately deceaſed, who had ſerved his Country in that Capacity, with Honor and Faithfulneſs, divers Parliaments.

(*m*) Riſd. deſcr. of Dev. ib. Mſ.

(*n*) Id. ib. in Broad-Hemb. Mſ.

Serjeant *Drew*, having lived to a conſiderable Age, yielded up his Soul into the Hands of God, at his Houſe at *Killerton* aforeſaid; of whom is this honorable Character given (*o*), 'That his Soundneſs for Council, Knowledg in the Laws, and 'Uprightneſs in Judgment, won him a general Love and Reſpect. He died *A. D.* 1622. and was Interr'd in the Pariſh Church of *Broad-Cliſt* aforeſaid; where a ſumptuous Monument is raiſed to his and his Wife's Memory, in the South-Iſle thereof, which takes up a conſiderable ſpace in it. They both lie ſide by ſide, cut in Stone, in their full Proportion; at whoſe Feet are their Children kneeling, in ſmall Figures, *viz*, Four Sons and Three Daughters, having a Desk between them. The Canopy is ſupported by ſeveral Pillars of Free-ſtone, finely painted; on the Edge of the Canopy is this Inſcription,

(*o*) Id. ib.

Illuſtri viro Ed. Drew, qui Reginæ
Elizab. Serviens erat ad Legem
Memoſynon.

En! Cubat hic Drūus, Legum Meritiſſimus Atlas:
Par tibi Ariſtides, Scævola parq; tibi.
Quo nemo integrior, nemo obſervantior Æqui
Judex, Aſtraeà Spes, Columenq; Dea.
Cujus Munda Manus, Mens Munda, immunis ab omni
Munere juſtitiam quod violare ſolet.
Hic Corpus recubat de ſummo donec Olympo
Cum Chriſto rediens Mens ea ſumat idem.

A. D. MDCXXII.

D.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1612. R. R. Jac. 1.

Argent two Pales wavy B. between nine Croſs-Croſlets Gul.

Dodderidge

SIR *John*, Knight, one of the Judges of the Honorable Court of *Kings-Bench*, was born in this County, *A. D.* 1555. but where, it is not ſo well agreed on. A certain Author tells us (*a*), he received his firſt Breath in the Pariſh of *South-Moulton*, in the North Parts of this Shire; and ſays, 'That he had deſerved Ill of that Town, 'if he had forgotten the chiefeſt Ornament thereof: For here, ſaith 'he, was born, that Reverend, and Learned in all Sciences, Sir *John Dodderidge*, Kt. Whom he makes to be of no illuſtrious Birth; for to him, he applieth that of the Poet, whoſe words he thought fit to put into the following Engliſh.

(*a*) Mr. Weſtcot. view of Devon, in South-Moult. Mſ.

Ingenuâ de Plebe virûm, nec Cenſus in illo:
Nobilitate ſuâ major; ſed vita, Fideſq;
Inculpata fuit———

His Wealth was not exceeding large,
Nor yet Pedigree of great fame;
But Life and Actions ſo upright,
That none could ever juſtly blame.

But from a ſurer Hand, I am informed (*b*), That Judg *Dodderidge* was born in the pleaſant Town of *Barnſtaple*; and that he was the Son of *Richard Dodderidge*, an eminent Merchant in, and a good Benefactor to, that Place, by *Joan Badcock*, of *South-Moulton* aforeſaid, his Wife; who brought him ſeveral Children.

(*b*) A near Relation of this Fam. gave me this Acc. thereof.

The Name, I find (*c*), is of antient ſtanding in this Province; for *Dodderidge*, in the Pariſh of *Crediton*, had long ſince Lords ſo called; which divided at length among Coheirs, came unto divers Hands.

(*c*) M. Riſd. Surv. of Dev. in Crediton, Mſ.

That

That our Judge *Dodderidge* was a Perſon of no mean Quality, appears from this, that he was entered a Sojourner (*a*) of *Exeter* College, in *Oxford*; which few, or none, ever are, but the Sons of Gentlemen: This hapned *A. D.* 1572, in the 17th Year of his Age. Four Years after which, he proceeded Batchelor of Arts, and having compleated it by Determination, he removed to the Middle-Temple at *London*; where he made great Proficiency in the Study of the Common-Law, and became a noted Counſellor.

[*a*] Ath. Oxon. v. 1. p. 442.

In the 45th of *Q. Elizabeth*, he was choſen Lent-Reader of that Houſe (*b*); and in the 1ſt of K. *James* 1. *Jan.* 20. 1603, he was called to the Degree of Serjeant at Law; and about that time alſo, was made Prince *Henry*'s Serjeant: but the Year following (*c*), he was diſcharged of his Serjeantſhip, by ſpecial Writ from the King; and this with no Diſparagement to the Worth or Merit of this eminent Perſon, it being often practiſed by the Kings and Queens of *England*, when they have had more than ordinary Occaſion for the Service, ſome other way, of any eminent Serjeants at Law, to exonerate them of this Office, *pro tempore*, as may be ſeen in *Dugdal* (*d*).

[*b*] Dugd. Orig. Juridic. p. 219.
[*c*] Joh. Doder. exoneratus à Gradu Survient. ad Legem 29 Oct. 2 Jac. 1. Dugd. Chron. Ser. p. 103.
[*d*] Orig. Jurid. p. 139, 140.

The Ground of Serjeant *Dodderidge*'s being diſcharged from this Office, at that time, as it ſeems, was this, that K. *Jam.* 1. had ſome extraordinary need for a Solicitor-General, unto which Office, as appears in his Epitaph, this Gentleman was ſomtime called; altho' not Recorded as ſuch by Sir *W. Dugd.* in his *Chronica Series*, under thoſe Years, where is *Chart Blanch.* Three Years after this, *viz. Jan.* 25. 1607 (*e*), was Serjeant *Dodderidge* conſtituted one of the King's Serjeants at Law: And on the 5th of *July* following (*f*), he received the Honor of Knighthood, from the King at *White-Hall.*

[*e*] Dugd. Chr. Ser. p. 103.
[*f*] S. W. Pole's Deſc. of Dev. in the Kts. under K. Ja. 1.

In the Year of our Lord 1612, and of *K. Jam.* 1. the 10th, was Sir *John Dodderidge*, appointed one of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* (*g*); in which honorable Poſt he continued for the ſpace of ſeventeen Years, that is, to the time of his Death; and that with as high and general a Reſpect, as any Perſon that ever filled that Place: *For he was a moſt excellent Juſticiary; whoſe Sincerity held the Ballance of Juſtice with ſo ſteady a Hand, that* (as one, who knew him, teſtifies of him (*h*)) *neither Love nor Lucre, Fear nor Flattery, could make it ſhake, or yield, the weight of a Grain.*

[*g*] Chron. Ser. p. 102.
[*h*] Weſtc. view of Devon. in South-Molton, Mſ.

In the ſame Year, wherein this reverend Perſon was conſtituted a Judg, he was actually created Maſter of Arts, in *Serjeants-Inn*, *London*, by the Vice-Chancellor, both the Proctors, and five others, of the Univerſity of *Oxford* (*i*); which Degree was conferred upon him, in Gratitude, for the great Service he had lately done for that Univerſity, in ſeveral Law Suits, depending between It, and the City of *Oxford.*

[*i*] Ath. Oxon. Quo Supra.

He was a very learned and well-read Gentleman, and that in moſt parts of Scholarſhip; for while he continued in *Exeter* College, he was a ſevere Student (*k*); and, by the help of a good Tutor, he became a noted Diſputant: So that by his happy Education, forwarded with excellent natural Parts, and continual Induſtry, he became ſo general a Scholar, that we may acquieſce in the Character one has given of him (*l*), *That 'tis hard to ſay, whether he was a better Artiſt, Divine, Common or Civil-Lawyer.* Among his other Studies, he was a great Lover and Searcher of Antiquities, and became Eminent for the Skill and Knowledg he had acquired therein, as I may ſhew more fully by and by. However, this honorable Perſon, was ſo taken up with the importunate Affairs of his more peculiar Profeſſion, *viz.* the Common Law, as that he could not be at leiſure to oblige the World (as otherwiſe he might and would have done) with his Labors in thoſe other Parts of Learning, which he was Maſter of. But in relation to his more peculiar Profeſſion, the Law, he Wrote and Publiſhed divers excellent Things; thus enumerated to my Hands (*m*).

[*k*] Id. ib. p. 443.
[*l*] Iz. Mem. of Exet. p. 152.
[*m*] Ath. Oxon. Loc. Quo Sup.

I. *The Lawyer's Light: Or, Due Direction for the Study of the Law.* London, *Printed* 1629, 4to.

II. *A Compleat Parſon: Or, A Deſcription of Advowſans and Church-Livings, delivered in ſeveral Readings, in an Inn of Chancery, called, New-Inn.* London, *Printed* 1602, 1603, 1630, 4to.

III. *The Hiſtory of the Antient and Modern Eſtate of the Principality of* Wales, *Dutchy of* Cornwal, *and Earldom of* Cheſter, *&c.* Lond. 1630, 4to.

IV. *The Engliſh Lawyer. A Treatiſe, deſcribing a Method for the managing of the Laws of this Land; and expreſſing the beſt Qualities requiſite in the Student, Practiſer, Judges,* &c. Lond. *Print.* A. 1631, 4to.

V. *Opinion touching the Antiquity, Power, Order, State, Manner, Perſons, and Proceedings, of the high Court of Parliament in* England; Publiſhed by his Nephew *John Dodderidge* Eſq: 1658, in 8*vo*; of which, more hereafter.

VI. *A Treatiſe of particular Eſtates*; Lond. A. 1677, 12*o*, Printed at the end of the 4th Edition of *William Noy*'s Book, called, *The Grounds and Maxims of the Laws.*

VII. *A true Repreſentation of forepaſſed Parliaments, to the view of the preſent Times and Poſterity.* This, my Author tells us (*n*), he ſaw in Manuſcript, in a thin *Folio*, in the Library of Dr. *Barlow*, late Biſhop of *Lincoln*. Whether it be Printed, or not, ſince, is uncertain.

[*n*] Id. ibid.

VIII. This Gentleman did alſo Peruſe and Enlarge a Book, intituled, *The Magazine of Honor. Lond.* Print. 1642, *8vo*; ſuppoſed to be the ſame, afterwards publiſhed under Judg *Dodderidge*'s Name, by this Title:

The Law of Nobility and Peerage. Wherein the Antiquities, Titles, Degrees, and Diſtinctions, concerning the Peers and Nobility of this Kingdom, are excellently ſet forth. *Lond.* Print. 1657, 1658, *8vo*.

IX. He moreover Reviſed and Fitted for the Preſs, by Correcting and Expunging divers Paſſages, in Mr. *John Hooker*, alias, *Vowel*, his Chorographical Deſcription of the County of *Devon*. To which is affixed, his Letter to Mr. *Palfeild* (I ſuppoſe ſome Stationer) wherein he recommended that Work to Publication; although not hitherto (for what reaſon I know not) expoſed to public view: The which Manuſcript, thus Corrected, I have ſeen in the Hands of *John Eaſtchurch* of *Wood*, in this County, Gentleman; where it ſtill remains.

What other things this reverend Perſon wrote, I no where find.

I ſhall therefore, from his Labors in this kind, deſcend unto his Family Concerns, his Marriage, Iſſue, and Eſtate.

As to the firſt; he had, ſucceſſively, no leſs than three Wives, his firſt was a Daughter of *Germin*; his ſecond Wife, was a Daughter of *Culme*, of *Canons-Leigh*, in this County, Eſq; a very antient and worſhipful Family; his third Wife, was *Dorothy*, the Daughter of Sir *Ames Bampfeild* of *North-Molton*, Kt. and the Relict of *Edward Hancock* of *Comb-Martin*, Eſq; ſaid to be Recorder of the City of *Exeter* (I ſuppoſe Deputy, he not being mentioned as ſuch by Mr. *Izaac* in his Catalogue (*o*)) and Clerk of the Aſſizes; a very ingenuous Gentleman, whoſe Reſidence was ſome time at *Mount-Radford*, near the City aforeſaid. In right of his laſt Wife, *Hancock*'s Widow, this became the Habitation of Judg *Dodderidge*, where he ſomtime lived very Hoſpitably, and ſuitable to his Character.

[*o*] Mem. of the City of Exon.

All the Iſſue I find he had, was one Son, by his laſt Wife, who ſurvived his Mother, but died before his Father, in the flower or bud of his Age; ſo that this reverend and learned Judg, left no Iſſue of his own, at the time of his Death, to tranſmit his Name to Poſterity.

As to his Eſtate, ſo far as it relates to this County, he purchaſed a fair Demeſne, in or near the Pariſh of *South-Molton*, called by the name of *Bremeridge* (as what heretofore was much ſubject to Brambles and Briers, though now of better quality); theſe were originally (as I am informed (*p*)) the Lands of *Ralegh*; from whom they came to the Lord *Martin*; thence to *Forteſcue*; at length to *Giffard* of *Brighlegh*, who ſold them to Judg *Dodderidge* aforeſaid: Where he built a very fair and gentile Houſe, about the Year of our Lord 1622; but having no Iſſue of his own, at the time of his death, he left it to his Brother, *Pentecoſt Dodderidge* of *Barnſtaple*, Merchant; from whom it deſcended to his Son *John Dodderidge*, of whom before, and more hereafter.

[*p*] A Mſ. Pedig. of the Family, ſent from an unknown Hand.

This reverend Judg, as was hinted before, was a Perſon of great Integrity, as may be inferred from that notable Expreſſion of his, for which he was famous, That, as Old as he was, he would go to *Tiburn*, on Foot, to ſee ſuch a Man Hanged, that ſhould profer Mony for a Place of that Nature. For certainly, thoſe, who Buy ſuch Offices by Wholeſale, muſt Sell Juſtice by Retail, to make themſelves Savers. He was commonly called, the Sleepy Judg, becauſe he would ſit on the Bench with his Eyes ſhut; which was only a poſture of Attention, to ſequeſter his Sight from diſtracting Objects, the better to liſten to what was alledged (*q*).

[*q*] Full. Worth. p. 257.

Having thus diſpatched theſe things, I ſhall now proceed to the Death and Funeral of this honorable and moſt worthy Perſon; for notwithſtanding all the Eſteem, Love, and Reſpect, by his great Learning, and uſeful Converſation, ſo juſtly acquired, he was ſummoned, by that Grim Serjeant, to ſurrender up his pious Soul into the Hands of Him that gave it; and he did it accordingly, with great chearfulneſs, at *Forſters*, near *Egham*, in *Surrey*, *September* the 13th, in the Year of our Lord 1628, near about the 73d Year of his Age.

Soon after which, his venerable Remains were carried thence, according to his deſire, unto the City of *Exeter*; where they are honorably depoſited, in the Cathedral Church, near the Lady *Mary*'s Chappel, *viz*, in the Ambulatory, before the Library Door; under a fair large Stone, on which is this Inſcription:

His

Hic ſitum eſt Johannis Dodderidge Militis & Judicis, quod fuit. Cujus Memoriæ proximum Hoc Monumentum poſitum & ſacratum eſt. Obiit xiii *die Sept. A. D.* 1628.

Underneath which words is this Motto:

Lex Norma Morum.

Then we have his Coat Armor, with the Mantling engraven on the ſame Stone; and underneath that, theſe words.

Beati Qui in Domino Moriunter.

Within the Library near by (formerly part of the Lady *Mary*'s Chappel), at the upper end thereof, is a very ſumptuous and noble Monument erected, to the Memory of this Judg *Dodderidge*, and his Lady; containing their Repreſentation at large, curiouſly cut in Alabaſter, under a ſtately Arch, ſupported with Marble Pillars, well polliſhed.

He lieth in his Scarlet Gown and Robes, with a Court-Roll in his Hand; ſhe in very rich Drapery, ſuitable to her Sex and Quality.

In Memory of both which Perſons, were diſtinct Epitaphs ſomtimes found; which being written with Letters of Gold, on Tables of Marble, Time hath well nigh waſhed away; but ſo perfectly as I find them, I ſhall here endeavor to tranſmit them to Poſterity.

To the Memory of Sir John Dodderidge, *Knight, who was firſt, Serjeant at Law to Prince* Henry; *afterwards, Solicitor General to King* James *of famous Memory; after that, Principal Serjeant at Law to the ſaid King* James; *and laſtly, was called, by him, to be one of the Judges of the honorable Court of* Kings-Bench; *whereof he remained a Judg the reſt of his Life, for the ſpace of ſeventeen Years. He departed this Life at* Forſters, *near* Egham, *in* Surrey, *the thirteenth day of* September, Anno Dom. 1628, *about the ſeventy third Year of his Age; and, as he deſired, was here Buried, the fourteenth of* October, *then next following.*

NUnC obiit DoDerIgUs IUDeX.

Learning, adieu, for Dodderidge *is gone*
To fix his Earthly to an Heavenly Throne.
Rich Urn of learned Duſt! Scarce can be found
More Worth inſhrin'd, within ſix Foot of Ground.

Then follow ſome Latin Verſes, which are ſo licked out by the Tongue of Time, that my Author could not tranſcribe them exactly in his time; much leſs can they be ſo now: However you may pleaſe to take them, as I find them.

Qui Themidis Sacræ Interpres, Juriſq; tot annos
Municipalis Apex, virum quem Magnus Jacobus
Equeſtri clavo ornavit, juſſitq; Tribunal
Aſcendere Juridicum, Populiſq; evolvere Lites
Ambiguas, dignâq; rependere Crimina Pœna
Explorata pari, Qui me gravitaſq; fideſq;
Juſticiaq; . . . . gerit Prudentia, tandem
Conceſſit Fatis. Cum poterit altera calum

Pars repetit, Pietaſq; jubet fraternia . . . .
Corporis Exuvias requieſcere Mauſolæo.

Quoto Ætatis? Quoto Salutis deceſſit.
Chronogramma.

En! ipſe letho Extinguitur

DoDerIgIUs IUDeX CarUs.

[r] Mr. Weſtc. view of Devon. in Exet. Mſ.

The Inſcriptions to the Memory of his Lady, were theſe (*r*):

Hic jacet Domina Dorothea Uxor
Johannis Doderidge Militis;
Unius Juſticiariorum Domini Regis
ad Placita coram Rege Tenenda Aſ-
ſignati; & Filia Amiſii Bamp-
feild Militis. Quæ Obiit
primo Martii, A. D.
1614.

Mortua jam Statua eſt, Illuſtris Fœmina vivens
Viva Typus veræ, quæ Pietatis erat.
Hanc igitur Pietas terræ deplorat ademptam;
Huic Pietas Cæli Regna tenenda dedit.

To which is added,

Apoſtrophe ad Spectatorem.

Mens mea quam gremio, Corpus Conceperat annos
Binos terdenos, Filia parta Deo eſt.
Mors Lucina fuit, Lucem dedit illa fruendam
Cæli quo primæ luceo Stella notæ.

As when a curious Clock is out of Frame,
A Work-man all in pieces takes the ſame;
And mending what amiſs is to be found,
The ſame rejoyns, and makes it true and ſound:
So God this Lady into two parts took,
Too ſoon her Soul her Mortal Courſe forſook;
But, by His Might, at length her Body ſound,
Shall riſe, rejoyn'd unto her Soul, encrown'd.
'Till then, they reſt, in Earth and Heaven ſunder'd,
At which conjoyn'd, all ſuch as knew them wonder'd.

His Matri Charæ Cor Gnati triſte parentat,
Mortem ejus celebrans quâ ſibi vita data eſt.

This Reverend and Learned Gentleman, leaving no Iſſue of his own, his Brother, and then next, his Brother's Son, ſuceeded in his Eſtate, *John Dodderidge*, Eſquire, of whom I ſaid I would ſpeak more largely; and here I ſhall endeavor to abſolve my Promiſe.

This Gentleman was alſo a Native of the County of *Devon*, born in the clean and neat Town of *Barnſtaple* aforeſaid, *Novemb.* 11th, 1610. He was the Son of *Pentecoſt Doddridge*, (a ſufficient Merchant of that Place) by *Elizabeth* his VVife, the Daughter of one Mr. *Weſtcombe*, Merchant

He was bred to the Law, which he made his Profeſſion; and grew very eminent for his Learning and Knowledg therein: For which reaſon, he was choſen Recorder of the antient Corporation of *Barnſtaple* aforeſaid, the Place of his Nativity; and was alſo its Repreſentative in Parliament. In matters of which kind, he was excellently Skilled, as he was in other parts of Learning alſo, eſpecially in Antiquities.

In

In the Year 1658, he publiſhed a little Book, in 8*vo*, numbred before among his Uncle the Judg's VVorks, thus entituled :

Opinion touching the Antiquity, Power, Order, State, Manner, Perſons, and Proceedings, of the high Court of Parliament of England.

Together with which, are publiſhed alſo,

The Opinions of Arthur Aggard, Joſeph Holland, Francis Tate, *and* VVilliam Cambden.

VVho (by a late Author (*ſ*)) are ſaid to have been all eminent Antiquaries and Hiſtorians. [*ſ*] Ath. Oxon. V. 1.

And having mentioned Mr. *Joſeph Holland*, a Devonian alſo (*t*), not being furniſhed with ſufficient Memoirs to inſert him into his proper place, in this VVork, I ſhall crave leave here, for to Record the Character I find given of him, before I go farther. [*t*] Ibid. p. 444.

He was Educated in the Study of the Common Law, in one of the Temples, and became Learned therein ; as alſo in ſeveral other Curious and Polite ſorts of Literature.

Being much delighted with thoſe kind of Studies, he became an excellent Herald, Genealogiſt, and Antiquary ; as ſeveral Things of his Writing, now in the College of Arms, commonly called, the Heralds Office, do teſtify Among which, is a very long Roll of Parchment, containing the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of *Devon*, before, and to his time, ſaid to be made *Anno* 1585.

I have a Manuſcript, called a Collection, containing the Arms and Names of the Gentlemen, at this preſent remaining in the County of *Devon*, in about ten Sheets, in *Quarto*, ſubſcribed, *Joſeph Holland*, 1580.

There goes alſo, from Hand to Hand, a *Folio* Manuſcript, of his Collection, containing the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of *Devonſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, and *Cornwal* (*u*). [*u*] Ath. Oxon. Quo Sup.

But to return to Mr. *Dodderidge* ; he was thrice married, firſt unto *Jane*, Daughter of *Hele* of *South-Hele*, in this County. Secondly, unto *Martha*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Dacus* of *Hereford*, Knight. Thirdly, unto *Judith*, Daughter of *Robert* (another ſays *John*) *Gourdon* of *Aſhington-Hall*, in *Suffolk*, Eſquire (who afterward became the VVife of *John Gould* of *Clapham*, in the County of *Surrey*, a Native likewiſe of this Province, being born at *Hays*, in the Pariſh of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, near *Exon*) This laſt Marriage of Mr. *Dodderidge* was ſolemnized, *Octob.* 8. 1657.

He had a Son named *John*, who died Young, and was Buried in the Church of *Barnſtaple*, *Anno* 1653 ; but at his death left no ſurviving Iſſue. He was a good Benefactor to his Houſe at *Bremeridge*, and made ſome Addition to it ; which at his death, together with his other Eſtate, fell among his three Siſters, thus diſpoſed of in Marriage : *Mary* unto *John Martin* of *Exon*, Merchant ; *Dorothy*, firſt unto *John Clarke* of *Exon*, Merchant, and ſecondly, unto *John Lovering* of *Barnſtaple*, Merchant ; and *Elizabeth Dodderidge* unto *Richard Croſſing* of *Exon*, Merchant, whoſe youngeſt Daughter, *Sarah Croſſing*, married unto *John Blundel* of *Tiverton*, Eſq; brought *Brimeridge* unto that Name and Family, in which it now continues, *viz.* in *Philip Blundel* Eſq; a Minor of about thirteen Years of Age, as was ſaid before (*x*). [*x*] Pag. 99.

This worthy and eminent Perſon, *John Dodderidge* aforeſaid, died *An.* 166--- and was buried the 22d day of *March*, at *Cheſhunt*, in the County of *Hereford*.

D.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1614.
R. R. Jac. 1.

Vert a Stags-head Caboſſed Argent.

DOVVNE

(a) Mr. Weſtc. Pedig. of Devon. Gent. in Jewel.

JOHN, Batchelor of Divinity, was born at *Holdſworthy*, an eminent Market Town, in the North-Weſt Parts of this County. He was the Son of *John Downe*, of that Place (*a*), by *Joan* his Wife, the eldeſt of five Daughters of *John Jewel* of *Bowden*, in the Pariſh of *Berry-Nerber*, Gentleman; by which he became nearly related to the famous Biſhop *Jewel*.

There were antiently belonging to this County, two diſtinct Families, ſo called, whoſe Names yet adhere to their Lands and Places of Reſidence.

(b) Sir W. Pole's Surv. of Devon. in Down-Ra. and Axminſt. Mſ.

As *Ralph de Doune* of *Doune-Ralph*, a Pariſh ſo called from this Lord (*b*); though for extent, the leaſt in the County or Kingdom, the Rectory thereof being valued, in the King's Books, but 5*s.* 1 *d. per Annum*, lying near *Exmouth*, in the South-Eaſt Parts thereof. This Family held theſe Lands in K. *Hen.* 2d's time, and Inhabited ſomtimes here, and ſomtimes at *Wike*, in the Pariſh of *Axminſter*, not far from *Doune-Ralph* aforeſaid: One of which, *Paſcaſius de Doune* by name, making his laſt Will and Teſtament, in the Year of our Lord 1341, bequeathed his Soul into the Hands of God, and his Body to be buried in St. *Mary*'s (the Pariſh Church of *Axminſter* (*c*). There were ſeveral Knights of this Name and Family, who lived in great Port; until, at length, the two Co-heirs of *Hugh de Doune*, brought the Eſtate to their Husbands, *Holcomb* and *Ledred*.

(c) Lego animam meam --- & corpus meum Sepeli endum in Eccleſ. B. Mariæ de Axminſter. Sir W. Pole's gr. Mſ. of Chart. p. 260.

(d) Id. in East-Down, Mſ.

The other Family of this Name, lived in the North Parts of this County, and had its Habitation at *Eaſt-Doune*, about nine Miles to the North of *Barnſtaple*; where *Henry Doune* held two Knights-Fees, ſo far back as the 27th of K. *Hen.* 3d, whom four of that Name ſucceeded there; and then *Elenor*, Daughter of *Philip de Doune* (*d*), (on whom her Father had ſo ſettled the Eſtate, that having iſſue Male afterward, by a ſecond Venture, whoſe Poſterity ſtill floriſhes in the Pariſh of *Pilton*, near *Barum*, or *Barnſtaple* aforeſaid, he could not, or would not, revoke it) brought *Eaſt Doune*, and other Lands, by her Marriage, unto the antient Race of *Pyne*, then of *Ham* in *Cornwal*, now ſtill remaining at *Eaſt-Doune*, aforeſaid.

From this laſt mentioned Family of the Name, did this Mr. *Downe*, we are ſpeaking of, deſcend; whoſe great Worth will add a Luſtre, not only to the antient Stock from whence he ſprung, but the whole County. Leſt any ſhould imagine, that what I ſay of him is meerly Flattery, or mine own Invention, they may know, what follows is Authenticated, for the moſt part, by the Teſtimony of that eminent Divine, Dr. *Hackwel*, his near Neighbor and Acquaintance, in the Sermon he preached at his Funeral, ſince printed, and prefixed unto Mr. *Downe*'s Works (-); the Subject whereof was this, *They that be Wiſe, ſhall ſhine as the brightneſs of the Firmament; and they that turn many to Righteouſneſs, as the Stars, for ever and ever*, Daniel 12. 3. A Subject rarely well ſuited to the Occaſion, as may be obſerved, by what follows in that excellent Diſcourſe.

(e) Print. at Oxf. 1633, 4to.

Mr. *John Doune*, or *Down*, was brought into the Light, during the Reign of that truly Noble and Renowned Lady Q. *Elizabeth*, about the Year of our Lord 1570, and, by that means, was Baptized in the ſame Faith and Religion, in which he departed this Life.

He was deſcended of an honeſt, a vertuous, and religious Parentage; brought up in a liberal and free manner, firſt in the Country, and then in the Univerſity: Where he lived to receive the higheſt Degree, that Mother of his, *Cambridge* (where he was Fellow of *Emanuel* College) could beſtow upon him, ſave one (*viz.*) Batchelor of Divinity; into which

alſo

alſo he was Incorporated at *Oxford*, with divers others, in the Act held there, in the Month of *July*, 1600 (*f*). But, in the judgment of all that knew him, he deſerved the higheſt Degree alſo, better than many who have received it, both before him, and ſince him: So as whether his Degrees more honored him, or he them, as well by the Exerciſe he performed for them, as by his ſweet Converſation, and Abilities in all kind of Learning, is not eaſy to determin.

(*f*) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. in Faſt. p. 783.

By the Divine Providence, he was there Incorporated into that Seminary, which hath yielded many goodly Plants to our Church; and among the reſt, the right reverend Biſhop *Hall* was his Cotemporary, and antient Acquaintance.

He had to Uncle, by the Mother's ſide, that Jewel of Prelates, the Mirour of his Age for Sanctity, Piety, and Theology, all in one, *viz.* Dr. *Jewel*, ſomtime Biſhop of *Salisbury*, whom he propoſed to himſelf as a Pattern of Imitation; and he could not have a better among meer Men.

He lived to ſee his Childrens Children; and his elder Siſter's Childrens Childrens Children, to his great Comfort; and yet, by God's Bleſſing, was his Father's Brother living, and preſent at his Funeral.

Had his Means been anſwerable to his Worth, he had not lain in ſuch Obſcurity as he did; but had doubtleſs moved, and ſhined, in a far higher and larger Sphere. He was firſt preſented, by the Maſter and Fellows of his College (*g*), to the Vicarage of *Winsford*, in the County of *Somerſet*, where he continued for a while; what the Ground of his Removal thence was, I do not find. He afterwards became Rector of *Inſtow*, in his own Country; a ſmall Pariſh, lying juſt in the Angle, where the two famous Rivers of this County, *Taw* and *Turridge*, meet, and go hand-in-hand together into the *Severn* Sea: A Parſonage of about an Hundred Pound *per An.* but it was ſo much more worth (he was wont to ſay) for that his Patron did not live there; which is very true, if he ſhould be neither Kind nor Juſt. And though he had no great Income, yet God ſo bleſſed him with competent Means, that he lived contentedly, brought up his Children in a decent manner, furniſhed himſelf with a fair Library, relieved the Poor, and was not wanting to his Kindred, that ſtood in want of his help. And for Hoſpitality, he was conſtant in it, entertaining his Friends, and ſuch as came to viſit him, in a chearful and plentiful manner.

(*g*) Faſt. Oxon. V. 1. p. 783.

But upon theſe things I will not inſiſt, choſing rather to come to thoſe, which are more proper to him, his Intellectual, his Moral, his Civil, his Spiritual Wiſdom, and his Turning many to Righteouſneſs.

Firſt then, for his Intellectual Wiſdom; the Sharpneſs of his Wit, the Faſtneſs of his Memory, and the Soundneſs of his Judgment, were in him, all three, ſo rarely mixed, as few Men attain them ſingle, in that degree he had them all. His Skill in the Languages was extraordinary, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spaniſh, and (I think) Italian. His Knowledg in the Liberal Arts and Sciences was univerſal, Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Poetry, Hiſtory, Philoſophy, Muſick, and the reſt of the Mathematicks. In ſome of which Sciences he ſo far excelled, that I dare ſay, in theſe Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom, he hath not left his equal; Neither do I ſpeak any thing (ſays this reverend Doctor) to amplify by way of Rhetorick, I ſpeak leſs than the Truth.

His Moral Wiſdom appeared, in the checking of his Appetite by Temporance and Sobriety: Free he was in the lawful Uſe of God's Creatures, but never Exceſſive, nor ever could he be drawn to it, either by Example or Perſwaſion. Which in a Conſtitution ſo Crazy, was no doubt, under God, a ſpecial means for the drawing out the Thread of his Life. In his Carriage he was Grave, yet Sociable enough, Courteous, yet without Affectation, or vain Complement; a ſure Friend, to the utmoſt of his power, where he profeſſed it, yet without Flattery.

His Civil Wiſdom appeared, in the Government of his Pariſh and his Family; in the Education of his Children, and the Children of his Friends, upon ſpecial Requeſt, committed to his charge; in his own Matches, and the Matches of his Daughters; and laſtly, in the preſerving, managing, and diſpoſing of that Eſtate, which God lent him, in an orderly manner.

His Spiritual or Divine Wiſdom, appeared in his great Knowledg in the ſacred Scriptures, in which, with *Timothy*, he was trained up from a Child; and as another *Apollos*, grew mighty in them; whereunto he added the help of the beſt Interpreters, both Antient and Modern, the ſerious Study of the Fathers, the School-Divines, the Eccleſiaſtical Story, and the Controverſies of the preſent Times, as well with the Romaniſts, as among our ſelves; and that in matters not only of Doctrine, but Diſcipline: In all which he was ſo well Studied, and upon all fitting Occaſions, ſo willing and ready, either by Writing or Speech, to expreſs himſelf, as many, and thoſe not unlearned Divines, were content, nay, glad, to draw Water from his Well, and to light their Candle at his Torch; nay, ſome of his Adverſaries in his Lifetime, have in open Pulpit, ſince his Death (to God's Glory, their own Comfort, and his Honor) confeſſed as much.

But the higheſt Point of his Spiritual Wiſdom, appeared in the Practiſe of Piety; in a due Conformity of his Actions, in his Speculation, drawing out (as it were) a fair Copy in the Courſe of his Life, of thoſe wholſom Leſſons which he found in his Books, formed in

his Brain, and taught to others. And herein, indeed, do I take the very Marrow and Pith of Spiritual Wiſdom, to conſiſt in the Poſſeſſion and Fruition of Supernatural Truths, according to that of the great Earl of *Mirandula*, *Veritatem Philoſophia quærit, Theologia invenit, Religio poſſidet*, Philoſophy ſeeks the Truth, Divinity finds it, but Religion poſſeſſeth it; Religion, I ſay, which binds us to the Performance of our Duties to C[illegible] and Man.

One main Branch of this Duty, and effect of this Wiſdom, was his Teaching; he taught every where and every way, by his Example and by his Pen, but eſpecially by his Tongue. By his Tongue, both privately and publickly: Publickly, by Expounding, by Catechiſing, by Preaching; in which he was ſo diligent, that ſince his entring into the Miniſtry (which he often profeſſed to be *his greateſt Honor, and Comfort in this World*) he waded thro' the whole Body of the Bible, from the beginning of *Geneſis* to the end of the *Revelation*.

And as he was thus diligent in Teaching, ſo was he conſtant in his Courſe, as long as his Health and Strength would give him leave; and I may truly ſay, beyond his Strength, reſolving (with that Uncle of his, Bp. *Jewel*, no leſs Good than Great) That a General ſhould die in the Field, and a Preacher in the Pulpit. The manner of his Teaching was not by loud Vociferation, or ridiculous Geſticulation, or Oſtentation of Wit, or Affectation of Words; but in the evident demonſtration of the Spirit and Power, it was demonſtrative, maſculine, and mighty, thro' God, to the pulling down of ſtrong Holds; deep it was, and yet clear, rational and yet divine, perſpicuous, yet punctual, artificial, yet profitable, calm, yet piercing, ponderous, yet familiar; ſo as the ableſt of his Hearers might always learn ſomwhat, and yet the Simpleſt underſtand all: Which was a rare mixture, and in this mixture he ran a middle and moderate Courſe, moſt agreeable to the Canons and Conſtitutions of that Church, in which he was born and bred; betwixt the apiſh Superſtition of ſome, and the peeviſh Singularity of others; betwixt blind Devotion, and overbold Preſumption; betwixt unreaſonable Obedience, and unwarrantable Diſconformity; betwixt popiſh Tiranny grounded upon carnal Policy, and popular Confuſion, guided by meer Fancy: The one laboring for an uſurped Monarchy, and to turn all the Body into Head; the other for a lawleſs Anarchy, and to have a Body without a Head.

Now tho' in his Teaching he ran this middle Courſe, yet did it always aim, not only at the Information of the Judgment, but the Reformation of the Will; the beating down of Impiety, and the convincing of the Conſcience, to the drawing of his Hearers, as from Ignorance to Knowledg, and from Error to Truth; ſo likewiſe thereby, from Rebellion to Obedience, from Profaneneſs to Religion. And truly I little doubt, but many a good Soul, now a Saint in Heaven, did they underſtand our actions and deſires, and withal, could make known their Conceits to us, would ſoon give us to underſtand, that, under God, he was the Inſtrument for the turning of them to Righteouſneſs, and ſo for the directing and conducting of them to that Place of their Bliſs.

And as little doubt I, but many a good Soul, who hears me this day in ſecret and in ſilence, bleſſeth God, and the Memory of this good Man, for that Spiritual Knowledg and Comfort which they have received by his Miniſtry. Once, I am ſure, that a vertuous Gentlewoman, of good Note and Rank, hath, ſince his death, by her Letters written with her own hand, to ſome of his neareſt Friends, teſtify'd, her turning to Righteouſneſs to have been firſt wrought by his means. And no queſtion, but many others might as juſtly and truly do the like, were they ſo diſpoſed, or occaſion required it.

This was the Courſe of his Life; now for the manner of his Departure hence. When his laſt Sickneſs firſt ſeized on him, he accounted himſelf no Man of this World: when he was in his beſt Health, tho' as a Pilgrim he walked in it; yet, as a Soldier, he never warred after it; but now being thus Arreſted and Impriſoned, he profeſſed to his Friends, who came to viſit him holding up his Hands to Heaven) *That though his Body was here, his Heart was above*, and conſequently his Treaſure; *for where a Man's Treaſure is, there will his Heart be alſo.* He likewiſe aſſured us, *That though he ſaw Death approaching, yet he feared it not; Death being now but a Droan, and the Sting thereof taken out.*

During his Sickneſs, he made his Houſhold his Congregation; his Chamber his Chappel, and his Bed his Pulpet, from whence he caſt forth many holy and heavenly Ejaculations, and made a moſt divine Confeſſion of his Faith; not only to the Satisfaction and Inſtruction, but the Admiration of his Hearers.

Among the reſt, two Things there were which he much and often inſiſted upon, the one, *That he hoped only to be Saved by the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt*; the other, *That he conſtantly perſevered in the Faith and Religion, profeſſed and maintained in the Church of* England, *in which he was Born, Baptized, and Bred.* And this he many times, and earneſtly proteſted, in a very ſerious and ſolemn manner, pawning his Soul upon the Truth thereof.

His Glaſs being now almoſt run, and the Hour of his Diſſolution drawing on (though his Memory and Senſes no way failed him) he deſired to be Abſolved after the manner preſcribed by our Chruch; and according to his deſire, having firſt made a brief Confeſſion, and thereupon expreſſing a hearty Contrition together with an aſſurance of Remiſſion, by the precious Blood of his dear Saviour, he received Abſolution from the Mouth of a lawful Miniſter; and having received it, profeſſed, that he found great Eaſe and Comfort therein; and withal, that he was deſirous likewiſe, to have received the bleſſed Sacrament of the Euchariſt,

Euchariſt, if the ſtate of his Body would have permitted him. And not long after, imagining with himſelf, that he herad ſome ſweet Muſic, and calling upon Chriſt, *Sweet Jeſus kill me, that I may live with thee*, he ſweetly fell aſleep in the Lord; as did the Protomartyr, who ready to yield up the Ghoſt, prayed, and ſaid, *Lord Jeſus receive my Spirit*.

Thus he lived, and thus he died, near approaching the great Climacterical Year of his Age. A great Loſs, in the Loſs of this one Man, in thoſe days; his Flock loſt a faithful Paſtor, his Wife a loving Husband, his Children a tender Father, his Servants a good Maſter, his Neighbors a friendly Neighbor, his Friends a truſty Friend, his Kindred a dear Kindſman, that whole Country a great Ornament; the King loſt a loyal Subject, the Kingdom a true hearted Engliſh-man, the Clergy a principal Light, the Church a dutiful Son, the Arts a zealous Patron, and Religion a ſtout Champion.

Thus far the learned and judicious Dr. *Hackwel*, whoſe own Learning and Piety made him a competent Judg of thoſe excellent Accompliſhments in another; and whoſe Integrity muſt render his Teſtimony beyond all Exception. Yet for the farther confirmation hereof, we have the concurrant Suffrage herein, of that famous pious Prelate, Biſhop *Hall*; who encouraging Dr. *Hackwel* in the printing his Funeral Sermon, and publiſhing Mr. *Down*'s Works, is pleaſed to give his Atteſtation to all that had been ſpoken of him, in theſe Words;

Worthy Mr. Dr. *Hackwil*,

I Do heartily congratulate to my dead Friend and Collegian, this your ſo juſt and noble a Commemoration. It is much that you have ſaid; but in this Subject, no whit more than enough. I can ſecond every Word of your Praiſes, and can hardly reſtrain my Hand from an Additional Repetition. How much Ingenuity, how much Learning and Worth, how much Sweetneſs of Converſation, how much Elegance of Expreſſion, how much Integrity and Holineſs have we loſt in that Man? No Man ever knew him, but muſt needs ſay, that one of the brighteſt Stars in our Weſt is now ſet; the excellent Parts that were in him, were a fit Inſtance for that your learnedly defended Poſition of the Vigor of this laſt Age.---- Beſides thoſe skilful and rare Pieces of Divinity Tracts, which you are about to publiſh I hope (for my old Love to thoſe Studies) we ſhall ſee abroad, ſome excellent Monuments of his Latin Poeſy. In which Faculty, I dare boldly ſay, few, if any, in our Age, exceeded him. In his Polemical Diſcourſes, how eaſy is it for any judicious Reader to obſerve, the true Genius of his renowned Uncle, Biſhop Jewel? *Such ſmoothneſs of Stile, ſuch ſharpneſs of Wit, ſuch Interſperſions of well-applied Reading, ſuch grave and holy Urbanity, &c.*

Thus that holy Biſhop, Dr. *Hall*, in his Letter to Dr. *Hackwel*, dated *Exon* Palace, *Mar.*22. 1631; which is added immediately after the Funeral Sermon prefixed to Mr. *Down*'s Works. A Catalogue whereof, publiſhed by that learned Doctor, here follows.

I. *A Treatiſe concerning the Force and Efficacy of Reading.* Printed at *Oxford* 1633, 4*to.* A Sermon *ad Clerum*, on *Acts* 15.21,

II. *Chriſt's Prayer for his Church.* Oxf. 1633. 4*to.*

III. *A godly Diſcourſe of Self-denial.* Print. *Oxf.* 1630. 4*to.*

IV. *An Apology of the Juſtice of God.* Print. *Oxf.* 1633. 4*to.*

V. *An Amulet or Preſervative againſt the contempt of the Miniſtry.* A Sermon *ad Clerum*, on *Tit.* 2.15. Print. *Oxf.* 1633.

VI. *The Dove-like Serpent*, on *Mat.* 10. 16. Print. *Oxf.* 1633. 4*to.*

VII. *Subjection to the higher Powers*, on *Rom.* 13.3. Print. *Oxf.* 1633.

VIII. *A Defence of the Lawfulneſs of Lots in Gaming, againſt the Arguments of* N. N. *Oxf.* 1633. 4*to.*

IX. *The real Preſence by Tranſubſtantiation unknown to the antient Fathers.*

X. *A Defence of the former Anſwer, againſt the Reply of* N. N. All which were printed in one Volume, with the Doctor's Funeral Sermon on the Author at *Oxf.* 4*to*, 1633.

After this, were theſe following Treatiſes printed at *Oxford*, in 4*to*. 1635.

XI. *A Treatiſe of the Nature and Definition of juſtifying Faith.*

XII. *A Defence of this Treatiſe, againſt the Anſwer of* Baxter.

XIII. *Of the Faith of Infants, and how they are juſtified and ſaved.*

XIV. *Not Conſent of Fathers, but Scripture, the Ground of Faith.*

XV. *Of Sitting and Kneeling at the Communion.*

XVI. *St.* Paul *and St.* James *reconciled about Juſtification.*

XVII. *Of the Authors and Authority of the Creed, and why called a Symbol.*

XVIII. *A ſhort Catechiſm.*

XIX. *Peccatum formaliter & proprie non Eſſe infinitum.*

XX. *Of choice of Meats, and Abſtinence.*

XXI. *An Anſwer unto certain Reaſons for Separation.*

XXII. *Of Vows, and ſpecially that of Virginity.*

XXIII. *A Letter.*

XXIV. *The bleſſed Virgin* Mary *is truly* Dei para, *the Mother of God.*

XXV. M. Antonius Muretus's *Inſtitution for Children, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe.*

XXVI. *A Tranſlation into Engliſh Verſe, of certain* Pſalms, *viz.* 1,12,13,23,119 Beth. 125, 130, 131, 133.

XXVII. *Some occaſional Poems.*

Where (for a Taſt of the Poetry of that Age, and as a Specimen of this worthy Divine's Faculty that way) I ſhall here crave leave to ſubjoyn one (his Works, p. 393) thus Entituled;

The Epicure *and Chriſtian.*

Epicure.

Time doth haſte,
Life as a Shadow flies;
Breath, as a Vapor, ſoon doth waſte,
And none returns that dies.
Come let us baniſh Woes,
And live while Life doth laſt;
Crown we our Heads with budding Roſe,
And of each Pleaſure taſte.
What, tho' preciſe Fools do us blame,
Shall we forgo Content?
Pleaſure is Subſtance, Vertue Name,
And Life will ſoon be ſpent.

Chriſtian.

Time ſhall ceaſe,
Archangels Tromp ſhall ſing;
Death ſhall his Priſoners all releaſe,
And them to Judgment bring.

Then

Then ſhall theſe ſinful Joys
To endleſs Wailing turn;
And they that ſcorned Vertue's Choice
In Brimſtone Flames ſhall burn.
Then they that erſt fond Stoicks,
Shall Wiſdom's Children prove;
When they among the Saints eſteem'd,
Shall reign with Chriſt above.

He was a zealous and ſtrict Conformiſt, not only to the Doctrine but Diſcipline of our urch; and by the Piety of his Converſation, and Painfulneſs in the Duty of his Functi- he was a great Ornament to that Church, of which he was ſo worthy a Member.
He died at the Parſonage-Houſe of *Inſtow* aforeſaid, in the Year of our Lord, 1631, and Interr'd in the Chancel of that Pariſh Church, under a very fair Marble Stone, near the mmunion-Table; round whoſe Edge is this Inſcription;

In Memory of John Down, *Rector of this Church of* Inſtow, *and* Rebecca *his Wife. He died in the Month of* ... 1631. *She was buried* Octob. *the 6th*, 1614.

In the South Wall of the ſame Chancel, is erected a neat Monument, in Memory of the Mr. *John Down*; on which are inſcribed theſe Words;

An Epitaph conſecrated to the Memory of Mr. John Down, *B D. the late learned and reverend Paſtor of this Church.*

Here lie the Aſhes of that Lamp divine
Which here with Zeal did burn, with Knowledg ſhine:
Such Beams his Life, and Learning, did diſplay,
As chang'd our Twilight to a perfect Day.
For which great Light, this Orb too low by far,
He's plac'd in Heaven, and there ſhines as a Star.

He left, among ſeveral other Children, one Son, call'd *Henry Down*; who having a while died here in *England*, Travelled into *France* (*a*); and at *Caen* in *Normandy*, proceeded ctor of Phyſick. Upon his Return into *England*, coming thither, he was Incorporated *Oxford* into the ſame Degree, *A.* 1647. After which, he retired into his own Country, tled himſelf in the ſweet Town of *Barnſtaple*, married a Siſter of Sir *Thomas Berry* of *rtham*, Kt. and dying there, about the Year of our Lord 1666, he lieth Interr'd in the riſh Church of *Barnſtaple*.

(*a*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 742.

Mr. *John Down* aforeſaid, had another Son, whoſe Name was *John*; a young Man of eat Hopes; who having been two Years in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, coming into his na- e Country, died at *Inſtow*, to the great Grief of his Relations.
In the ſame South Wall of the Chancel of the Church of *Inſtow*, is a very fair Monument erected to his Memory alſo; where his Statue is cut in Stone, to the Middle, in an val Frame; having one Hand to his Head, leaning on a dead Skull, and the other holding Book; underneath which, is this Inſcription,

Sacred to the Memory of that vertuous and hopeful young Man,

John Down,
Son of that late Reverend Mr. John Down, *and* Agnes *his Wife. Who after ſome two Years Study in the Univerſity of* Oxford, *Departed this Life the* 12*th of* July,

Anno { Dom. 1640. / Ætat. 21.

Whilſt this ſweet Youth with ſtudious Care did ſtrive
T' excel in Grace and Vertues, being alive;
So fair a Progreſs his young Years did make,
As made (it ſeems) even Death it ſelf miſtake.
Who numbring Years by Vertues, thence grow bold,
To mow him down, becauſe he thought him old.

Unhappy Error! since the World must want
So rare Example in its greatest Scant.
Oh! Reader then, with Tears well may thine Eye,
Bedew the Place here, where his Ashes lie.

While we are in this Church, I can't in Duty pretermit the Monument of my Re rend Uncle, Mr. *Leonard Prince* (my Father's youngest Brother) lately the painful Rec of this Church; whose Remains lie near those of the Reverend Mr. *Down*, under a Stone, with an Inscription, too large at present to be Transcribed. He was born at *Ne* in the Parish of *Kilmington* in this County; descended from a Knightly Family of his Na still florishing in *Shrop-shire*; bred at *Oxford* and at *London*; beneficed, first at *Ilfarecon* then at S. *John*'s in the City of *Exon*, lastly here; where he was buried about the Year our Lord, 1695. He was a pious, powerful, practical Preacher; much desired in his L and much lamented at his Death, which hapned about the 68th Year of his Age.

In the South Wall of the same Chancel, is placed a fair Table of black Marble, fin polished, on which is this Title, in Golden Letters;

In
Memory of Rebecca, *Daughter*
of Leonard Prince, *Rector of*
this Parish, and of Mary *his Wife,*
obiit 25 Febr.
Anno { Dom. MDCLXXXV.
{ Ætatis Suæ IX.

Non quam diu, sed quam Bene.

D.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1617.
R. R. Jac. 1.

[*]Heral. Office. *Or a Fess wavy Sable charg'd with 3 Lozenges of the first.* (*)

DUCK

NICHOLAS, Bencher of *Lincolns-Inn*, and Recorder of the City of *Exeter*, was born *A. D.* 1570, at *Heavy-Tree* in this County, about a Mile and half to the East of that City; a Parish so called, from the fatal Tree standing therein, on which, Execution of Death, hath been a long while performed, upon such capital Offenders as are condemned within this Shire. Its more antient Name was *Woonford*, taken from a small Rill of Water which runneth through it, and gives Denomination to the whole Hundred, containing two and thirty Parishes (*a*). Here was this worthy Person born, descended from very wealthy Parentage; as may appear, not only from the Alms-House his Father built in that Place, but from the considerable Estate he left his eldest Son (whose Posterity still florishes) the liberal Education he gave his two youngest Sons, whereby they became, in their way, the most eminent Men of their time, the one for the Common, and the other for the Civil, Law; and the large Fortunes he gave seven Daughters, of about seven hundred Pounds apiece.

(*a*) Sir W. Pole's desc. of Devon, in Woonf.

Nicholas Duck, was a hopeful Youth, of forward Parts, whereby he became quallified for the University, much sooner than ordinary; for he was entred of *Exeter* College in *Oxford*, in the 14th Year of his Age, and matriculated there, *Plebei filius*, *July* the 12th, *A. D.* 1584 (*b*). How long he continued in this Station is not certain; though 'tis plain, he made a good Improvement of his Time while he was so, as may appear from his future Eminence. He left the University without taking any Academical Degree; though 'tis probable, he was Standing enough, and of more than competent Learning, if he had been so disposed: but his Fancy no way enclining him to those dry philosophical Studies; and knowing, to pro-

(*b*) Ex matricul. Oxon. sub. Tit. Col. Oxon. per Ant. a Wood. MS.

proceed in the Degrees thereof, would be of no great Advantage to him in his Designs, he became the more indifferent towards them.

From *Oxford*, did Mr. *Duck* direct his Journy towards *London*, where he entred himself a Member of *Lincolns-Inn*, and apply'd himself to the Study of the Laws of his Country with so much diligence and good success, that he became famous for his Skill in that honorable Profession. In protract of time, he was chosen one of the Governors of that learned Society, and continued so many Years, *viz.* from the 12th of K. *James* 1st, to the 4th K. *Charles* 1st; that is, to the time of his death, which was near about fourteen Years.

Anno 15 *Jac.* I. 1617, was he elected *Lent-Reader* of his House; and in the same Year (upon the death of *William Martin*, Esq;) Recorder of the City of *Exeter* (*c*); which Office he sustained also to the time of his dissolution. He was not only an eminent Lawyer, but (what doth not always meet) a Person of great Integrity, and exemplary Devotion. One remarkable demonstration whereof, was this, That being by his Office oblig'd to set upon the Lives and Deaths of all capital Offenders within that City, the day that he passed Sentence upon any guilty Malefactor, he was wont to spend in Prayer and Fasting; taking only a Bit of Bread and a Glass of Water. He was a Benefactor to the Buildings of *Lincolns-Inn*, to which he belonged; as may appear from his Coat of Arms placed in the second Window of that Chappel, towards the North (*d*).

(*c*) Iz. Mem. of Exet. part 1. p. 51.

(*d*) Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 235.

At his death, he left Issue one Son, whose Posterity florished in good Reputation at *Mount-Radford* near *Exeter*, home to these present days; when it expired (in the Male-Line) in that worthy, but very sickly Gentleman, *Richard Duck*, Esq; who departed this Life without Issue, about the Year of our Lord, 1695.

Recorder *Duck* died at *Exeter* on the 28th day of *August*, 1628, in the 58th Year of his Age, and lieth buried in the Cathedral Church of that City; on whose Tomb this Inscription was sometime found (*e*), tho' whether still so, I am uncertain.

(*e*) Risd. Desc. of Dev. according to the Copy in the possession of John Bastchurch of wood Gent.

Hic jacet Nicholaus Duck, Armiger,
Jurisconsultus peritissimus, ac hujus,
Civitatis Recordator: de quâ optime
Meruit.
Obiit vicessimo octavo die Augusti
Anno *Salutis*
1628.

This Gentleman had a younger Brother, no less famous for his Knowledg in the Civil, than he was in the Common Law (*f*), *viz.*

(*f*) Flor. *A. D.* 1620. R.R. *Jac.* 1.

Doctor *Arthur Duck*, LL. Dr. and Chancellor of *London*. He was also born at *Heavy-Tree* aforesaid, *A. D.* 1580, about ten Years after his Brother before-mentioned. He also had a great Propensity to Learning, and became early ripe for the University; where he was entred a Sojourner of *Exeter* College *g*), in the Year of our Redemption, 1595, being then but fifteen Years of Age. He was excell'd herein by his elder Brother, as may be observ'd in what foregoes, though but by few besides.

(*g*) Hujus sodalitii sudgenarius, *A. D.* 1595. Æt. 15. Hist. & Antiq. Ox. S. 2. p. 98.

He was happy in falling there, into the Hands of an excellent Tutor, by whose Care and Instructions, he very greatly profited, both in Vertue and good Literature; a Matter that ought chiefly to be respected, because there can hardly any thing more pernitious happen to Youth, than to be committed to the Care of an ignorant or vicious Tutor.

In the Month of *June*, 1599, he took his Batchelor of Arts degree, being then admitted Fellow-Commoner of his College (*h*). After this, he translated himself to *Hart-Hall*, and as a Member thereof, proceeded Master, 1602. Two Years after, he was elected Fellow of *All-Souls* College in the same University, being then of good Reputation for his Learning and gentile Deportment; in which House, his Genius leading him to the Study of the Civil Law, he took the Degrees in that Faculty; that of Doctor, *A.* 1612.

(*h*) Fit Socio-Commensatis. id. ib.

Much about the same time, he resolved upon Travelling into foreign Countries; that well manag'd being a great Improver of the Mind. And having gone through *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, he returned a very well accomplish'd Person: soon after which, he was made Chancellor of the Dioceses of *Bath* and *Wells* (*i*); in which Office behaved himself with such Integrity, Prudence and Discretion, that he was both honored and beloved by Dr. *Lake* Bp. of that place; and the more for this, Because that Prelate was beholding to Dr. *Duck* for the right ordering of his Jurisdiction.

(*i*) Ath. Ox. V. 2. p. 67.

Afterwards, he was made Chancellor of *London*, and then Master of the Requests; and in all likelihood, he would have risen higher, had not the Malignity of those Times (which did cast an ill Aspect upon Learning and Loyalty) interupted his Preferment to the Rolls.

In the beginning of the Year, 1640, he was elected Burgess for *Q. Mynhead* in *Somersetshire*, to sit in that Parliament, which began at *Westminster*, *April* 13th that Year; when siding with His Majesty, K. *Char.* 1st, of ever blessed Memory, in those Rebellious Times, he suffered much in his Estate. *Arthur Duck* of *Chiswick*, *Middlesex*, was no less than 2006 *l.* keep in their Books at Goldsmiths Hall (*k*).

(*k*) Cat. of Com. in print, 8vo. 1655.

In the Month of *Septem.* 1648, he and Dr. *Ryves* were sent for to *Newport* in the Isle of *Wight* by His Majesty's Command, to be Assisting to him in his Treaty, with the Commissioners sent from the Parliament; but that Treaty taking no effect, he retired to his Habitation at *Chiswick* aforesaid, near *London*; where, seeing his Royal Master Murthered before his own Door, as if he could not out-live the Impudency, as well as Barbarity, of so Tragic an Act, in a few Weeks after he also departed this Life.

In all the Offices he undertook, Dr. *Duck* was a Person of most exact Care and Faithfulness; he was well Skilled in History, Civil and Ecclesiastical; a tolerable Poet, especially in his younger days: but in the Knowledg of the Civil Laws, which was his Profession, he was most excellently Instructed.

If any desire a fuller Character of him, let him please to take it in my Author's Words (*l*), who says, 'That he was one of most smooth Language and rough Speech, *i. e.* of a 'masculine Stile, disadvantag'd by an harsh Utterance: So that what the Comedian saith of a fair Maid in mean Apparel was true of him (*m*).

(*l*) Ful. Worthies p. 262.

(*m*) Ter. in Phorm. Act. 1. Scen. 2.

Lacruma vestitus turpis; ut ni vis boni
In ipsa inesset forma, hac formam extinguerent.

As to his Family-relation (*n*), he was married to a pious and wealthy Consort, *viz. Margaret*, the Daughter of one Mr. *H. Southworth*, Merchant and Customer of *London*; who having gotten a great Estate there, retired with his Family to *Wells*: which young Gentlewoman's devout Disposition, suiting very well with the Doctor's pious Inclination, they proceeded to a Marriage; and Bishop *Lake*, who never married any besides, married her to Doctor *Duck*.

(*n*) Lloyd Mem. p. 592.

This eminent Civilians Life was, what ours ought to be, compos'd of Gratitude; a Vertue that goes a great way in the *Whole Duty of Man*, how seldom soever found among us.

It consisted, first of Gratitude towards God, in the strictness of his Life, and the good Government of his Family; reading two Chapters of the Bible every day to himself, and three to his Houshold.

Secondly to his Ministry, Mr. *Gataker* and others; of whom he deserved, though a Lawyer, the Epithite *Athens* gave some Physicians, of Ἀνάργυρος, one that would take none of them, but give Money to them; with other Encouragements likewise, which he called, *Fees to them at the Throne of Grace.*

Thirdly to God's Poor, especially at *Wells*, where he was much missed; to whom he gave, he said, what he got of the Rich; and at his death left them good Legacies, as 10*l.* to the Poor at *Chiswick*, where he died, and 10 *l.* to the Poor of *North Cadbury* in *Somersetshire*, where he had an Estate; besides other Gifts of Charity elsewhere, which for Brevity-sake my Author passes by (*o*).

[*o*] Ath. Oxon. ut prius.

Fourthly to the Founder of the College, where he had the best part of his Education, Arch-bishop *Chichley*, whose Life he drew up in Latin, as elegant as his Foundation. Moreover, he left considerable Legacies to *Exeter* and *All-Souls* College; tho' what they were is not mentioned.

Fifthly to His Majesty K. *Char.* 1st, giving to him 6000 *l.* besides his paying for him, as was said before, 2000 *l.* Composition; besides the many Troubles he endured for him: among others, may be reckoned the many Years Absence he was necessitated to from his dear and sick Wife, and the several Services he performed to him; the last whereof, was his appearing as a Civil Lawyer, to assist His Majesty at the Treaty of the Isle of *Wight*, though not with that good success the Cause deserved, and all good Men desired.

Having thus considered Dr. *Duck* as a good Subject, and an excellent Christian, it remains, that we consider him farther as a very eminent Scholar; That his learned Works will declare, which he published in Latin, whose Titles follow;

Vita Henrici Chichele Archi-Episcopi Cantuariensis sub Regibus Hen. 5to & 6to, Oxon. 1617. 4to. This is remitted into the Lives published by Dr. *Bates*, *A. D.* 1681. It was lately translated into English, and published, with the Effigies of the Arch-bishop before it, in 8*o.* 1698.

De Usu & Authoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in Dominiis Principum Christianorum Libri Duo, Lond. 1653 *and* 1679, in 8*vo*; and at *Leyden*, and other Places beyond Sea.

To Conclude, this pious and worthy Person also paid his last Debt to Nature, being, in a manner Heart broken, for the untimely death of his dear Soverign, K. *Ch.* 1. in the Month of *May* then following, 1649, and in the Year of his Age, 69. He died upon the Lords-day, and in effect, at the Church of *Chiswick* near *London* aforesaid; in which he lyeth Interr'd.

He left no issue Male only two Daughters and Heirs vastly Rich, who Married their Second Cousins, the Grand-sons of his Brother *Nicholas*, before mentioned; one of which left two sons, *Richard* his eldest, who Married *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Atkland*, Esq; sometime Mayor of the City of *Exeter*; he died, as was said before, at *Mount-Radford*; without Issue: And *Arthur*, who Married *Marjory*, the other Daughter and Heir of *John Atkland*, aforesaid; he died in *Wales*, and his Wife, a little before him, near *Exeter*, leaving Issue only one Daughter, now Living, with her Aunt, the Relict of *Richard Duck* aforesaid, at *Mount-Radford*.

Arms

D.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1625.
R. R. Car. 1.

Arg. a Dragon with Wings diſplay'd and Tail nowed Gul.

DRAKE

ROBERT, was born at *Spratſhays*, in the Pariſh of *Little-ham*, near the Mouth of the River *Ex*, in this County. He was the third Son of *Gilbert Drake* of that place, a younger Branch of the Family of *Aſh* (*a*). His Education was that of a Scholar, ſome time (I ſuppoſe) in *Oxford*, after that he became a Member of the *Inner-Temple London*, where he proceeded in the Laws. From this, he retired into his native Country, married, and ſettled himſelf at *Daleditch* in the Pariſh of *Eaſt-budleigh* in *Devon*. Whether he practiſed the Law, or no, I do not find, but he obtained a competent Eſtate; which, tho' his Brothers had much Iſſue, yet having none of his own, he ſettled the greateſt part of it at his death upon Pious Uſes: the Particulars whereof, for the Honor of the Dead, and the Example of the Living, I ſhall here ſubjoyn from the Original Deed, now in the Cuſtody of a Gentleman (*b*) nearly related to the deceaſed: by which it appears, that he Enfeoffed *Richard Duke*, Eſq; *Henry Ford*, Son of *Katharine Clobery*, Eſq; *Philip Drake* of *Salcombe*, Gent. and two other Gentlemen, *George Doak* of *Aylsbeer*, and *Nicholas Medland* of *Bridford*, Gent. to ſtand and be ſeized, immediately upon his death, in the Moiety of a Mannor in *Withecomb-Ralegh* in this County, and the Sheaf of the ſaid Pariſh, to and for the only Uſes and Purpoſes therein ſpecified; the chiefeſt whereof are theſe;

(*a*) Sir W. Pole's deſc. of Devon, in Exm. MS.

(*b*) Mr. John Drake of Byſtocke Gent.

1. To a preaching Miniſter or Schoolmaſter in *Littleham*, 7 *l. per An.* for ever.
2. To a preaching Miniſter or Lecturer in *Withecomb-Ralegh*, 7 *l. per An.* for ever.
3. To a preaching Miniſter or Lecturer in *Eaſt-Budleigh*, 7 *l. per An.* for ever.
4. Towards the Relief of the Poor in the ſaid three Pariſhes, *Littleham*, *Withecomb*, and *Budleigh*, 6 *l.* yearly for ever; *Scil.* To each Pariſh Two Pounds apiece, to be diſtributed at three ſeveral times in the Year, *All-Saints-day*, *Chriſtmas-day*, and the *Sunday* before our *Lady-day*, by equal Portions.
5. For a Dinner to be made yearly for ever, at *Littleham* or *Exmouth*, for Twelve Meſs of the Kinſfolk, and other honeſt Gentry, 7 *l.* The Remainder of every ſuch Dinner, preſently to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor of the ſaid three Pariſhes. An Act of great Prudence, as well as Piety, for conſerving Love and Charity among his ſucceeding Relations and Neighbors; it deſerving to be reputed a Love-Feaſt.
6. Towards the building a Tything-Barn in *Withecomb* aforeſaid, 80 *l.*
7. To the ſaid five Feoffees, each of them 20 *s.* apiece yearly.
8. Towards the building of an Alms-Houſe, 40 *l.*
9. Towards the reparing of it yearly, 20 *s.* a Year, for ever.
10. Towards the building of a Chancel in a Chappel at *Withecomb*, 20 *l.*
11. Towards the placing and binding out of Apprentices, and keeping poor People to work in *Littleham* and *Withecomb*, 5 *l.* yearly, for ever.
12. For a Potation for the Church-Wardens and Overſeers of the ſaid three Pariſhes, 1 *l.* for ever yearly, to meet Fortnight before our *Lady-day* to perfect their Accounts; and to give up their Accounts to the Feoffees, or their Aſſigns, of what Monies they have received, and how they have Employed and Diſtributed the ſame: Their Accounts to be Subſcribed by the Miniſters or Curates of the ſaid Pariſhes; and if proved deceitful, the Feoffees to diſplace them.

There are ſome other private Legacies alſo mentioned, as to Sir *Henry Ford*, Kt. (then *Henry Ford*, Eſq;) *Elizabeth Ford* his Siſter, *Katharine Arthur*, *George Drake*, Son of *Philip Drake* of *Salcomb*, and *John Drake* of *Byſtock*, 40 *s. per An.* each, during an Eſtate of Lives by a Chattle Leaſe, long ſince expired.

He ſettled alſo 5 *l.* to be paid unto *Gilbert Drake* his Nephew yearly, ſo long as he ſhould be reſident in *Oxford*; which *Gilbert Drake* was Maſter of Arts, and Fellow of *Wadham* College. Of how great Worth and Eſteem he was, may be inferr'd from his Epitaph; for dying immaturely there, he lies Interr'd in the outer Chappel belonging to that College (*d*), where in the Eaſt-ſide of the Wall, is erected to his Memory, a Marble Table, having this Inſcription;

(*c*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. l. 2. p. 329.

Exuvias hic depoſuit Gilbertus Drake Devonienſis, Generoſa Familia oriundus, in Artibus Magiſter, & hujus Collegii Socius. Vir magna eruditione, ingenio facili ſalicique, moribus ſuaviſſimis, quin etiam integritate vitæ, illibata & pietate ſingulari celebris. Nec tamen pro ſuis virtutibus ſatis notus; complures enim humiliori modeſtia velabat; quas ne deſideres, Lector, En! vix Media adhuc ætate, Cælo Maturus obiit, Mar. 2do. A. D. 1629. Ætatis 29.

J. D. P. D.

This Monument was raiſed by the Care and Kindneſs of *John Drake* and *Philip Drake*, who were Brothers to the deceaſed Party. I have the Copy of an excellent Sermon in MS. ſomtime preached by this Mr. *Gilbert Drake*, at the ſolemnity of a Wedding, on that of *Solomon*, *Prov.* 5. 19. latter part (according to the old Tranſlation of the Bible) *Delight thou in her Love continually.* This Account, as well out of Honor to the Family, as to the Memory of ſo worthy a Perſon (my Father having taken to his ſecond Wife, his Brother *Philip*'s Daughter) I have here inſerted.

But to return unto Mr. *Robert Drake*; he further ordained and bequeathed, That what Monies did remain of the Eſtate aforeſaid, over and above the Uſes in his Deed mentioned, were to remain, and be diſtributed amongſt the Kindred of the ſaid *Robert Drake*, and the Poor of the Pariſhes aforeſaid, at the diſcretion of the ſaid Feoffees, or the Major part of them, their Heirs and Aſſigns.

He died about the Year of our Lord, 1628, and lies buried in *Littleham* Church, in an Iſle belonging to his Family; on whoſe Tomb this Epitaph is fairly engraven.

Preachers and Poor, can ſay my Death
Was ended in a lively Faith;
The yearly Gifts that I them gave,
'Till Time be ended, they muſt have.

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

Arms

D

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1666.
R. R. Car. 2.

Arg. a Chevron Sab. betw. 3 Mullets Gul.

DAVIE

EDMUND, Doctor of Phyſick, was Born, *A. D.* 1630, at *Canon-Teign*, in the Pariſh of *Criſtow* (antiently *Criſtenſtow*, which heretofore had Owners of that Name, whoſe Daughter and Heir was married to *Weeks* (*a*)) lying not far from *Chidlegh*, in this County. *Canon-Teign* derives its Name from its Lords, the Black-Canons, of the Priory of *Merton*, in *Surrey*, Founded by K. *Hen.* 1. and its Situation near the River *Teign*.

[*a*] Riſd. Deſc. of Dev. in Criſtow.

As for the Original of this Name and Family, ſome derive it from (*b*) *de la Way*, or *de Way*, their antient Seat, in or near the Pariſh of *Harwood*, three Miles to the South-Eaſt of *Bytheford*, in this County; which was, at laſt, contracted into *Davie*. Others give it a Latin Derivation, for itbeing written in old Deeds, *De via*, as *Robertus de viâ*, &c. (which ſignifies *of the way*) in time it came to be ſoften'd into *Devie*, and then *Davie*, as we may probably conjecture. The Place where this Name long Floriſhed, was *Uppecott*, in the Pariſh of *Beuford*, near *Great-Torrington*; which hereditarily deſended unto it from *Gilbert*, Sirnamed thereof, who owned it in K. *Edw.* 2d's Reign: Here *Henry Davie* lived, in the beginning of this Age, who was Eminent for his Knowledg and Skill in Matters of Antiquity.

[*b*] Mr. Weſtc. Surv. of Dev. in Horw.

[*c*] Mr. Riſd. in Beuford, Mſ.

That the Gentleman, we are ſpeaking of, deſcended from this Houſe, I make no Queſtion, for either the Elder, or (moſt likely) a Younger Brother thereof, removed to *Crediton*, where *Robert Davie*, of that Place, had four Sons; the three former are not mentioned by Name, by my Author (*d*); the fourth is ſaid to be *John Davie*, thrice Mayor of the City of *Exeter*; thus he. But the Pedigree of the Family, in Sir *Williams Davie*'s Cuſtody, tells us (with moſt likelyhood of Truth), That *John Davie*, of the City of *Exeter*, was the eldeſt Son of *Robert*; which *John* was a very hoſpitable and charitable Perſon, of which are many Inſtances.

[*d*] Mr. Weſtc. Pedig. in Dav. Mſ.

In his firſt Mayoralty, *A. D.* 1584. *Don Antonio*, King of *Portugal*, being driven out of his Country, by *Philip* King of *Spain*, came to *Plymouth* (*e*), and from thence to *Exeter*, where he and his Retinue were Lodged by this Mayor, in his own Houſe, and by him very nobly Entertained, during his Abode there; which has ſome conſiderable time.

[*e*] Iz. Mem. of Exet. p. 137.

As to his Charity, he Founded an Alms-Houſe within the Pariſh of St. *Mary-Arches*, in that City, for Relief of two Poor Men and their Wives, and two ſingle Perſons. The Couples are allowed 14 *d.* a piece, and the ſingle People 18 *d. per* Week. He erected another at *Crediton*, for the like Number; to each married Couple, he allowed 2 *s.* 4 *d.* to the ſingle Perſons, 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week. In the whole, he gave 40 *l. per An.* for ever. To which liberal Benefaction, the Inſcription on his Monument, in one of the Churches at *Exeter* (*f*), hath relation; which, to the Honor of his Memory, I ſhall here ſubjoyn.

[*f*] St. Mary Arches.

This Marble Monument, this fading Braſs,
Might have been ſpar'd, for neither needful was,
To ſtand a Regiſter of Davie's *Name;*
Who Living, did erect a fairer Frame,
And far more laſting; whoſe Foundation
Was firmly grounded on the Corner Stone:

Whose Bar, was Faith; whose Pillars, Piety;
And whose Engravings, Works of Charity.
Then let the Dead trust to a dying Tomb;
But how can Death in Davie *find a Room?*
Whose Soul in Heaven alive doth aye remain,
Whose Works on Earth so many Lives maintain.

This *John Davie* of *Exeter*, Esq; by *Margaret*, Daughter of *George Southcot* of *Calverley*, in this County, Esq; left Issue *John Davie* of *Creedy*, Esq; who by *Julian*, Daughter of Sir *William Strode* of *Newnham*, Kt. left Issue *John*, and *William* a Counsellor at Law. Sir *John Davie* of *Creedy*, Baronet, having no Issue Male that survived him, left his Estate and Title to Sir *John*, eldest Son of his Brother *William Davie*, who was High-Sheriff of this County. *A.* 1 K. *Will.* and Q. *Mary*, 1689, as his Uncle, Sir *John Davie*, was *An.* 24 K. *Ch.* 2. 1671: Who settled on a School at *Sandford*, near *Credition*, in which his Mansion-House stands, 16 *l. per Annum*, for ever, towards Teaching twenty Poor Children to Read, and finding ten of them Cloaths and Bibles yearly. Sir *John* the Nephew, dying a Batchelor, the Estate and Title is now in the honorable Collonel Sir *William Davie*, Baronet.

The other three Sons of *Robert Davie*, of *Crediton* aforesaid, were (very probably) the Original of the three Families of *Canon-Teign*, now extinct, *Medland* (which florishes there still), and *Ruxford*. *John Davie* Esq; the last of this Name at *Ruxford*, left two Daughters and Heirs; the Eldest married to the honorable and Reverend *Richard Annesley*, D. D. and Dean of *Exeter*, younger Son to the right honorable *Arthur* late Earl of *Anglesey*; the Youngest, to the honorable and Reverend *Leopold William Finch*, D. D. and Warden of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, a younger Son to the right honorable *Heneage*, Earl of *Winchelsey*.

The second Son of the said *Robert*, was *Gilbert Davie* of *Canon-Teign*; who by *Mary*, Daughter of *John Geer* of *Heavy-tree*, had Issue; from whom Dr. *Davie* proceeded, who was the second Son of *Robert Davie*, of that Place, Gent. (his eldest was *William*, a Counsellor at Law, and a Justice of Peace of this County, whose Daughter and Heir became the Relict of Sir *George Cary*, late of *Cloveley*, Kt. *Sans-issue*) For thus was he matriculated in the University of *Oxford*, *Edmundus Davie Devoniensis, filius Roberti Davie de Criston in Com' predict' Generosi* (*g*), he was entered a Member of *Exeter* College, *Apr.* 9. A. D. 1646, in the sixteenth Year of his Age.

[*g*] Ex Matric. Oxon. per Epist. M. a Wood mihi dat Mar. 21. 1694.

Being thus Incorporated into that learned Body, he, in protract of time, became a great Ornament to it. When he was about two Years standing, he was chosen Fellow of his College; and two Years after, *viz. Jun.* 15. 1650, he took his first Degree in Arts; and in *April* 1653, he proceeded Master: About twelve Years after, he accumulated the Degrees of Physick, and proceeded Batchelor and Doctor of his Faculty at the same time (*h*).

[*h*] Fast. Oxon. V. 2. p. 836.

Being now well Accomplished to that purpose, as well with Learning, as with the Authority of Academical Degrees, he resolved to make Physick his sole profession: For his better Practice whereof, about the Year of our Lord 1667, he retired in to his Native Country, and settled himself in the gentile City of *Exeter*; first, only as a Tabler in the House of his Kindsman, Mr. *Robert Davie*, Goldsmith; after that, in the Country, belonging to the Cathedral there, where he continued in great Esteem and Honor many Years, even to the time of his Death.

The Worth of this learned Doctor, I must acknowledg such, that he requires a more Skilful Pencil to draw him to the Life: I shall therefore let that alone, contenting my self only with some faint Stroaks of him; as one who was Personally known to him while alive, and doth still honor his Memory now he is dead. Dr. *Davie* then (as must be granted by all that knew him), was a Person of excellent Natural Parts, of a quick Fancy, a ready Wit, and a sound Judgment: All which were highly Improved by the Advantage of many Years standing, in that most excellent Seminary of Vertue and Learning, the University of *Oxford*, whereby he became an eminent Scholar, and was Well-Read, not only in Books relating to his particular Profession, but in all the polite and curious Parts of Learning.

If we consider him as a Physician, his Success in Practice was not owing meerly to Experience, but (under God) to his Judgment and Learning; by which he comprehended the Nature of the Disease, and so could prescribe those Compositions, as could best Master and subdue it. He was none of those who deal in *Nostrums*, and *Book-Recipes*, but had a large Stock of Learning and Knowledge of his own to proceed upon; by which, he came to be esteemed the great *Æsculapius* of his time, in these Western Parts.

He was a witty, as well as a learned Man; yet was he none of those, whose Wit outruns their Wisdom, for the Ostentation thereof, many times, in a blunt Jest, shall not care what Enemies they make, or Friends lose: Who are so far from Wits, in a sober Sense, that they are rather like *Solomon*'s Mad-man, *they throw about Fire-Brands, Arrows, and Death.* In whose Company, a Man is always in danger of having his Person bespattered with the Froth of a luxuriant Fancy, or his Reputation blown up with the Wild-Fire of an audatious Tongue. But every one was safe and easy where the Doctor was, secured from the sharpness of his Wit, by the Interposition of his Prudence and Discretion, which always rendred him desirable, as well as pleasant Company.

He

He was alſo, by Humor and Diſpoſition, much a Gentleman, as well as by Birth and Education, which he always ſhewed by his great Humanity; being ready to preſcribe to the Poor *gratis*, and to take moderately of the Rich. So free and obliging was he herein, that he would direct ſome how (upon occaſion) to prepare and apply their own Phyſick: He was neither *Rapax* nor *Tenax*; if ſo, he might have much exceeded in his Eſtate, the Ten thouſand Pounds, he is ſaid to have died poſſeſſed of; the greateſt part whereof, he ſettled upon a Son of his Kindſman's (being never married himſelf) Mr. *Robert Davie*, Goldſmith, aforeſaid.

What may not be omitted, as of eſpecial Remark in this worthy *Doctor*, is the great Reſpect and Friendlineſs he was wont to ſhew unto the Clergy, not only in his being ſparing in taking Fees of them, unleſs very Rich, but in the freedom of his Table and Converſation, unto which he readily admitted them. Farther yet, he ſeemed to rank himſelf in their Number, though none of their Order; doing every thing incumbent on them, except the inſeparable Offices of their Function: He lived in one of their Houſes, kept Reſidence there as a Clergy-man, I mean by his Exemplary Charity and Hoſpitality; frequently feeding the Poor at his *Door*, and Feaſting the Rich at his Table, as well by Invitation as Occaſion.

He was alſo greatly addicted to the Intereſt of the eſtabliſhed Church of *England*, whoſe Cauſe he would, on occaſion, no leſs Zealouſly than Judiciouſly defend; whereby he did contribute, not a little, to the Credit and Reputation thereof, in the City where he lived. He was likewiſe, endow'd with Principles of Duty and Loyalty, to the Crown of *England*; yet an Aſſerter alſo of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, as became a true Engliſh-man, and a Lover of his Country.

To this, I ſhall only add his great Modeſty and Humility; he was no forward-puſhing Man, either as to Place, or Diſcourſe. He could be content to hear others ſpeak in their turn, and yield them the reſpect and difference due unto their Parts and Worth: For himſelf, he was like a Taper, whoſe Rays enlighten others, but about it ſelf caſteth a modeſt Shadow; for however he highly merited, he never coveted the praiſe of Men. Hence, in his laſt Will and Teſtament, he did expreſly forbid any pompous Epitaph to be put upon his Tomb, contenting himſelf with a bare *Hic jacet Edmundus Davie*, M. D.

At length, this eminent Phyſician, who had been ſo inſtrumental (under God) in preſerving the Lives of others, could no longer protract his own, but died of the Gout, which had long afflicted him, at the Chauntry in *Exon*, (where he lived) on the 22d of *Jan. A. D.* 1692, and *Ætatis Suæ* 62.

He lieth Interred in the South Iſle of the Lady *Mary*'s Chapel, at the upper end of the Cathedral of St. *Peter*'s *Exon*, under a flat Stone, having this Inſcription.

Hic jacet Edmundus Davie, M. D. 1692.

In the Wall, near adjoyning, is erected, to his Memory, a fair Monument of Alabaſter, containing his Buſt, cut after the Life, in Wigg and Cravat; under which is found this ſhort Epitaph.

In
Memoriam Edmundi Davie
Qui obiit 22 Jan.
1692.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 910.
R. R: Edw. Sen.

EADULPH

BISHOP of *Devon*, so ran the Stile in antient times, we may presume was a Native of this County, being Brother to *Alfius*, so *Godwin* (*a*); *Alpsius*, so *Hooker* and others call him (*b*), Earl or Duke of *Devon*; the Title of Earl was here in Being, before that of Duke; and it was usual, at first, for Persons of that Quality, to reside in the County from which they derived their Honor, over which they had great Command, and out of which, no small Revenue, receiving the third Penny of all Pleas of the Crown, which now belongeth to the Sheriff of the County, who is called, *Vice-Comes*, *i. e.* the Earl's Vicar, or Deputy; and Instituted at first, in his Stead, *To follow all matters of Justice, within that District, while the Count or Earl was attending upon the King, in his Wars, or otherwise* (*c*). And although the Sheriff be still called *Vice-Comes*, in his Writs, yet all he doth is immediately under the King, and not the Earl. Now however *Alpsius* lived here, yet where the particular place of his Abode was, whether at the Castle of *Exeter*, or *Tavistock*, or elsewhere, we are not able, at this distance off, to determin; let us proceed therefore to his Brother, the Bishop of *Devon*.

(*a*) De Præsul. Exon. p. 453.
(*b*) Chor. Synop. in the Bps. of Exon. Mi. Carew's Surv. L. 1. p. 78, &c.
(*c*) Sir T. Smith's Com. Wealth, &c. L. 2. C. 17. p. 148.

Eadulphus was Born, by computation, about the Year of our Lord 860; who having had a good Education, came to be no less Eminent for Piety and Learning, according to the size of those days (in which a little Learning went far) than for his illustrious Birth and Extraction: I say, the size of those days; that Age being called, *Sæculum Obscurum*, according as *Barronius* hath distinguished it, *Sæculum quod boni Sterilitate Ferreum, Malique Exundantis deformitate Plumbeum, atq; in opia Scriptorum appellari consuevit obscurum* (*d*). Being so well accomplished, *Eadulphus* was constituted Bishop of this Dioceſs, by K. *Athelstan*, but most likely Consecrated by *Plegmundus*, at that time Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and was the first of this quality Installed at *Crediton*, in this County. Time, that mighty Devourer of all things, hath well nigh eaten up the Memory of this noble Prelate's Actions; however, some few things remain upon Record, which, duly considered, may speak him a great a Man, as any in his own, and as the most that have been since is days and time, now near 800 Years by-past.

(*d*) Annal. ad A. 900. Car. Cartop.

First, he Builded the Cathedral, afterward the Collegiate Church, of *Crediton* (*e*) afore said, about the Year of Christ 910. A large and noble Pile it is, for that Age, being about sixty seven Cloth Yards long, and proportionably broad and high; which in his days, and very likely, by his Intrest, K. *Edward*, sirnamed the *Elder*, endowed with three Mannors of Land, *viz. Polton*, *Celing*, and *Lanwitham* (so Bishop *Godwin* (*f*), for *Lawhitton*) in the County of *Cornwal*: The reason whereof, is thus rendred by the Historian, *Ut singulis A-*

(*e*) M. Tan. Not. Monast, p. 42.
(*f*) De Præsul. Quo Supr.

nis Epiſcopus viſitaret Gentem Cornubienſem, ad Exprimendos eorum errores (*g*), That the ſaid Biſhop, once a Year, ſhould viſit the Corniſh People, to conſtrain them to lay aſide their Errors; they being obſerved before to reſiſt the Truth, and to be inobedient to the Apoſtolical Canons and Decrees. By which we ſee, even in thoſe days, the Biſhop of *Devonſhire* had ſome Juriſdiction over *Cornwal*, at what time they had a Biſhop of their own; whoſe Seat was firſt at *Bodmin*, and after that at St. *Germans*; for ſo they had, as ſoon as *Devon*, and continued ſo to have, unto the Year 1032, when they had had twelve following, *viz.* *Athelſtanus*, *Conanus*, *Ruydocus*, *Aldredus*, *Brithwinus*, *Athelſtanus* ſecundus, *A.* 966, *Wolfi*, *Woronus*, *Wolocus*, *Stiaio*, *Adelredus*, *Burwoldus*, as Bp. *Godw.* numbers them (*h*); and then *Devon* and *Cornwal* were united, and made one Dioceſs, under *Levingus*, the laſt Biſhop of *Crediton*, and firſt of *Exon*; of whom hereafter.

(*g*) Id. ib. ex. Lib. Winton.

(*h*) Ib. in Epiſ. Exon. p. 450.

This Biſhop *Eadulph*, we are told (*i*, had his Barony at that time; the Head of which now (as elſewhere is mentioned) is St. *Stephen*'s, *Exon*, unto which, in *Devon* and *Cornwal*, and other Places, thirty Knights Fees belonged, which I could particularly name, were it not too tedious. By Inquiſition, in the time of K. *H.* 4. the Biſhoprick of *Exeter* was valued at 7000 *l. per An.* a vaſt Revenue in that Age: One of its beſt Mannors belonging to it, was that of *Crediton*, given by, and holden of the King, in Barony (*k*); and did the Service of two whole Knights Fees; unto which great Priviledges were annexed, for the Biſhop had view of Frank-pledge (*l*) in the whole Hundred, to ſee all within ſuch a Pledge, or Decenna, to find Sureties for their Truth to the King and his Subjects; he held Pleas of *Withernam*, *i. e.* in matters of Diſtreſs and Replevin; he had the Redreſs and Amendment of Ale, and other Drink; alſo of Infangthef, compounded of three Saxon Words, *In*, *Fang*, (to Take or Catch) and *Thef*, which is Thief, he having liberty to Judg any Thief (I ſuppoſe Life and Limb excepted) taken within his Fee, as a Right affixed unto his Barony, Time out of Mind.

(*i*) Riſd. in his Cat. of the Dukes of Dev. in Calce Operis ſui, Mſ.

(*k*) Hook. Syn. in Credit. Mſ.

(*l*) Dr. Cow. Interp. in Hiſce-verb.

In the next place, this reverend Prelate Builded the famous Town of *Lanceſton*, the Metropolis, at this time, of the County of *Cornwal*; lying on the Borders of *Devon*, towards the North-Weſt Parts thereof. Theſe Buildings (ſaith a Corniſh Author (*m*)) are, by the Corniſh Men, called *Leſteevan* (*Lez*, in Corniſh, ſignifieth Broad, and thoſe are ſcatteringly erected) and were antiently termed *Lanſtaphadon*, by Interpretation, St. *Stephen*'s Church. It conſiſteth of two Burroughs, which have their Repreſentatives in Parliament, *Downevet* and *Newport*: This Town (ſaith he, from Mr. *Hooker*, (*n*)) was firſt Founded by *Eadulphus*, Brother to *Alpſius*, Duke of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, *A.* 900; and by its being girded with a Wall, argueth it, in times paſt, to have carried ſome Value.

(*m*) M. Car. Surveigh of Cornw. L. 2. p. 116.

(*n*) Cat. of the Bps. of Exet. print.

This reverend Prelate continued Biſhop of this Dioceſs two and twenty Years; who being a public Spirited and Generous Man, God was pleaſed to extend his Life, for the better ſtrengthning and ſuſtaining of this Infant-Church. He died about the Year of our Lord 932, and was buried in his own Church of *Crediton* aforeſaid; where, on a fair large Stone, was a Plate of Braſs inlaid, having on it the Picture of a Biſhop; whether it was of this, or ſome other Biſhop, I can't determin poſſitively, but it had this Epitaph thereon (*o*):

(*o*) Mr. Weſtc. Deſc. of Dev. in Credit. Mſ.

" Sis teſtis Chriſte, quod non jacet hic Lapis iſte,
" Corpus ut Ornetur, ſed Spiritus ut Memoretur.
" Quiſquis eris qui tranſiris, Sta, Perlege, Plora;
" Sum quod eris, fueramq; quod es; pro me precor Ora.

Which may be thus Tranſlated into Engliſh:

' Chriſt! bear me Witneſs, that this Stone is not
' Put here t' Adorn a Body, that muſt Rot;
' But keep a Name, that it mayn't be forgot.

' Whoſo doth paſs, ſtay, read, bewail, I am
' What thou muſt be; was what thou art the ſame;
' Then Pray for me, e're you go whence ye came.

Arms—
E.

Flor. A. D. 1292.
R. R. Edw. 1.

Argent a Chevron Gules between three Bells.

EXETER

WALTER, (*Gualterus de Exceſtria*, as *Bale* calls him) was Born within the County of *Devon*; *Devonienſis Patriæ Alumnus*, ſays the laſt quoted Author (*a*). Mr. *Carew*, in his ingenuous Survey of *Cornwal* (*b*), reckons him among the Learned Men of that Shire, as if he had been of Corniſh Birth; whereas his Name plainly demonſtrates the Place, to which he owed his Nativity, *Exeter* in *Devon*. A common thing for learned Men in thoſe days, to leave their Paternal (if they had any) and to take up Local Names, from the Places where they were born, as was obſerved before in Dr. *Bampton*; by which means, many Villages and Pariſhes, which otherwiſe would have remained in Obſcurity, have come to Knowledg and Reputation in the World.

[a] Cent. 10. p. 44.
[b] Lib. 1. p. 59.

This *Walter* of *Exeter* was a religious Man profeſſed; but of what Order, it is not ſo well agreed on among the Learned, *Bale* tells us (*c*), He thought he was a Dominican; Mr. *Carew*, That he was a Franciſcan Frier; Mr. *Izaac* (*d*), That he was a Monk of the Order of St. *Bennet*: Which of theſe he was of, as 'tis not very eaſy, ſo it is not very material, to determin.

[c] Ibid.
[d] Mem. of Ex. p. 32.

He ſpent moſt of his days in a little Cell in *Cornwal*, called St. *Caroke*, near unto *Leſtithiel* (*e*); here he improved his time in Learning and Devotion. That part of Learning which he chiefly addicted himſelf to, was (it ſeems) the Study of Hiſtory; for his Knowledg therein, he hath obtained this Character, *Quod in Hiſtoriarum cognitione non fuit ultimus* (*f*), That he was none of the meaneſt Hiſtorians of his time.

[e] Id. ib.
[f] Bale Quo Antea.

That part of Hiſtory he was moſt Skilled in, was the Lives of the Saints, and other great Men. Hence *Baldwin*, his Fellow-Citizen (not *Baldwin* the Arch-biſhop, born alſo in that City, who was dead near two Hundred Years before) put him upon Writing the Life of *Guy* of *Warwick*; which accordingly he did under this Title:

The Hiſtory or Life of Guy *of* Warwick. Lib. 1.

Now for that ſome have made a Queſtion, If ever there was ſuch a Man as *Guy* of *Warwick*? And others, Whether all the Stories of him are not meerly Fictitious? I ſhall give you a brief Account from an Author beyond exception (*g*). However, the Monks (ſaith he) have founded out his Praiſes ſo Hyperbolically, yet the more Conſiderate will doubt neither the one nor the other; inaſmuch as it hath been ſo uſual with our antient Hiſtorians, for the Encouragement of after Ages unto bold Attempts, to ſet forth the Exploits of worthy Men, with the higheſt Encomiums imaginable; and therefore, ſhould we, for that Cauſe, be ſo conceited as to Explode it, all Hiſtory of thoſe Times might as well be villified; I ſhall therefore here inſert it as a fine Diverſion, leaving it to every Reader's pleaſure, to believe as much of it, as he will.

[g] S.W. Dugd. Hiſt. of Warwick. p. 299.

This *Guy* then, was Son of *Siward*, Baron of *Wallingford*; who marrying *Felicia* the only Daughter of *Rohand*, in her Right, became Earl of *Warwick*, about the Year of our Lord 920. The Memory of which *Guy* hath ever ſince been ſo Famous, that

the Vulgar are of Opinion, he was a Man of more than ordinary Stature, though it ſeems not: I ſhall only inſtance in one Exploit of his, from certain Authors of good Credit, and that is the Combat betwixt him and the *Daniſh* Champion, *Colebrand*, whom ſome report to have been a Giant.

In the third Year of King *Athelſtan*, *Anno* 926, the Danes, having invaded *England*, cruelly waſted the Country, almoſt as far as *Wincheſter*; where the King and his Nobles were in Conſultation, about ſome timely means to prevent the Loſs of all: Unto whom the *Danes* made theſe three Propoſals, either forthwith to reſign the Crown to the Daniſh Generals; or to hold the Realm of them, paying Homage and Tribute according to their appointment; or laſtly, that the whole *Diſpute* for the Kingdom, ſhould be determined in a ſingle Combat, by two Champions, for both ſides; it being offered, that if K. *Athelſtan*'s Champion had the Victory, the *Danes* would preſently depart the Land; if otherwiſe, without more ado, it ſhould wholly belong to the *Danes*. Of which Propoſals, K. *Athelſtan* accepted the laſt; and calling his Nobles together, offered that Province, *viz. Hantſhire*, for a Reward to him that ſhould Conquer the *Daniſh* Champion: and to the end God would direct him in the choice of one, to undertake the Combat, he enjoyn'd a Faſt for three days, in which, with earneſt Prayers, and abundant Tears, he beſought his Favor.

God being moved with the ſorrowful Tears of the Engliſh, ſent a good Angel to comfort the King, as he lay upon his Bed, the very Night of the Nativity of St. *John* the Baptiſt; directing, he ſhould riſe early on the morrow, taking two Biſhops with him, and get up to the top of the North-Gate of that City, ſtaying there till the Hour of Prime, and then he ſhould ſee divers Pilgrims enter thereat, amongſt which, ſhould be a perſonable Man in a Pilgrim's Habit, bare Footed, with his Head uncovered, and upon it a Chaplet of white Roſes; and that he ſhould entreat him, for the love of Jeſus Chriſt, to undertake the Combat.

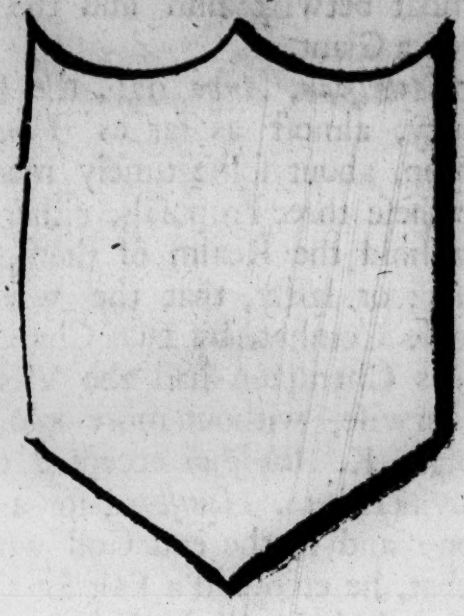
About this time it hapned, that the famous *Guy* Landed at *Portſmouth*, and being adverti*ſ*ed of the great *Diſtreſs* the King and his Nobles were in, haſted to *Wincheſter*; where entring that morning, the King being come on purpoſe, eſpied one neatly clad, with a Garland of Roſes upon his Head, and a large Staff in his Hand, looking wan and macerated, by his travelling bare Foot, and his Beard grown to a great length; him he concluded to be the ſame Man deſcribed by the Angel: Unto whom therefore, the King thus applied himſelf, *The reaſon of my ſtaying here, hath been to await your coming, for it is the Will of God, that you muſt Encounter that wicked* Colebrond, *for the Safeguard of us, and the Engliſh Nation.* To whom the Palmer anſwered, *Oh! my Lord the King, you may eaſily ſee, that I am not in any Condition to take upon me this Fight, being feeble and weak with daily Travel.* But at length promiſed, that, in the fear of God, he would undertake the Combat.

Guy having been cheer'd up for the ſpace of three Weeks, with the beſt Refreſhments might be gotten, when the day, appointed for the Duel, came, heard three Maſſes; and being well armed with the King's beſt Armor, with *Conſtantine*'s Sword by his ſide, and St. *Maurice*'s Launce in his Hand, he got up on the King's beſt Courſer, and entred the Liſts, in a Valley near the City aforeſaid, where he waited for *Colebrond*: Who being come, the Palmer arming himſelf alſo with the Sign of the Croſs, put Spurs to his Horſe to meet the Giant; who, in the Encounter, dropping his Iron Club, as he reach'd out his Arm to take it up, the Palmer with his Sword cut off his Hand. Whereupon the Danes grew much diſmay'd; however, *Colebrand* held out the Combat to the Evening of that Day, when having loſt much Blood, he fainted; ſo that *Guy*, fetching a blow with all his ſtrength, cut off his Head.

After this, *Guy* bent his courſe towards *Warwick*, where having received Alms unknown from the Hands of his Lady, three days, he retired into an Hermitage near by, where ſome few Years after, he departed this Life.

What other Things *Walter* of *Exeter* wrote, I do not find; but dying (as is probable) in his Cell, he lieth Interred near that place.

E.



Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1330.
R. R. Edw. 3.

Argent a Chevron Gules between three Bells.

EXETER

WILLIAM, D. D. was Born in the City whence he derived his Name. He had his Education in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where, among other things, he applied himſelf to the Study of Divinity, and at length proceeded *Doctor* of that ſublime Faculty. The higheſt Preferment, we find, he had in the Church, was his being admitted one of the Canons of the Cathedral of St. *Peter*, in his own City, *Ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Canonicus fuit Præbendarius*, as *Bale* tells us (*a*). He was a Learned Man, and much celebrated, by the Hiſtorians of thoſe days, for his excellent Erudition.

(*a*) Cent. 5. N. 33. p. 405.

Now it hapned, in his time, that *William* of *Ocham*, and other Franciſcan Friers, did, in their Determinations in the Schools, ſo highly praiſe the Perfection of Poverty, that they touched the Pope's Copy hold of Inheritance, aſſerting, *That Chriſt and his Apoſtles were ſo Poor, that they had nothing truly their own, neither in Special, nor in Common.* This was a bold Thruſt, for if Poverty was ſo Eſſential to Piety, Papal Pomp and Plenty muſt needs argue Profaneneſs. *Ocham* ſtoutly defended his Cauſe, reducing the Temporal Power of the Pope and his Prelates almoſt to nothing: This ſoon awakned the whole Italian Band; away ran to *Avinion* in *France* (*b*) (where his Holineſs then reſided) ſeveral learned *Divines*; among others, our *William* of *Exeter*, there ſtoutly to maintain, by *Diſputation*, againſt *Ocham*, the Power of the Church *in Temporalibus*. But *Ocham* was ſo Wiſe, that he would chooſe to *Diſpute* the matter, not in the Pope's Court, but the Emperor *Lewis* the 4th's Pallace, to whom he applied himſelf, ſaying, *Potentiſſime Imperator, defende me gladio, & ego defendam te verbo*, Moſt mighty Emperor, defend me with the Sword, and I will defend you with the Word. But this did not do, for the matter being brought to the knowledg of *John* the 23d, then Pope of *Rome*, he could by no means brook ſo pernicious a *Doctrine*; hence he proceeded, *Damnare fratricellos iſtos*, to *Damn* thoſe little Friers, who were ſo audacious as to maintain ſo bold a Poſition.

(*b*) Id. ibid. in Ocham.

Our *William* of *Exeter* took the Pope's part; and however, before this, there had been great Intimacy of Acquaintace between *Ocham* and him, now he thought fit to withdraw himſelf from him and all his Aſſociates. And not ſatisfied to have Vindicated the Cauſe of his Holineſs by Word of Mouth, being a Learned Man, he caught up his Pen, and wrote theſe Books againſt the Ochamiſts.

Pro Proprietate Eccleſiæ, Lib. 1.
De Paupert. contra Fratres, Lib. 1.
De Generatione Chriſti, Lib. 1.

He wrote other Things alſo, though the Titles of them are now buried in Oblivion; Antiquity having obſcured, as the Hiſtorian notes (*c*), not only many of his Works, but many remarkable paſſages of his Life.

(*c*) Bal. Quo Sup.

As for his Adverſary *Ocham*, it muſt be granted, he was a Man of admirable Parts and Learning; and in reſpect of Abilities, for *Exeter*

(*---Impar congreſſus Achilli*)

a very unequal Match; although perhaps not ſo unequal neither, as Dr. *Fuller* (*d*), more for the roundneſs of the Period, than evidence of the Truth makes it, when he ſays, *It was ſo much, as* Exeter, *a fair City in* Devon, *did exceed* Ocham, *a ſmall Village in* Surrey.

[*d*] Worthies, p. 275.

However, what our *Exeter* wanted in Perſon, was made good in his Second; for *William* of *Exeter*, and Pope *John* 22d, were able to undertake, and baffle too, any Author of that Age; eſpecially if that be true which is aſſerted of him (*e*), *That he flayed a Biſhop alive, and afterwards burned him, becauſe he had offended him; and Deprived the Emperor* Lewis *of* Bavaria, *though not without the ſtout Oppoſition of* Ocham, *and others.*

[*e*] Prideaux Introduct. to Hiſt. p. 131.

Where this *William* of *Exeter* died, I do not find; nor any thing elſe memorable of him, more than that he floriſhed when King *Edward* the Third Ruled the Land.

E.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1556.
R. R. Mar.

Gules on a Bend Ermin inter two Cotiſes Or, three Boars-heads couped Arg. Arm'd as the third, Languid as the firſt (*).

[*] Mr. Weſtc. Pedigr. Mſ.

EDGECOMBE

SIR *Richard*, Knight, was probably Born at *Stone-Houſe* in this County, near the place where *Mount-Edgecombe* now ſtands, which was in the Poſſeſſion of this Family, before that noble Houſe was builded. This Name was originally of *Devonſhire* extract, taken from the place of their antient Habitation; though in what Pariſh, I cannot ſay, unleſs perhaps in *Cheriton-Fitz-Pain*, near *Crediton*, where, in that Church (*a*), I meet with *Edgecombe*'s Iſle, adorned with divers Coats belonging to them. In protract of Time, this Family removed over the *Tamer*, where it ſettled at *Cuttail*, in the Pariſh of *Calſtock*, ſeperated from *Devon* only by the breadth of that River; where it had not continued long, ere Sir *Richard Edgecombe*, Son of Sir *Piers* or *Peter* (for *Richard* and *Piers* were alternately in his Progeny ten Deſcents following) marrying *Joan*, Daughter and Heir of *Stephen Dernford* of *Eaſt-Stonehouſe*, brought it into *Devon* again; where it ſettled at that Place: She brought a great Eſtate unto this Family, as the whole Town of *Eaſt-Stonehouſe*, and the Village of *Weſt-Stonehouſe*, on the other ſide the River (whoſe Ruines, yet remaining, confirm the Report, That there ſtood a Town, until the French, by Fire and Sword, overthrew it (*b*)) which ſtill floriſhes in thoſe hands; and may it ſtill do ſo.

(*a*) Mr. Weſtc. Surv. of Devon. in Cherit. Fitz. Mſ.

Eaſt-Stonehouſe had ſomtime Lords of its own Name, and was the Dwelling of *Joel de Stonehouſe*, 27 K. *Hen.* 3. It is ſo called from its Owners, and its Situation on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Tamer*; from a private Houſe, it is become now a convenient big Town, well inhabited (*c*); 'tis a Daughter-Church to *Plymouth*, near adjoyning.

(*b*) Mr. Car. Surv. of Cornw. Lib. 2. p. 100.

(*c*) Sir W. Pole's Deſc. of Devon. in Eſt-Ston. Mſ.

This honorable Family came back into *Devon* in the beginning of the Reign of K. *Hen.* 7. not before. Sir *Richard Edgecombe* Kt. was Sheriff of this County, *A.* 2 *H.* 7. 1486. Sir *Peter Edgecombe* Kt *A.* 10 *K. H.* 7, and *A.* 13 *K. H.* 7, and *A.* 9 *K. H.* 8, and hath yielded many memorable Perſons.

Such was Sir *Richard Edgecombe* Kt. the Grandfather to that Gentleman we are about to ſpeak of, reckoned, by our beſt Antiquary, among the Natives of this County (*d*) He was Comptroller of the Houſhold, and of the Privy-Council to K. *Hen.* 7. and by him employed in divers Embaſſies; in one of which, to wit, that unto the Duke of *Brittain*, he died: Of whom this paſſage is credibly reported (*e*), *That in* K. Rich. 3*d's days, he being ſuſpected*

(*d*) Sir W. Pole's Car. of Fa. Statemen, Mſ.

(*e*) Mr. Carew's Surv. of Cornw. L. 2. p. 114.

ſuſpected of favoring the Earl of Richmond *(who afterwards, by the name of* Henry *the Seventh, was King of* England*) againſt that King, was driven to hide himſelf in thoſe thick Woods which overlook the River* Tamer, *and belong to his Houſe at* Cuttail. *Being hotly purſued, and narrowly ſearched for, Extremity taught him a ſuddain Policy, To put a Stone in his Cap, and tumble the ſame into the Water, while theſe Rangers were at the Heels; who looking down after the Noiſe, and ſeeing his Cap ſwimming thereon, ſuppoſed he had deſperately drowned himſelf. Hence they gave over their farther purſuit, and left him the Liberty to ſhift over into* Brittany, *and there to joyn himſelf to the Earl of* Richmond; *who when he came to the Crown, upon Attainder of* John *Lord* Zouch, *whoſe then it was for taking part with King* Richard *the 3d (f), gave him the Caſtle and Honor of* Totnes, *in this County; an antient Honor, unto which did belong fifty ſix Knights Fees.*

(f) Mr. Riſden's View of Devon in Totnes, Mſ.

This was given at firſt, by *William* the Conqueror, unto *Judael*, a noble Norman, ſirnamed from this place, *de Totnes*; where he ſeated himſelf in the Caſtle of his own erecting, now long ſince demoliſhed, there being little more of it than the Walls left ſtanding. In the Poſterity of this Gentleman it continued, until *Piers Edgecombe* Sold the Caſtle and Mannor unto the Lord *Edward Seymour*, of *Berry-Caſtle*.

Nor was Sir *Richard Edgecombe* unmindful of his Duty towards God, for his ſignal Providence to him; for at his Return in Peace, in thankful Remembrance of his *D*eliverance, he builded a Chappel in that his Lurking-place, to celebrate his great Name; the Ruines whereof, lately did, if they don't ſtill, remain.

Sir *Richard Edgecombe*, Knight, married a *D*aughter of *Thomas Tremayn* of *Collacombe*, Eſquire, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *Piers Edgecombe* Knight, Sheriff of *Devon*, *Anno* 20 K. *Hen.* 8. 1528; who by *Joan*, *D*aughter and Heir of *Stephen Durnford* of *Eaſt-Stonehouſe*, by his Wife, the *D*aughter and Heir of *Rame* of *Rame* (whoſe Seat, I ſuppoſe, was at or near the Place where *Mount-Edgecombe* ſtandeth) had Iſſue the Gentleman of whom we are now ſpeaking.

Sir *Richard Edgecombe* of *Mount-Edgecombe* Kt. was a very accompliſhed and worthy Perſon, highly deſerving of the public Weal, as well as of his private Family.

To begin with the laſt firſt; he it was that built that ſtately Houſe, called from his Name, *Mount-Edgecombe*, the moſt beautious gentile Seat in all thoſe Weſtern Parts; thus lively deſcribed by a Gentleman, who knew it well (none better), being nearly Allied to it, whoſe Words I ſhall here inſert (*g*).

(*g*) Mr. Carew's Surv. of Cornw. L. 2. p. 99. b. 100. a.

Upon the South Shore, ſomwhat within the Land, ſtandeth *Mount-Edgecombe*, a Houſe builded and named by Sir *Richard Edgecombe*. If Compariſons were as lawful in the making, as they prove odious in the matching, I would preſume to range it, for Health, Pleaſure, and Commodities, with any Subject's Houſe, of his degree, in *England*. It is Scated againſt the North, on the declining of a Hill, in the mid'ſt of a *D*eer Park, near a narrow Entrance, thorow which the Salt-water breaketh up into the Country, to ſhape the greateſt part of the Haven.

The Houſe is builded Square, with a round Turret at each end, Garretted on the top; and the Hall riſing in the midſt above the reſt, yieldeth a ſtately ſound as you enter the ſame: In Summer, the opened Caſements admit a refreſhing Coolneſs: In Winter, the two cloſed *D*oors exclude all offenſive Coldneſs. The Parlor and *D*ining-Room give you a large and diverſified Proſpect of Land and Sea, overlooking St. *Nicholas* Iſland (lying in the Mouth of the Harbor, in faſhion Lozengy, in quantity about three Acres, ſtrongly Fortified by Art and Nature) the now royal Citadel (*h*) *Plymouth* Town, *Stonehouſe*, *Milbrook*, and *Salt-Aſh*. It is ſupplied with a never failing Spring of Water; ſtored with Timber, Wood, Fruit, *D*eer, and Conies. The Ground abundantly anſwereth the Houſekeepers Neceſſities, for Paſture, Corn, and Meadow; and is repleniſhed with a kind of Stone, ſerving both for Building, Lime, and Marle. On the Sea-Cliffs groweth great Plenty of Ore-Wood, to ſatisfy the Owner's want, and accommodate his Neighbors.

(*h*) Call'd in the Mſ. the Fort.

A little below the Houſe, in the Summer Evenings, *Sayn* Boats come and draw their Nets for Fiſh; whither the Gentry of the Houſe walking down, take the pleaſure of the ſight; and ſomtimes, at all Adventures, buy the profit of the *D*raughts, before they come aſhore. Both ſides of the forementioned narrow Entrance, with the Paſſage between the whole Town of *Stonehouſe*, and a great Circuit of the Land adjoyning, appertain to this Inheritance. Theſe ſides are fenced with Block-Houſes; and that next to *Mount-Edgecombe* was wont to be planted with Ordnance; which at coming and parting, with their deep baſe Voices, greeted ſuch Gueſts as viſited the Houſe.

Which being every way ſo curious and noble a Manſion, it is not ſtrange, that the *D*uke of *Medina-Sidonia*, Admiral of the Spaniſh *Armado*, in the Year of our Lord 1588 (*i*), ſhould be ſo affected with the ſight thereof, though beholding at a diſtance off at Sea, as to reſerve it for his own Poſſeſſion, in the Partage of this Kingdom, which in Hopes and Expectation they had already conquered.

(*i*) Full. Worth. in Cornw. p. 196.

This

This ſtately Houſe is within the compaſs of the County of *Devon*, as is all that Tract, antiently called *Weſt-Stonehouſe*, although it be in the Pariſh of *Maker*, which lieth in the County of *Cornwal*.

But to return from the Houſe to the Maſter of it: This Gentleman was of a truly great and generous Diſpoſition, as may farther appear from that particular Hiſtory of his Life, I have been ſo happy to light upon, in Manuſcript, written by his Grandſon *Richard Carew* Eſquire, (Intituled, *A friendly Remembrance of Sir* Richard Edgecombe; now in my poſſeſſion; where are alſo ſeveral Poems, written by the ſame *Richard Carew* Eſquire, with a learned Letter againſt the Supremacy of the Pope, and other things) the celebrated Author of the *Surveigh of* Cornwal: Whoſe own Language, though ſomwhat Antiquated, I ſhall here preſent to the Reader's view, and the Example he deſcribes, to his imitation.

Many (*ſaith he*) have been more heedful to rehearſe the Times of their Anceſtors Births and Deaths, the Number of their Wives and Children, and the Pomp of their Wealth and Offices; than to expreſs the Vertues of their Minds, ſhining in the Uprightneſs of their Lives, and Haughtineſs of their Enterprizes. This Reſpect hath the ſooner emboldned me to ſupply that want, which I ſee utterly unfurniſhed by any other, in behalf of one, who becauſe he was by Nature my Grandfather, and in Good-will my Father, I could not but bear him a dutiful and affectionate Mind, whilſt he lived; and reverence his Remembrance being dead.

I will therefore, among many of his Vertues, rehearſe only thoſe, which were chiefly Noted of others, and are fitteſt for us to follow; namely, His *Knowledge*, *Courteſy*, and *Liberality*.

His *Knowledg* conſiſted in Learning and Wiſdom. *His Knowledge.*

His Learning may be divided into Divine and Profane; that is to ſay, Religion and the Liberal Sciences.

Touching his Religion, I will not ſtand long therein, becauſe I count it a hard matter, for any to judg of another Man's Heart; and the days wherein he moſtly lived, ſavored of Romiſh Ruſt; yet, if gueſs may be given by outward ſhew, his upright Dealing bears witneſs, *That he had the Fruits of a good Conſcience.* Beſides, in his Lifetime, he kept an Ordinary Chaplain in his Houſe, who daily and duly ſaid Service: And at his Death, he had the Grace to call upon God.

His Learning in the Arts, he attained by his Study in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where he ſpent ſome part of his Youth; not Idley, nor only whilſt he baited his Horſe (as the Scholarly-Miniſter anſwered the Biſhop's Ordinary); but both Orderly and Profitably: For he could tell, as I gueſs, by certain Rules of Aſtrology, what any Man's Errand was, that came unto him. And in Endicting of Letters he was ſo skilful, that being on a time at the Quarter-Seſſions, where was ſome difference about the form of one, to be ſent up to the Lords of the Council, he ſtep'd down from the Bench, and at a ſuddain, penned it ſo well, to all their Likings, as, without farther amendment, they allowed and ſent it forth: Yea, the Lord *Cromwel*, in this point, gave him eſpecial Commendations. He had alſo a very good Grace in making Engliſh Verſes, ſuch as, in thoſe days, paſſed for current; which flowing eaſily from his Pen did much delight the Readers. The ſharpneſs of his Wit was alſo ſeen in his Apophthegms; of which, though I have heard many, I only remember two, the one, *That* Ingratus *was Latin for a Prieſt* (underſtand him, Reader, of them of thoſe times); and the other, *That where the Good-man did beat his Wife, there* Cupid *would ſhake his Wings, and fly out of Doors.*

For his *Wiſdom*, I will only give a Taſte, or Eſſay thereof, that by ſome parts, the whole may be gueſs'd. For he that that would take upon him, to diſcourſe of every point, muſt needs be a Wiſe Man himſelf. He uſed, what occaſion ſoever he had of Expences, to keep always a Hundred Pounds in his Cheſt untouch'd: And yet he would never be long Indebted unto any Man, neither break promiſe of Payment. Wherein he ſurely dealt far more diſcreetly than theſe, who having fair Revenues, are notwithſtanding ſo Beggarly, that when any Coſt is to be beſtowed, for their own Profit, the Benefit of the Prince, or Behoof of their Country, they are forced to take it up at ſuch hands, as turneth to their great Loſs; or elſe to leave themſelves utterly diſcredited, their Country unhelped, and their Prince unſerved. What Grief of Mind it procureth them, when they are forced to bewray their Want, and to ſend Poſting up and down with all haſte and leſs ſpeed; what Speech of the People it cauſeth (who commonly caſt their Eyes on their Betters to pry on their *Doings*); and how little Truſt it gaineth among their Creditors, to be ever Borrowing and never Paying, I need not tell them; ſince by Proof they know it ſufficiently already. Neither boots it to warn them by Words, when by ſuch Wounds and Stripes to their good Name and

Conſciences, they will not learn to ſalve the ſame in time *Auguſtus* the Emperor hearing a Roman Knight to be dead, who being in his Life-time accounted Rich, was at his end found ſo Poor, as the Sale of his Goods was not able to countervail the Charge of his Debts, willed his Bed to be bought for himſelf; *For I am well aſſured* (quoth he) *I ſhall eaſily take my Reſt in that Bed, where one owing ſo much could quietly ſleep* (*k*). What eaſe they have to lye ſnorting ſo in the Careleſneſs of their Affairs, I know not; but this I know, that they can give no greater cauſe of Sorrow to their Friends, Rejoycing to their Enemies, or utter Diſliking to the whole World. And this much I have ventured to ſay the rather, that by diſplaying the Harms of the contrary, his careful Foreſight in preventing the ſame, might the better appear.

(*k*) Habenda eſt ad Somnum culcitra, in quâ ille, cum tantum deberet, dormire potuit. Macrob. Saturn. L. 2. cap. 4. p. 400.

He was alſo very careful to have Proviſion made before-hand, of all Things belonging to Houſhold, for two Years at leaſt; and would very willingly beſtow his Mony that way, whenſoever any good Pennyworth was to be had, though he did not preſently need it. Beſides, he was ſo careful for his Poſterity, as at his death he left 400 *l.* of old Gold in his Cheſt, for the Suing of his Sons Livery.

It was moreover noted in him, that whatſoever he did, he would be always girt with a Sword, or at leaſt with a Hangar; which that he did not do of Curioſity, as if he would be like *Julius Cæſar* (he hold a Sword in one Hand and a Book in the other, with this Motto, *Ex utroq; Cæſar* (*l*)) who carried his Commentaries in his Boſom, his Pen in his Right-hand, and his Launce in his Left; or to immitate *Alexander* the Great, who ſlept always with his Sword by his Bed-ſide, and *Homer*'s Iliades under his Pillow (*m*), the Plainneſs of the reſt of his Life doth ſufficiently witneſs: His reaſon thereof was, (as I have heard) that ſome part of his Oath of Knighthood did bind him thereunto.

(*l*) Leigh's Select Obſervat. on the Rom. Emper. p. 3.

(*m*) Iliadem Homeri militare viaticum illam appellans, atq; unà cum Pugione ſub Pulvino ſemper reponens Plutarch. in vita Alexand. M.

Another point of his Wiſdom was, that he continually maintained one at *London*, to be a Solicitor of his Cauſes; and to ſend him Advertiſement, with the ſooneſt, of all Occurrences from the Court, and elſewhere; wherein if Order were given him, for any Buſineſs, concerning the Service of his Prince or Country, or that his Help were craved in behalf of his Friend, he would not ſlack any time, nor overſlip any fit occaſion, for *Diſpatch* thereof. For his Friend, he would deal as adviſedly, and follow it as effectually, as if the Matter were his own. In his Princeſs's Service, he was ready with the foremoſt, to execute her Commandments; and prepared with the ſooneſt, to return Anſwer.

And whenſoever he was to meet at any place, for his Country's Affairs, he would always come with the firſt, and depart with the laſt, ſaying, *It were better that one Man ſhould tarry for many, than many for one.*

His Courteſy. Laſtly, He was in Speech very ſpare, and in Counſel very ſecret; and yet was not his Secretneſs towards his Friends ſo cloſe, but that he would lovingly impart unto them whatſoever was convenient; nor his Silence in Speech ſo great, but that he could entertain every one with courteous Words, according to their Calling; uſing to his Betters, Reverence; to his Equals, Kindneſs; and to the meaner Sort, Affability. And as he was naturally given to believe the beſt of every one, ſo could he ſcarcely be drawn to miſlike any, of whom he had been once well perſwaded.

Yea, even to ſuch as were his Enemies, being in *Diſtreſs*, he rather lent a Hand to take them up, than a Foot to tread them down, as by this Story following may plainly appear. There was a Knight, dwelling in the ſame Shire (*n*), with whom, for divers Cauſes, in King *Edward*'s days, he had ſundry Quarrels; which as at firſt they bred inward Miſliking between them, ſo at laſt they brake forth into open Hatred. This Knight, in the troubleſome Change of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, partly for Religion, and partly for other Cauſes, was clap'd into Priſon: And though the Matters diſcovered againſt him were hainous, and his Enemies (at that time bearing great ſway) very grievous, yet he obtained ſo much Favor, as to be Tryed by Certificate, from the Gentlemen of the chiefeſt Authority in his Country, for his Behaviour therein. According to whoſe Report to the Council, he was to be either delivered, or more ſtraightly to be dealt with. This granted, he conceived very good hope of every other's friendly Advertiſement; and feared only the hard Favor of our Sir *Richard*; who he doubted would uſe the Sword of Revenge (then put into his hands) to his Enemies deſtruction. It hapned, that upon return of their Anſwer he was delivered; and being at Liberty, to the end he might know, how his Country-mens minds were affected towards him, he by means, procured a Copy of all theſe advertiſive Letters; in peruſing of which, he found that ſuch as bore him faireſt Countenance, wrote moſt againſt him; and that Sir *Richard Edgecombe*'s Certificate made moſt for him: So as, in all likelihood, his greateſt Enemy in Show, was the chiefeſt cauſe of his *D*eliverance in *D*eed.

(*n*) Trevanion.

I would ſtay here in praiſe of this noble Mind, who ſhewed his Valor in Conquering his own Affections; his Vertue in abſtaining from Revenge, being offered; and his Chriſtianity in doing Good for Evil; but that I am carried forth with no leſs wonder at this Knight's Thankfulneſs: Who pretending as though he wiſt not of this Courteſy, to the outward ſhew, continued his wonted Enmity until the next Chriſtmas after.

At

At which time, on a Night, word was brought to *Mount Edgcomb*, That a Company of armed Men were lately Landed from *Plymouth*, marching up to the Houſe. Sir *Richard*, having heard before, that this Knight was in that Town, and miſtruſting, he had picked out this time to come and ſet upon him unawares, reſolved to ſhew himſelf neither diſcourteous to them he knew not, through Fear; nor yet to lie open to his Enemies, if they pretended any ſuch Practice, through Heedleſneſs: he therefore cauſed his Gates to be ſet wide open, and placed his Servants on both ſides the Gate and Hall, where they muſt paſs, with Swords and Bucklars: but they coming in, turned this Doubt into Paſtime, for their Armor and Weapons were only painted Paper, as by nearer approaching was perceived; and inſtead of trying their Force with Blows, in fighting with Men, they fell to make proof of the Ladies Skill in Dancing.

Theſe Paſtimes at laſt being ended, they were led into another Room to be Banquetted: where this Knight taking off his Vizard, and diſcloſing himſelf to Sir *Richard Edgcomb*, uttered, *That having known the great Courteſy ſhewn him in his Trouble, beſides his looking, and contrary to his deſerving, he was come thither to yield him his moſt due Thanks for the ſame; aſſuring him, that he would from thence forth, reſt as faithful his Friend, as ever before he had ſhewn himſelf a profeſſed Enemy.* In witneſs of which his true meaning, and to ſtrengthen the Friendſhip newly begun, in Good-will, with a faſt Knot of Allience, he there preſented him a young Gentleman his Nephew, a Ward, and the Heir of his Houſe (who being of fair Poſſeſſions, came amongſt the other Company, masked in a Nymph's attire) to Match with one of his Daughters; which Marriage afterwards came to paſs. And here I ſhould alſo run out into Commendation of this rare Thankfulneſs, ſave that this Knight's many other Shews of his right noble Mind, are ſo well known, that they need not, and ſo great, that they cannot, be praiſed enough.

I will therefore let them paſs, and ſhut up this part of Sir *Richard*'s Courteſy, when I have ſpoken a word or two of his ſoft Nature; the rather, becauſe I have heard ſome diſcommend this his Mildneſs, who were themſelves ſooner to be pitied for their Ignorance, than to be anſwered for any weight of their frivalous Reaſons. For if this Gentleneſs of Diſpoſition, and Familiarity of Behaviour, were a Fault, neither would *Cyrus* (*a*), *Artaxerxes* (*b*), *Auguſtus* (*c*), and many ſuch like famous Princes, have uſed it. Neither would *Trajan* have anſwered to one, who Reproved him of the like. *That he being an Emperor, behaved himſelf towards his Subjects, as he would (if he were a Subject) that his Emperor ſhould behave himſelf towards him* (*d*).

Beſides, that it getteth Good-will, appeareth by *Q. Minutius*, the Roman Conſul, who was no leſs beloved of his Country men for his Gentleneſs, than proud *Appius* hated for his Roughneſs (*e*). And that it doth our Country better Service, was well known in the troubleſom Times at *Rome*, when the common People, being grieved with the Nobilities Oppreſſions, and the cut-throat Dealings of Uſurers, and thereupon refuſing to obey the Magiſtrates in taking Weapons for Defence of the Country; this notwithſtanding, *Servilius*, with his gentle Speech and fair Uſage, brought them to appear at the Muſters; and after a ſharp Battle, to return with a glorious Victory over their Enemies. But of this enough.

[*a*] Cyrus Cræſſi ſortem miſeratus. Plut. vit. in Solon. p. 53.

[*b*] Artaxerxes natura leni atq; benignâ Ibid. in Art. p. 456.

[*c*] Pater Patriæ. Macrob. Saturn. L. 2. C. 5.

[*d*] Eutrop. Brev. Hiſt. Rom. Lib. 8. p. 522.

[*e*] Appius Claudius Decemvir cum Sociis Magiſtratum vi obtinuit: exilio demum damnatus eſt. Car. Steph. Dict. Hiſt. Poetic.

His Liberality.

His *Liberality* reſted chiefly in Houſe-keeping and Gifts. What Proviſion he made for Houſe keeping, is before ſhewed; which being carefully procured, was both Orderly and Bountifully ſpent: And as he wanted not Store of Meat, ſo had he a ſufficient Company of Servants, to attend him at his Table; the moſt part Gentlemen by Birth, and all of them both Trained in Service, and Courteous to ſuch Strangers as haunted the Houſe; who when they came, found themſelves ſo well Entertained, that this good Knight was ſeldom or never Unviſited. Yea, if he underſtood of any Strangers come into the Country, of any Calling, either by Sea or Land, he would freely Invite them Home. And theſe, by reaſon of *Plymouth*, his Neighbor Town, were not a few; ſo that at one time, beſides many other great Perſonages, he received into his Houſe, the Admirals of *England*, *Spain*, and *Flanders*. And this he did for ſome good ſpace. (*Id.* Survey of *Cornwal*, *pag.* 100) A Paſſage the more Remarkable, for that the Admirals of thoſe Nations, never met before ſo amicably at one Table; nor never ſince, unleſs perhaps *Anno* 1605, near to *Cadiz* in *Spain*, at what time the Engliſh and Dutch Fleets lay there.

Neither could theſe great Gueſts cauſe him to forget the Poor, who were daily as duly ſerved as himſelf. Moreover, whoſoever (either his Servant or otherwiſe) had brought him word of any thing to be bought, at a reaſonable price, or had done any Errand or Service for him, was ſure of a liberal Reward.

Strangers arriving in the Haven, were preſented with ſuch Things as he had: and the poor, whom he met, received whatſoever came firſt to hand. It hapned once, that a Beggar craved an Alms of him, to whom, inſtead of a Shilling, he gave a piece of Gold of ten; the Beggar perceiving that he was miſtaken, and doubting his diſpleaſure, came crouching, and began to tell how he was deceived, offering him the Gold again. But Sir *Richard*, loath to have his Alms known, would not hear him; but bid him, *Away, Knave, and if I catch thee any more here* (quoth he), *&c.* So that the poor Fellow, ſhrewdly hurt by this Repulſe, quietly departed.

This Beggar, for his Truth, in my Judgment, deſerved to poſſeſs the horded Treaſures of many a covetous Gruff; and the Knight, for his Liberality, was worthy to find the Heavenly Treaſure.

But to draw this tedious Diſcourſe to an end, he reſembled the Emperor *Titus*, called, for his good Diſpoſition, *The Delight of the World* (*f*); who ſitting, on a Night, at Supper, with his Acquaintance, and remembring that he had beſtowed nothing on any Man that day, cryed out upon a ſuddain, *Friends! I have loſt a Day.* Theſe his Vertues procured him Favor of his Prince and the Council, who, in Times of Danger, chiefly committed to him, and a very few others, the Government of the Shire where he dwelt (*g*): They got him Love among his Neighbors, who counted nothing too dear for him; and coming Home in their Shipping, from far Countries, would Hale his Houſe with two or three pieces of Ordnance; and preſent him with the beſt Things they had. And laſtly, they purchaſed him Credit among Strangers, who would commonly call him, *The good Old Knight of the Caſtle.* Theſe few things I have touched amongſt many, which in him were worthy the Noting.

[*f*] Suet. in vit. ejus.

[*g*] Sher. of Dev. A. 36 H. 8. 1536, & A.1 Phil.& Mar. 1553, Iz.Cat.Sher. of Dev. in Mem.of Exet.

Thus far that worthy Author; whom we could farther have wiſhed, that as he hath given a fair Account of the Life of this worſhipful Knight, ſo he had alſo given us the Hiſtory of his Death and Funeral; together with the Time when, and Place where he was Buried.

Whether he hath any Sepulchral Tomb, or Monument, although I much endeavored it, I could not inform my ſelf. However, the latter part of that Epitaph which the fore-quoted Author, Mr. *Carew*, made for the Wife, or Daughter, of this Gentleman, (in his Poems on various Occaſions, in number above One hundred and thirty Manuſcripts) with the change only of the Article, would very well have fitted his Marble.

The Bleſſings large which Fortune gave, I dare not call his own,
Nor from himſelf the fear of God, ſo ſought and kept, was grown:
Yet this I boldly may avouch, and Truth ſhall it maintain,
His Heart Dame Vertue ſo poſſeſs'd, that Vice was baniſh'd clean,

Then give me leave, ye ſacred Nymphs, of him alone to boaſt;
Who whil'ſt he liv'd, in Words and Deeds, did honor Vertue moſt.
And grant unſpighted eke of you, each top of ſtately Hill,
Each Edg *of* Comb, *each Pit of Vale, may ſound his Praiſes ſtill.*

E.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1610.
R. R. Jac. 1.

[*] Ex Offic.fec. *Or a Chevron Azure; on a Canton Sable, a Boar's Head Trunked Or* [*].

EDMONDS

EDMONDS

SIR *Thomas*, Knight, and Treaſurer of the Houſhold to K. *James* the 1ſt, was Born in *Devon*, ſaith one (*a*), and particularly at *Plymouth*, ſaith another of our Antiquaries (*b*). He was the fifth Son of *Thomas Edmonds*, Head-Cuſtomer of that Port, and of the Port of *Foy*, in *Cornwal*, *A. D.* 1562, by his Wife *Joan*, Daughter of *Anthony Delaber* of *Shirburn* in *Dorſet*, Eſq; who was third Son of *Henry Edmonds* of *New-Sarum*, Gent. by *Julian* his Wife, Daughter of *Will. Brandon*, of the ſame, Gent.

[*a*] Sir W. Pole in fam. States-men of Dev.
[*b*] Mr. Weſtc. Ped. in Edm. Mſ.

The particular Education of this Gentleman's Youth, what it was, doth not now appear, nor what the Occaſion which brought him firſt to Court: A certain Author tells us (*c*), that led with a kind of Emulation, the Court-Advancements of his Relations, would not let him ſit ſtill in a private Retirement. This, very probably, may have reſpect to Sir *Clement Edmunds*, an excellent Soldier and Stateſman both, at that time Maſter of the Requeſts, and one of the Clerks of the Council to K. *Jam.* 1. How near the Relation between them was, I cannot ſay; though this I may, that by their different Coats of Arms, they ſeem to have been of two diſtinct Families, Sir *Clement Edmonds*, Clerk of the Council, as one ſays (*d*), had given him by *Cambden Clarent.* King at Arms, *A* 1610, *B. a Chevron between three Quadrats Or.* However, probable enough it is, that they were related, and that Sir *Clement* did lend his Nameſake his Hand to introduce him into Court.

[*c*] Dav. Lloyd's State-Worth. p. 962.
[*d*] Sylv. Morg. Spher. of Gent. L. 2. Ch. 9. p. 109.

Being entred there, K. *Jam.* 1. obſerving his Accompliſhments for Buſineſs, took a ſpecial liking to him, and afterward imployed him in ſeveral Embaſſies abroad: He firſt ſent him his Ambaſſador to the Arch-Duke at *Bruſſels*, *July* 21, 1603 (*e*); after that, his Leiger into *France*, though in what particular Year he did ſo, I do not find. The learned *Cambden* tells us (*f*), That Sir *Thomas Edmonds*'s Lady (who was one of the Daughters and Heirs of Sir *John Wood*, Clerk of the Signet) died at *Paris*, in the Year of our Lord 1614. Two Years after this, *viz.* 1616, K. *James* returning into *England*, from his Native Country, *Scotland*, where he had been in Progreſs, and come at *Weſtminſter*, recalled this his Ambaſſador *Edmonds* out of *France*; who had ſo well diſcharged his Truſt there, that his Majeſty conferred upon him the Staff, as the Badg of the Office of Comptroller, of the Royal Houſhold, upon my Lord *Wotton*'s being made Treaſurer thereof: a place of great Dignity, as well as Profit, his yearly Fee, as Dr. *Chamberlain* ſays (*g*), being 107 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* with the Allowance of ſixteen Diſhes each Meal. The day after this, he was ſworn a Member of the King's Privy-Council, and accordingly took his Place at the Board (*h*), above the Vice-Chamberlain.

[*e*] Camb. An. of K. Jam. 1. p. 2.
[*f*] Ibid. p. 11. A. 1614.
[*g*] Pr. State of Eng. Part 1. p. 153.
[*h*] Cam. Annal. Jac. 1. p. 22.

In the Year of our Saviour's Incarnation, 1618, the Lord *Wotton* reſigning, Sir *Thomas Edmonds* (being now advanced to the degree of Knighthood) was made Treaſurer of the Houſhold in his room; which is alſo an honorable Poſt, for in the Abſence of the Lord Steward, he hath power, with the Comptroller and Steward of the *Marſhalſea*, to hear and determin (*i*) Treaſons, Felonies, *&c.* committed within the Verge of the King's Palace; whoſe yearly Fee is 123 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* and a Table alſo of ſixteen Diſhes each Meal. A certain Author of our own, who lived at the ſame time with him, ſaith (*k*), That Sir *Thomas Edmonds* Kt. was principal Secretary of State, in the Year of our Lord 1619; how true that may be, I can't determin; but this is certain (*l*), That in the Year 1620, Mr. *Copyn* dying, Sir *Thomas Edmonds* ſucceeded him as Clerk of the Crown; which is a Cap-Officer, that by his Place is priviledged to ſit covered in the Court of King's-Bench.

[*i*] Dr. Chamb. quo antea. p. 153.
[*k*] Mr. Weſtc. quo prius.
[*l*] Camb. quo ſupr. p. 53.

From all which, we may undoubtedly conclude Sir *Thomas Edmonds*, an extraordinary Perſon, being quallified to ſuſtain ſuch weighty Honors and Employments, of different Kinds and Natures; for he was equally fit for Buſineſs of Courage and Reſolution, and for Affairs of Council and Complement (*m*). We can't but bewail it, as a Misfortune to our ſelves, as well as the dead, that the Hiſtory of this Gentleman's Actions and Excellencies, ſhould deſcend ſo imperfectly to us; had it been faithfully Recorded, it might have been of great uſe to Poſterity; but ſo careleſs, oftentimes, is the preſent Age, of tranſmitting worthy Examples to future Imitation, and the Steps and Methods, by which famous Men 'roſe to Preferments (as if it envied them the Happineſs of doing the ſame) that it becomes a great hindrance to many, whoſe excellent Parts, if advanced, might prove very ſerviceable to their Country.

[*m*] Lloy. State-Worth. p. 963.

However, a brief Account of his great Worth, in general, I have met with in the Regiſter of Time; which (in my Author's Words) I ſhall here endeavour farther to hand down to Poſterity (*n*).

[*n*] Floyd's Sta. Worth. p. 962. 963.

Sir *Thomas Edmonds* had both *Livies* Quallifications for an eminent Man, *A great Spirit, and gallant Conduct for Actions; a ſharp Wit, and fluent Tongue for Advice.* Whence we meet him Comptroller of the King's Houſhold at Home, and his Agent for a Peace abroad (*o*).

[*o*] In France, 1629.

I think it was this Gentleman (ſaith my Author) who foreſeeing a Conteſt likely to enſue, between the Engliſh and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors (to the firſt whereof he at that time belong'd) went to *Rome* privately, and fetched a Certificate out of the Book of Ceremonies (which according to the Canon, giveth the Rule in ſuch (aſes) ſhewing, That the King of *England* was to precede him of *Caſtile*. A good Argument, becauſe *ad Homines*; Wiſe-men having always thought fit to urge, not what is moſt Rational in it ſelf, but what, all Circumſtances conſidered, is moſt convincing.

Sir *Thomas* uſed to puzzle the Catholics about ſix Records: Firſt, *The Original of* Conſtantine' *Grant of* Rome *to the Pope*. Secondly, *St.* Mark's *Grant of the Adriatick Gulph to* Venice. Thirdly, *The Salique Law in* France. Fourthly, *The Inſtrument whereby K.* John *paſſed away* England *to the Pope*. Fifthly, *The Letter of K.* Lucius. And Sixthly, *The Ordinal of the Conſecration at the Nags-Head Tavern.*

Neither did he perplex them with theſe *Queries*, more than he angered the Faction with his Principles, 3 *Car.* 1. Firſt, *That the King was to be truſted.* Secondly, *That the Revenue was to be ſettled.* Thirdly, *That the Proteſtant Cauſe was to be maintained.* Fourthly, *That Jealouſies were to be removed, and Things paſſed were to be forgotten.* Thus he.

[p] Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 402.

A certain Author intimates (*p*), as if Sir *Clement Edmonds* (that tranſlated into Engliſh, and wrote learned Comments upon *Cæſar*'s Commentaries) was the Brother of this our Sir *Thomas*; whereas there is no ſuch mentioned in the forequoted Pedigree (*q*); whoſe Brothers Names were, *Silveſter*, *William*, *John*, and *Arthur*, according to that Writer.

[q] Mr. Weſtc. Pedig. Mſ.

The former Author tells us (*r*), That our Sir *Thomas* left behind him a Daughter, named *Mauriel*, the Wife of *Robert Mildmay* Eſq; and the latter (*ſ*), that he left Iſſue a Son, Sir *Henry Edmonds*, Knight of the *Bath*; which is the trueſt, or whether they may not be both true, I can't determin.

[r] Quo Supra.
(*ſ*) Ibid.

Sir *Thomas Edmonds* departed this Life *Anno* 1639; but where his Remains were Inter'd, I do not find; one ſays his Arms are as before (*t*); another tells us (*u*), that this following Coat was granted to *Edmonds* of *Plymouth*, by *Clarencieux Cambden*, *July* the 22d, *Anno Dom.* 1599.

[t] Sir W. Pole's Mſ. Mr. Weſtc. Pedigr.

[u] Sylv. Morg. Sphere of Gentry, L. 2. C. 9. p. 107.

Or a Chevron B. on a Canton B. a Boars Head Coupee Argent, int. 3 Lis Or.

F.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1161. R. R. Hen. 2.

Barrule Arg. and Gul. a Bend Sab.

FOLIOT.

GILBERT, Lord Biſhop of *London*, is reckoned, by Dr. *Fuller* (*a*), among the Natives of this County; and, moſt likely, he was Born at *Tamerton-Foliot* (*q.* a Town, or Dwelling, by the *Tamer* ſide, belonging to *Foliot*) about five Miles to the North of *Plymouth*. An antient gentile Tribe, whoſe Name adheres to the Place this Day: theſe were the Lands of *Sampſon Foliot*, in K. *Stephen*'s time, whoſe Reign began *A.* 1136 (*b*), who had his principal Reſidence at *Warlegh*, in that Pariſh. A Seat both pleaſant and profitable; for ſtanding near the *Tamer* ſide, and having a Park, and fair Demeſnes, belonging to it, it wants no Variety, which Sea or Land can yield.

[*a*] Worthies of Dev. in the Prelat.

[*b*] Riſd. Deſcr. of Dev. in Tamer. Fol. Mſ.

A Daughter and Heir of this Family of *Foliot*, or *Folioth*, as it was ſomtimes called, brought theſe Poſſeſſions, at length, unto her Husband, Sir *Ralph de Gorge*, Kt. in whoſe Name and Poſterity they floriſhed, for about ſix Deſcents following; and then the Heir of that Name brought them, in like manner, to the noble Family of *Bonvile* of *Shute*, in the Eaſtern parts of this County; by whoſe Heir they deſcended to *Copleſton*, and by one of the Co-heirs of that Name, they came to the honorable Family of *Bampfield* of *Poltimore*; and Sir *Copleſton-Warwick Bampfield* Baronet, a Minor of about eight Years of Age, is now Lord thereof.

This *Gilbert*, applying his mind to Learning and Religion, became Abbot of *Gloceſter*, as ſome (*c*), of *Leiceſter*, as others tell us (*d*); after that, he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Hereford*, *A.* 1149; and having ſate there the ſpace of twelve Years, at the earneſt deſire of King *Hen.* 2. (*e*), he was tranſlated thence to *London*, *A.* 1161, in the 8th Year of that King's Reign. *Theobald*, Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, being then departed this Life, the ſaid *Gilbert* courted that metropolitical Throne (*f*); but *Thomas Becket*, being prefer'd before him, he not only refuſed to ſwear canonical Obedience to him, but if Credit may be given to *Johannes Sarisburienſis* (one too greatly addicted to *Becket*'s Party) he attempted to wreſt the Primacy of *England* from the See of *Canterbury*, and annex it to his own; pretending, that the Dignity of Arch-Flamine did belong to *London*, by an hereditary Right: Of whom that Author, out of no great Good-will to him, gives this following Character (*g*), *That* Gilbert, *when he was a common Brother, was wont to inveigh againſt the Prior; when a Prior againſt the Abbot, when Abbot againſt the Pride and Lazineſs of Biſhops; but when he himſelf was a Biſhop, all was well.* Not that *Sarisburienſis* (as he acknowledges) thought him to do this out of Envy; but whether becauſe all things do reſt quiet in their Centre, or becauſe Age had abated his juvenile Animoſity, or what elſe it was that moved him, he leaves it to others to define.

[*c*] Annal. Wint. apud Whart. Angl. Sac. vol. 1. p. 300, & Annal. Wigor. ib. p. 475.

[*d*] Bal. Cent. 3. p. 215.

[*e*] Rege impenſius Flagit. Godw. de Præſul. Angl. p. 235.

(*f*) Dr. Cave in Hiſt. Script. Eccleſ. p. 671.

[*g*] Apud Godw. de Præſul. Lond. p. 237.

This *Gilbert* was greatly in favor with K. *Hen.* 2. at that time King of this Realm, and was one of his Privy-Council; whom he perſwaded, after the Example of *Jehoſaphat*, and other the Kings of *Judah*, to bring the Clergy into Subjection to himſelf (*h*); proteſting, it was but equal and juſt, that for the many Murders and Fellonies done by them, they ſhould be puniſhed, *Non obſtante Pontificis Charactere*, like other Men. And he knew alſo, how in their private Conſults, they proudly plotted many things againſt that Prince, becauſe he oppoſed their Vices (*i*).

[*h*] Bal. Cent. 3, N. 7. p. 215.

[*i*] Id. ibid.

When the great Controverſy, at that time, aroſe between this King, and that buſy Prelate *Thomas Becket*, Biſhop *Foliot* moſt faithfully adhered to the royal Cauſe and Intreſt; nor was he afraid that Arch-biſhop ſhould know it, for he upbraided him to his Face, with his Arrogancy and proud Ingratitude, *That he ſhould raiſe up ſuch Diſturbances againſt ſo good a Patron, that had raiſed him out of nothing*; withal affirming, *It was but fit that Eccleſiaſtics ſhould be Puniſhed by the Laws of the Country, like other Criminals.* For at that time, they were accountable, for the greateſt Enormities, to none but the Pope and Conclave: Upon all which, we may eaſily believe, he incurred the Diſpleaſure of his Holineſs, the *Roman-Pontiff*. Notwithſtanding that, Biſhop *Foliot* was, by the King, ſent Ambaſſador to *Rome*, where, before *Alexander* 3d, he accuſed *Becket* of Sedition; and very ſtoutly defended the King's Cauſe.

Matters now running high, the King was provoked to drive ſome of the Clergy, who were *Becket*'s Abbettors, into Baniſhment; and *Gilbert*, Biſhop of *London*, being returned from *Rome*, he made his chief Præfect to look after the Collecting of the Revenues of their Benefices, and to ſee them ſafe brought into the Exchequer. For obeying which lawful Commands of his Sovereign, he was forthwith Excommunicated by the Arch-biſhop (*k*); upon which he Appealed to the Pope, who likewiſe approving the Cenſure, *Foliot* no way regarded the Thunder of either, but calling a Synod at *London*, declared the Sentences of them both, to be null and void: However, but little before the Year 1170 was out, taking the uſual Oath, he was abſolved from his Anathema, by the Pope's Legate; which ſeems to confirm that of *Bale*, That *Becket* would not releaſe him from this Sentence, unto the time of his Death, which then hapned.

[*k*] Dr. Cave Quo Supra

Nor was this all, the Biſhop had been Excommunicated by *Becket* upon another Occaſion, for that he was preſent at the Coronation of K. *Hen.* Junior, by the Arch biſhop of *York*, which he look'd upon as an Uſurpation of his Right and Priviledg. K *Hen.* 2 whether for that he found the Covernment grow too ponderous for his aged Shoulders, or elſe out of too great Indulgence to his Son, or the better to initiate him in the Arts and Methods of Rule (called by K. *Jam.* 1. King-Craft), was pleaſed to divide, how unpolitickly it after appeared, this Kingdom between them, and had his Son *Henry* Crowned in his Life-time (*l*): For *Foliot*'s aſſiſting wherein, he was Thunder-ſtruck by the Arch-biſhop. However, upon *Becket*'s coming into *England*, at the deſire and motion of the King, he was ſoon after releaſed from that Sentence.

[*l*] Speed's Chr. in K. Henry 2d.

Yet even here did not the Troubles, in this kind, of the good Man end; for a bloody Tragedy being, ſomtime after this, acted on the Arch-biſhop, in his Church at *Canterbury*, ſome ſuſpected *Foliot*, being of his Privy Council, as if he ſhould have adviſed the King thereunto. Upon this, he felt once more the Pope's Anathema; from which he could not be Abſolved, before he had purged himſelf by Oath, *That he was no way guilty in the matter, either by Counſel or Conſent.*

It was a pious, as well as a witty Way, this Biſhop took, to check the Pride of *Becket*, whom he would exhort to Humility, by applying to him that Paſſage in the Goſpel, *Ad Zacchæum non divertiſſet Dominus niſi prius de Sycomoro deſcendiſſet*, St. Luke 19. 5. Our bleſſed Lord had not turned in to Dine with *Zacchæus*, *if he had not firſt come down from his Sycamore*: For this cauſe it was, that the Hiſtorians, of thoſe times, did not ſhew themſelves very equal towards him. Among other things, frowardly enough ſpoken of him by the Becketizing Writers of that Age, there is this Paſſage recorded (*m*); *That one Night, returning late Home from the King, with whom he had been in long Diſcourſe, about the Concerns of* Becket; *as he lay upon his Bed, revolving thoſe Matters in his mind, an unknown voice is ſaid to have ſounded theſe words in his Ears*, which *Fuller* calls (*n*)

[*m*] Apud Godw. Quo Antea.

[*n*] Worthies in Devon, page 251.

Satan's *Challenge*,

‘ *O! Gilberte Foliot,*	}	Oh! thou *Gilbert Foliot,*
‘ *Dum tu revolvis tot & tot,*	}	Whilſt thou revolveſt what and what,
‘ *Deus tuus eſt Aſhtarot.*	}	Thy God is God *Aſhtarot.*

To whom the Biſhop, with undaunted Courage, is ſaid to have replied thus, which the ſame Author ſtiles

Foliot's *Anſwer*,

‘ *Mentiris Dæmon; qui eſt Deus*	}	Thou ly'ſt Dæmon, (a Lye is thine)
‘ *Sabaoth eſt ille Meus.*	}	The Lord of Hoaſt that God is mine.

Such were the Vertues and Accompliſhments of this Prelate, that he deſcends to Poſterity under the Character of a moſt Prudent, and, for the Age he lived in, of a very Learned Perſon. Might it not be thought tedious, I ſhould here inſert that *Encomium*, the Abbot of *Ramſey* gave of him, in a Letter to Pope *Alexander* 3d, written in the heat of all thoſe Contentions here in *England*, wherein he ſpeaks thus (*o*): *Our venerable Father*, Gilbert *Biſhop of* London; *a Man, as well by Merit as by Name, renowned; who among all other Perſons of our Country, by a peculiar Prerogative of Vertues, is become ſignally Illuſtrious: For being excellently Inſtituted, as well in Divine as Secular Learning, he is known to have paſſed through all the Eccleſiaſtick Orders, to the higheſt Dignity in the Church; Prudently and Faithfully diſpenſing his Paſtoral Charge, he went from the Monaſtery to the Cathedral, firſt of* Hereford, *and next of* London, Utramq; vita pariter & Doctrina illuſtrans & honorans, *and by his Life and Doctrine he brought Luſtre and Honor unto both.*

[*o*] Ex D. Cave Quo Supra

How great his Learning was, may be calculated, not only from the Teſtimony of others, but his own Works, which yet praiſe him in the Gates: The Titles of ſome of them are theſe; he wrote

Pro Cauſa Henriti Regis,	Lib. 1.
Super Executione Mandati,	Lib. 1.
Opus Epiſtolarum (p),	Lib. 1.
Invectivas in Archiepiſcopum,	Lib. 1.
De Superba Elatione ejuſdem,	Lib. 1.
In Cantica Canticorum,	Lib. 6.

[*p*] Hoc invenitur inter Epiſt. Tho. Becketti, à Chriſt. Lupo Editas Bruxel. An. 1682. Dr. Cave ibid.

This laſt Book *Patrick Young* cauſed to be Printed at *London*, 1638, in 4*to*, under this Title:

Expoſitio

Expoſitio in Cantica Canticorum
Authore Gilberto Foliot Epiſ.
London.

Even *Becket* himſelf, who was his Adverſary, acknowledgeth in his Apology, That *Foliot* was an honeſt and prudent Man, and well skilled in ſacred Learning; notwithſtanding he blaſted him ſo often with Excommunication.

This Prelate lived to a great Age; he continued Biſhop of *London* upward of twenty Years (*q*); he departed this Life the 18th of *Feb.* 1187; and very probably lieth Buried in his own Church there.

[q] Flor. A. D. 1174, R. R. Hen. 2.

There was another very eminent Perſon of this Name and Family, *Robert Foliot* Biſhop of *Hereford*, *prædicti Gilberti Conſanguineus*, as *Bale* tells us (*r*), Couſin-german, or very near Kindſman, of *Gilbert* aforeſaid; for which reaſon, I (with Dr. *Fuller*) ſhall rank him among the Natives of this County (*ſ*). He diligently followed his Studies, firſt in *England*, then in *France*; where from the place of his longeſt abode, *Melun*, (*Bale* tells us) he got the name of *Robertus Melundinenſis*. Bp. *Godw.* ſays, That this is an Error, and *Robert de Melun* was a diſtinct Perſon, whom he makes his immediate Predeceſſor in the See of *Hereford*; which we may alſo infer, both from *Wintonienſis* and *Menevenſis* their Annals (*t*) of both theſe Churches.

[r] Cent. 3. N. 8. p. 216.

[ſ] Worth. in Devon.

[t] Apud Whart. Ang. Sac. vol. 1. p. 301. & p. 476.

He was a Perſon memorable among thoſe of the firſt Rank: Both in *England* and in *France*, he diligently applied himſelf to the cultivating and adorning all good Arts and Learning; in the laſt of which places, he contracted, not Acquaintance only, but an intire Friendſhip, with the famous *Thomas Becket*, whom there he had for his Pupil, and afterward here for his Patron.

Coming into *England*, *Robert Foliot* was made Arch-deacon of *Oxford*; and the Year following, by the procurement of his Friend *Becket*, then Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, *Bale* tells us (*u*), he was made Biſhop of *Hereford*: But this muſt be a Miſtake, for that *Becket* was murdered ſome Years before this hapned. However, although he were not advanced by his Endeavors after he was dead, yet 'tis not improbable but his former Friendſhip and Acquaintance with him while living, might contribute ſomthing thereunto. The Church of *Hereford*, with ſome others, having lain void in thoſe boiſterous troubleſome Times about the ſpace of ſix Years, a Licenſe thereunto being at length obtained from the King, *Robert Foliot*, Arch-deacon of *Oxford*, was, by the Canons of that Church, choſen to be their Biſhop, in the Year of our Lord 1174. The Year following, he was Conſecrated, with ſeveral others, whoſe Sees, upon the account of the Contentions about the death of *Becket*, had been long void, *viz.* *Richard Tocliff* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Galfrid Rydal* Biſhop of *Ely*, and *John de Greenford* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*. He continued Biſhop of this Dioceſs the ſpace of twelve Years; but what his Benefactions were, or the remarkable Accidents of his Life, my narrow Furniture of a Library will not inform me; however, *Bale* directs us (*x*), for farther Inſtruction herein, to *Montanus*'s Chronicon, or the Additions that are made to *Sigebert*.

[u] Quo Supra.

[x] Ibid.

He wrote ſeveral Things, although the Titles only of two of them are memorized; the firſt, which *Bale* calls *Opus Cuculentiſſimum*, is

De Sacramentis Antiquæ Legis. Lib. 1.
Conciones aliquot. Lib. 1.

This reverend Prelate died on the 9th of *May*, 1186, as Biſhop *Godwin* tells us; and lieth buried in his own Church at *Hereford*, near his two Predeceſſors, *de Betun* and *de Molun*, and *Vere* his Succeſſor: Where are four Tombs erected to their Memory, as like as an Egg and Egg; ſo that, unleſs by Place and Order, you can hardly know or diſtinguiſh one from another (*y*).

[y] De Præſul. Heref. in Guil. vero p. 533.

There was moreover another eminent Perſon of this Name, to wit, *Hugh Foliot*, firſt Arch-deacon of *Shrewsbury*, and after that Biſhop of *Hereford* (*z*). Whether he had any Relation to the two preceding Prelates, or to this County, I cannot ſay; though it is not unlikely but he might ſpring from the ſame Original with the former: However that be, I find nothing farther recorded of him, but that he was Conſecrated in the beginning of *Novemb.* 1219; and died the latter end of *July*, 1234. However, this is obſervable, that the See of *Hereford* was very Fortunate to this Name, that there ſhould no leſs than three thereof ſucceed therein, in the ſpace of about fifty Years.

[z] Flor. A. D. 1219, R. R. H. 3.

F.

Arms —

Flor. A.D. 1230.
R. R. Hen. 3.

Sab. ſix Fiſhes hauriant 3, 2, 1, *Arg.*

FISHACRE

RICHARD, was Born in *Exceſtrienſi Patria* (*a*), ſays *Bale*; which ſome (*b*) underſtanding it more ſtrictly, render in the City of *Exeter*; but others (*c*) taking it more largely, interpret in *Devonſhire*: And indeed, in *Devonſhire* was antiently a very noted and eminent Family of the Name, which floriſhed at *Combe-Fiſhacre*, in the Pariſh of *Ipplepen* in this County, in King *Hen.* 2d's time (*d*); which place, though ſo many Hundred Years are ſince elapſed, retains its antient Lord's Name unto this Day. There were ſeveral Knights of this Family, as Sir *Martin Fiſhacre* of *Combe-Fiſhacre* Kt. in K. *John*'s days; which Sir *Martin*, by *Iſabel* Daughter and Heir of *William de Wadeton*, *de Wadeton*, in the Pariſh of *Stoke-Gabriel* in this Tract, had two Sons that were Knights, Sir *William Fiſhacre* of *Combe-Fiſhacre*, and Sir *Peter Fiſhacre* of *Morelegh*, which lies about five Miles to the South-Weſt from *Totnes*, in the Road to *Kingsbridg*; of which laſt Knight Sir *Peter*, Tradition hath handed down unto us this remarkable Paſſage (*e*), *That upon ſome Controverſy between him and the Parſon of* Woodlegh, *about Tythes, the matter grew ſo high, that the Knight in his fury ſlew the Parſon.*

(*a*) Cent. 4. Num. 6. p. 295.
(*b*) Hook. Chor. Mſ. of Dev. Izaac's Memoirs of Dev.
(*c*) Full. Worth. in Dev. p. 263.
(*d*) Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in Com. Fiſh.
(*e*) Riſd. Mſ. of Dev. in Morelegh.

Which abominable Fact was ſo eagerly followed againſt him, that he was conſtrained to Anſwer the ſame at *Rome*, where he could not be diſmiſſed, until he had ſubmitted unto this Penance enjoyn'd him by the Pope, *To build a Church at* Morelegh; which accordingly he did; and lies buried under an Arch, in the Wall thereof. But his Son Sir *Martin Fiſhacre* dying without Iſſue, this Eſtate returned to the Heirs of the Elder-houſe. And *Combe-Fiſhacre* having continued in the Name unto K. *Hen.* 4th's time, *Martin Fiſhacre*, the laſt ſo called, left his Lands unto his two Daughters and Heirs, *Alice* married to *Ufflet* (whoſe Daughter and Heir brought *Combe-Fiſhacre* into the antient Family of *Walrond* of *Bradfield*, whoſe ſtill it is); and *Joan* married unto *Holway*, whoſe Partition was *Wadeton*; in which Family it continued unto the laſt Age; but it has ſince, more than once, changed its Owner, and *Wadeton* is now *Francis Shepherd*'s Eſq; but of this enough.

Richard Fiſhacre (among the Latin Writers *Richardus Fiſacrius*) having had his Birth in *Devon*, had his Education firſt in *Oxford*; and was ſomtime a Member of *Univerſity-College* (*f*), where he very diligently applied his mind unto his Studies. After this, he went beyond Sea, and became a Student in the Univerſity of *Paris* in *France* (*g*); whoſe Labour and Induſtry were ſo happily ſucceſsful in the Study of all ſorts and kinds of Erudition, that he came to be reputed, *among learned Men the moſt Learned*, Nullo non genere Eruditionis a- nimum exercens; qui labor tam felix illi fauſtuſq; fuit, ut inter doctos doctiſſimus habere- tur (*h*). He was a wonderful Admirer of *Ariſtotle*, read him, eſteemed him, and would carry him in his Boſom.

(*f*) H. & Antiq. Ox. l. 2. p. 61.
(*g*) Bale Cent. ult. citat.
(*h*) Leland apud Hiſt. & Antiq. Ox. l. 1. p. 64.

But at length, deſiring to lead a religious Life, he took upon him the Order of the Do- minicans, then newly erected (*i*); an Order ſo called from St. *Dominic*, a Spaniard, the firſt Founder thereof; a Perſon ſaid to have been of ſo mortified a Life, That he preferred Bread

(*i*) Roſ. View of Relig. p. 302. Inſtitut. by Innocent 3d, Anno 1205.

Bread and Water to the beſt Chear, an Hair Shirt to the fineſt Linen, an hard Board to the ſofteſt Bed, and an hard Stone to the eaſieſt Pillow; that he did uſe to wear an Iron Chain, with which he diſciplined himſelf every Night for his own Sins, and the Sins of the World; upon which ſcore he did alſo ſpend whole Nights together, in weeping and praying in Churches; for which he was Canoniz'd by *Greg.* 9th, 1233. The chief end of their Inſtitution was to write, expound, and preach the Word of God throughout the World; whence they are named *Prædicantes*, and *Prædicatores:* they are tied to reject all kind of Wealth, Mony, and Poſſeſſions, *&c.*

Of this Order was our *Richard Fiſhacre*, whoſe particular place of abode, was in a Convent in *Oxford*; where he ſeduloufly applied himſelf to the Study of Divinity, and acquired no mean Reputation thereby (*a*). *Bale* (*b*) (I know) very much diſpiſes the worth and learning of this Perſon, as if (doting on fooliſh Toys) he did nothing elſe, while at *Oxford* and *Paris*, than ſpend his time about *Hircocervus*, and ſuch monſtrous Sophiſtries. But this is no new thing, for *John Bale*, to diſrepute thoſe, who differ from him in Opinion; eſpecially in the Matters of Religion. Thoſe who knew him, as well as *Bale* could do, and were no leſs competent Judges herein, than himſelf, have beſtowed a better Character upon him, That he was, *Inſignis Philoſophus & Theologus*, a very famous Philoſopher and Divine.

Upon which account, he became ſo dear to that eminent and learned Perſon, *Robert Bacon*, either the elder Brother, or the Uncle, of that notable Philoſopher, *Roger Bacon* (*c*), that he made him his inward and familiar Acquaintance; and they were ſo faſt linked in the Bonds of friendſhip, one with the other, as ever *Brithus* (*d*) was to *Bacchius*, or *Theſeus* to *Perethous*: ſo that one might ſay of them, as *Burrhus* did to his Friend, another *Bacon* (Brother, if I miſtake not, to the great Lord *Verulam*, of that Name) in his little Tract, Entituled (*e*), *Impetus Juvenilis-- Duo fuit Amici--* 'Tis true Friendſhip, tho' falſe Latine. And moreover, as in their Life they were united, ſo in their Death, they could not be divided (*g*); for as the Turtle, having loſt her Mate, languiſhes away, and dies, ſo *Bacon* gone, *Fiſhacre* would not ſtay behind (*h*): of both which, there is this Character given, by *Matthew Paris*, That they were a pair of Brothers, who among all their Order, had none ſuperior to 'em; nay, nor none that were their Equals (*i*).

How excellent a Scholar he was, we may farther infer, not only from his learned Works (a Catalogue whereof hereafter follows) but from the high eſteem, that moſt famous Philoſopher, *Roger Bacon*, before-mentioned, had for him; whom, with *Edmund* of *Abbingdon*, *Summe Coluiſſe creditur* (*k*), he had in very high eſteem, and took for his great Friend, and director of his Studies. Which *Roger Bacon*, there having been ſo much Noiſe about him in the World, I ſhall here give a fuller, and no ungrateful Account of (*l*). He was born near *Ilcheſter* in *Somerſet-ſhire*, of a gentile Family; he ſtudied in his younger Years, Grammar and Logic, at *Oxford*; after that, he travelled to *France*, and ſpent ſome time in *Paris*. From thence, returning again to *Oxford*, he became a *Franciſcan Friar*, there: he laid aſide all Ambition and Covetouſneſs, and applied himſelf to the diligent Search of Nature, and the Knowledg of the Tongues and Arts. He was a great experimental Philoſopher, whoſe Credit, and ſome Mens Generoſity, was ſo good, that he in twenty Years time, expended in Books, and making natural Experiments, above two thouſand Pounds; a vaſt Sum in thoſe days. He either followed or invented ſuch a method in his Studies, as by it he diſcovered unknown things in Nature, and did ſuch Wonders, that not only the Vulgar, but even ſome learned Men, thought him a Conjurer. Some report, he made a Brazen Head that ſpake; and think he did it by the help of the Devil; but *Albertus Magnus* did the ſame, and *Boethius* the like, without any other Magic, than Natural. I have my ſelf ſeen ſome *Automata*, the Effect of *Mechaniſm*, in the ſhape of Birds and Beaſts, that have Quacked like a Duck, Berked like a Dog, *&c.* and ſuppoſe the ſame Artiſt could have mad e the ſhape of a Man's-head, which might have emitted ſome few Words like a human Voice. But great was the Ingratitude of that Age, when ſo ſtupid was it, that his own Order would ſcarce admit his Books into their Libraries; and deplorable was this poor Man's unhappineſs, for being accuſed of *Magic* and *Hereſy*, and appealing to Pope *Nicholas* the 4th, the Pope liked not his Learning, and by his Authority kept him a cloſe Priſoner, a great many Years. Some ſay at laſt, thro' the Mediation of ſome great Men, he obtain'd his Liberty: Others, that he died in Priſon, either thro' Grief, or his hard Uſage; he died in the 78th Year of his Age, *A. D.* 1292, and left behind him, near fourſcore Volumes of his own compoſing; one of which, *The cure of Old Age, and preſervation of Youth*, was tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſhed with learned Notes, by *Rich. Brown*, M. D. 1683, 8*vo*. But to return to Mr. *Fiſhacre*.

His Learning may be farther ſeen in thoſe many Books he wrote, a Catalogue whereof, as *Bale* hath given it, here follows.

Sententiarum Commentarios.	Lib. 4.
In primum nocturnum Pſalterii.	Lib. 1.
In parabolas Salomonis.	Lib. 1.
De Panitentia.	Lib. 1.

[*a*] Ac Theologiæ ſedulo incumbens famam ſibi haud mediocrem comparavit. Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. l. 2. p. 61.

[*b*] Cent. ult. nihil Oxonii & Pariſiis præter tragelaphos & hircocervos &c.

[*c*] H. & Antiq. Ox. l. 1. p. 64.

[*d*] Leland apud Bal. Cent. ult.

[*e*] Apud Busbeg. Epiſt. in Calce iſtius oper. p. 7.

[*g*] Ut in vitâ conjunctiſſimi, ita nec in morte quidem dividi potuerunt. Lel. in Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. loc. ult.

[*h*] Nec potuit nec voluit ſupereſſe Fiſacrius, ib.

[*i*] Duo fratres-- quibus non Erant Majores, imo nec pares, ib.

[*k*] Bal. Cent. 4. Num. 55. p. 342.

[*l*] His Life, prefix'd to his Cure of Old Age, publiſht by Dr. Brown.

Poſtillas Morales.	Lib. 1.
Commentarios Biblia.	Lib. 1.
Quæſtiones varias.	Lib. 1.
Quodlibeta quoque.	Lib. 1.

And many other things: whoſe help, in his Writings againſt *Wickliff*, *William Wodeford* makes great uſe of (*m*); as does alſo *William Byntre*, in his *Ordinary Diſputations*.

[*m*] Bal.Cent.4. p. 296.

This learned Man died, *A. D.* 1248, and was buried in the Chappel belonging to the Dominicans Convent in *Oxford* (*n*); but when that Convent removed their Seat from the Pariſh of St. *Edward*, without the Walls of that City, they took the Corps of this eminent Perſon, or atleaſt his Monument, along with them, and placed it inthe weſtern part of their Church.

[*n*] H. & Antiq. Ox.l.2.p.61.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1347.
R. R. Edw. 3.

Barule of 6 Arg. and Azure 3 Buckles Gul.

FITZ-RALPH

SAINT *Richard*, Arch-biſhop of *Armagh*, and Primate of all *Ireland*, (called by ſome (*a*), *Richardus Radulphi*, but moſt generally, *Richardus Armachanus*) on probable Grounds we may conclude, was a Native of this County: Some I know tell us, that he was an Iriſh-man, and born in the Town of *Dundalk* in that Kingdom; and hence called by the Name of *Richard* of *Dundalk* Whereas, 'tis poſſible he might be ſo denominated, not from his Birth, but his long Reſidence, or his doing ſome eminent Exploit in that place; or from ſome other like Occaſion there.

(*a*) Bal. Cent. 3. Edit. 1. in 4*to*, p. 153. *b*.

Others no leſs poſitively affirm, that he was an Engliſh-man, and born in this Kingdom (*b*); which is not improbable, for theſe Reaſons. That he had his Education in *Oxford*; That he was choſen Commiſſary of that Univerſity; That he was made Arch-deacon of *Litchfield*; And that he was encouraged againſt the cunning Encroachments of the Mendicant Friars, by the Engliſh Biſhops and Prelates (*c*). If then he was an Engliſh man, I, for theſe likely Reaſons, conclude him a *Devonian*.

(*b*) Tanquàm Anglum natum numeravi. Bal. Ce. 14. N. 97. p. 245.

(*c*) Illum ab Anglorum Epiſ. & Prælatis ad id incitat. ib.

Firſt, I find the Family of *Fitz-Ralffe* to have floriſhed in theſe Parts from the Norman Conqueſt, down to the days of K. *Edw.* 1. in whoſe Reign probably this our *Richardus Armachanus* was born, when it did not expire, but only exchange its Name into that of *Stillingford* (*d*), their new Habitation near the City of *Exeter*. They anciently called themſelves *Ralph*, the Son of *Ralph* (the ſame as *Fitz-Ralph*) and *Richard* the Son of *Ralph*, (the very Name of our preſent Subject) and had their firſt Dwelling in this County, at *Widecombe* in the *Moor*, (*q. a. Wide-Combe* in *Dart-Moor*) a Pariſh ſo called, about five Miles

(*d*) S. W. Pole's MS. of Dev. in Widecombe and Shill.

Miles to the North of *Ashburton*) which lieth in or near the South-purleiws of that Forest: For there, a little from the Church, are found the Ruins of an antient House, somtime called *North-hall*, now corruptly *Norral*, which was the Habitation of this Family; and is thus described by a modern Poet (*e*). whose History may be good, tho' his Poetry be but indifferent.

(*e*) Mr. Hill, in his Descr. of Wi[illegible] in the Moor, MS. Poem.

The Messuage there, which antiently
was chief, or Capital,
Tho' much decay'd, remaining still,
is called yet North-hall.
Whereas the Houses, Courtlages,
with Gardens, Orchards, and
A stately Grove of Trees, within
that place did somtime stand;
Were all enclosed round about,
with Moats of standing Water,
So that no Thieves or Enemies
could enter in or batter
The Houses, Walls, Roofs, Windows, or
what else besides was there;
The Moats or Trenches being fed
with Streams of Water clear:
Wherein good store of Fish was bred,
as antient Men did say;
The ruin'd Banks whereof remain
unto this very day.
And when the Family within
would walk into the Town,
Or else return, a Draw-bridg firm
they presently let down;
And at their pleasure drew it up,
to keep the Houshold safe.
This House did antiently belong
to Raph *the Son of* Raph;
So is he named in a Deed
of much Antiquity,
Which bears no Date, for at that time
was less Iniquity, &c.

A second Reason inducing our Opinion in the matter is this, That *Richard Fitz-Raph*, when he was made Arch-bishop of *Ardmagh* by Pope *Clement* 6th, received his Consecration at *Exeter* in this County (*f*). Which probably he did when he came to take leave of his Acquaintance and Relations in these Parts; or to adjust some private Concerns of his own. If the Passage hence to *Ireland* may be urged as the occasion thereof, that is not the neareſt or most commodious way, either in respect of *Dublin* or *Ardmagh*, unless some other Affairs had brought him first into those Parts, as 'tis likely enough those of his Family here did.

(*f*) Wharton's Append. to Dr. *Cave*, de Script. Eccl. p. 40.

Having from these Circumstances thus cleared up our Right unto him as a Devonian, the difficulty will still remain to determin, at what particular place herein he was born, whether at *Widecombe* or *Shillingford* aforesaid, unto which last place, as was said, the Family at length removed, or else in the City of *Exeter*: At this distance off, we can't positively determin this Point. There was one *William Fitz-Ralph* of that City, Gent. who founded an Alms-House there, and called it St. *Alexii*, for certain poor People to dwell in, in the Tenth of K. *Hen.* 2d, *A. D.* 1164, as by his Deed to that purpose appears (*g*). The adjusting hereof is not so material; 'tis sufficient to my design if he be found a Devonian, whereso-ever he received his Birth herein, and his History be worthy to be transmitted to Posterity; which I shall immediately proceed unto, and so leave all to the Readers better judgment.

(*g*) Iz. Mem. of Ex. p. 184.

Richard Fitz-Ralph, called afterwards *Armachanus*, had his Education in *Oxford*, under the Tuition of that famous Scholar, *John Baconthorp*, who diligently instructed him in the Liberal Sciences. So inexhaustible was his Diligence, and so great his Proficiency in Learning, that he became the Wonder of those times (*h*); for besides his being an exact Logician and Philosopher, he so exceedingly profited in Divinity and the Laws, that the whole University flew unto his Lectures, as the Bees do to their Hives.

(*h*) Qui, ut erat diligentia inexhausta, tantum profecit, quantum illa facilè admirabantur tempora. Bal. Cent. 5. N. 94. p. 443.

At this time it was, that the arrogant Tribe of Mendicant Friars began to be very numerous; with whom our *Fitz-Ralph* did so ill agree, that he could not forbear in his publick Lectures to reflect upon that new Sect and Faction, and openly expose their vain and proud Poverty (*i*): who, Fox like, tho' they could not well digest the Injury, were yet content to swallow it for the present.

(*i*) Quorum Vanam & Superbam paupertatem falsè vellicare Solebat. Whart. Append. in quo sup.

In the mean time *Fitz-Ralph* grew into great Reputation for his Learning and Vertue, even with the King himself, *Edw.* 3. who made him first Arch-deacon of *Litchfield*, then Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, and at length Arch-bishop of *Ardmagh* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, so *Bale* (*k*); but the learned Author of the History and Antiquities of the University of *Oxford* (*l*) excepts against his being Chancellor, and says, he was but Commissary-General, which imports but little more than Vice-Chancellor doth at present: but then another tells us (*m*), That instead of Arch-deacon he was Deacon of *Litchfield*, and continued in that Dignity fourteen Years or more. From this he was removed to the highest Dignity in the Irish Church; and by the Favor of the fore-mentioned King, made Arch-bishop of *Ardmagh*, and Primate of all *Ireland*: This we are informed (*n*), hapned in the Year of our Lord God, 1347.

(*k*) Ib. p. 444.
(*l*) Lib. 2. p. 395.
(*m*) Whart. quo sup.
(*n*) Ibid.

The Mendicants did not at all like the Preferment of this Man, but rather diligently sought occasion to do him mischief, and if possible to rid him out of the way (*o*); for they were greatly afraid, should his Authority prevail, he would starve them all. Notwithstanding all their Malice, this great Prelate could not forbear in his Sermons, openly to expose them; and in his Writings, *tantum non*, to explode and condemn their whole Sect and Order.

(*o*) Et si fieri posset, è medio tollendi hominem. Bal. Loc. Citat.

He being Arch-bishop, upon a time, to express my self in the Words of my Author (*p*), had a Cause to come up to *London*, at what time there was a Contention between the Friars and the secular Clergy, about Preaching, Hearing Confessions, and other Matters; whereupon this *Armachanus* being requested to preach, made seven or eight Sermons, wherein he propounded nine Conclusions against the Friars. Which, because in themselves short, tho' they occasioned to this good Man long Troubles afterwards, I shall here insert, from the last quoted Author (*q*).

(*p*) Fox, Acts & Mon. V. 1. p. 464. *b*.

[*q*] Ibid. p. 468, 469, 470.

I. The First was this, That if a Doubt or Question be moved for hearing Confessions, which of the two places is rather to be chosen, the Parish-Church is to be preferred before the Church of the Friars.

II. Secondly, It being demanded, whether is to be taken, to hear the Confession of the Parishioners, the Parson or Curate, or the Friar, it is to be said, rather the Parson or Curate.

III. Thirdly, That our Lord Jesus Christ in his human Conversation was always poor, but that he loved not Poverty, or did covet to be poor.

IV. Fourthly, That our Lord Jesus Christ did never beg, wilfully professing to be poor.

V. Fifthly, That our Lord Jesus Christ did never teach wilfully to beg, or to profess wilful Beggary.

VI. Sixthly, That Christ our Lord held the contrary, That Men ought not wilfully, or purposely, without meer necessity, to beg.

VII. Seventhly, That it is neither Wisdom nor Holiness for any Man to take upon him wilful Beggary, perpetually to be observed.

VIII. Eighthly, That it is not agreeing to the Rule of the Observants or Friars-Minorites, to observe wilful Poverty.

IX. Ninthly, That the Bull of Pope *Alexander* the Fourth, which condemned the Libel of the Masters of *Paris*, touched none of these seven last Conclusions.

These Conclusions of *Armachanus* mightily nettled the begging Friars; for which they got him cited before Pope *Innocent* 6th, to appear at *Avinion*, and so he did; where before the Face of the Pope and Cardinals, he valiantly defended, both in Preaching and Writing, the said Conclusions; and therein stood constantly to the Death. He preached there before the said Pope, on the Annuntiation of the blessed Virgin (*r*); his Performance in this weighty Undertaking, may be seen at large in the Acts and Monuments of the Church (*s*); in which he shews great Reason and Learning.

[*r*] Bal. quo prius

[*s*] Fox, V. 1. p. 470, &c.

But he found the Proverb true, *Reason does not always rule the Roast*. For that notwithstanding, many were the Dangers and Troubles this good Man sustained by his Prosecutors and Persecutors; out of whose Hands, 'tis said (*t*), the Lord did miraculously deliver him: insomuch, they meeting him in the open Streets, and in clear Day-light, yet had no power to see him, nor to apprehend him.

[*t*] Ibid. p. 464.

In

In what Perils of Thieves and Searchers he was, and yet the Lord delivered him; yea, and cauſed his Mony, being taken from him, to be reſtored to him again by Portions, in time of his Neceſſity and Famine; and in what Dangers he was of the King's Officers, which coming with the King's Letters, laid all the Havens for him, and how the Lord Jeſus delivered him; ſhewing him by what ways, and how to eſcape them, to the number of Sixteen; and yet how the Lord gave him to triumph over all his Enemies. How the Lord alſo taught him and brought him out of the profound Vanities of *Ariſtotle*'s Subtilty, to the Study of the Scripture of God. All this with much more, he himſelf expreſſeth in a certain Prayer or Confeſſion made to Chriſt Jeſus our Lord; in which he deſcribeth almoſt the whole Hiſtory of his Life, which my Author (*u*) ſaid he had by him in old Written Hand, and intended to publiſh; tho' I believe he did not live to do it. [*u*] Ib. p. 465. *a*.

In this great Man were Two things very conſiderable, His Learning and his Living.

How learned a Man this *Richardus Armachanus* was, tho' we have already had ſome, we may farther find a fuller Confirmation; *Trithemius* beſtows upon him this Teſtimony (*w*), That he was very Learned in the Holy Scriptures; not ignorant of Secular Philoſophy and the Canon Law; famous for his Wit; a Scholar in Speech, and of great Induſtry in Preaching to the People; which indeed is very much, if we conſider the Age in which he lived. [*w*] De Scriptor. Eccl. f. 118. *b*.

But the beſt Demonſtration of this great Man's Learning is his Works; a Catalogue whereof follow, as found in *Bale*. He wrote,

De Paupertate Servatoris.	Lib. 7.
Contra Fratres Mendicantes.	Lib. 16.
In Extravagantem Joannis 23.	Lib. 1.
Determinationes ad Eundem.	Lib. 1.
Contra ſuum Archidiaconum.	Lib. 1.
Propoſitiones ad Papam.	Lib. 1.
Contra Fratum Appellationem.	Lib. 1.
Sermones ad Crucem Pauli, A. 1356. *Et alios de Laudibus Sanctæ Deiparæ.*	Lib. 1.
Sermones Coram Pontifice.	Lib. 1.
De Statu Univerſalis Eccleſiæ.	Lib. 1.
Lecturam Sententiarum.	Lib. 4.
Quæſtiones Earundem.	Lib. 1.
Contra Validos Mendicantes.	Lib. 1.
Quæſtiones Armenorum.	Lib. 19.
Lecturam Theologiæ.	Lib. 1.
Sermones ad Clerum.	Lib. 1.
De Tempore.	Lib. 1.
De Sanctis.	Lib. 1.
Illuſtrationes Evangeliorum.	Lib. 4.
De Paſſione Dominica.	Lib. 1.
De Peccato Ignorantiæ.	Lib. 1.
De Jure Spirituali.	Lib. 1.
De Vaſritiis Judæorum.	Lib. 1.
Propoſitionum Suarum.	Lib. 1.
Epiſtolas ad Diverſos.	Lib. 1.
Dialogos quoque plures.	Lib. 1.

Et multa alia, ſays my Author.

I find another very memorable Piece, if it be another, and not found in the fore mentioned Catalogue, under a different Title, called, *Defenſorum Curatorum* (*x*). In which he laid open before the Pope and his Cardinals at *Avinion* in *France*, the notorious Vices of Ambition, Diſobedience, Pride, Covetouſneſs, Lechery, *&c.* of the Begging Friars. Which Book of that famous Prelate, a Prieſt of the Church of *Rome* tells us, is worthy to be written in Letters of Gold; and that he wonders it hath not found unto this day an Engliſh Interpreter. [*x*] Paul Harris a Romiſh Prieſt, his ſhameful Avarice of the Beg. Friars, c. 5. p. 88.

Againſt this *Armachanus*, wrote divers Friars; as *Roger Conaway* a Franciſcan, *John Hildeſhame* a Carmelite, *Galfridus Harby* a Friar Auguſtin, and others. So much for his Learning.

As for his Life; He both hath been, and at this day is held in the Church of *Rome* for a Saint; no leſs than St. *Patrick* and St. *Columbe*, whoſe Canonization was propoſed and treated of in the Pope's Conſiſtory. Of whoſe Sanctity, the common People in *Ireland* by antient Tradition, were wont to chaunt out this Diſtich (*y*). [*y*] Harris ib.

Many a Mile have I gone, and many did I walk,
But never ſaw a holier Man than Richard *of* Dundalk.

And as a farther inſtance of his Piety it may not be omitted, That he is ſuppoſed to have tranſlated, long ſince, the Holy Bible into the Iriſh Tongue, for the uſe of that Nation (*z*). But what is more wonderful, the ſaid *Richard* is reported to have taken the New Teſtament (*a*) (tranſlated it may be by himſelf) ſomtime before his Death, and to have hidden it away in a certain Wall of his Church of *Ardmagh*; in the end whereof, as by way of Propheſy, he wrote theſe Words, *When this Book ſhall be found, the Truth ſhall be manifeſted to all the World; or Chriſt ſhall ſoon after appear to the World.* This Book ſaith *Bale*, was found about the Year of our Lord 1530, about 150 Years after in repairing the ſaid Church; which hapned juſt at the beginning of the Reformation: a remarkable thing.

[z] Fox quo ſup.

[a] Cum hic Lib. inventus fuerit, Veritas toti Mundo manifeſtabitur, vel Chriſtus Orbi mox apparebit, Bal. C. 14 N. 97. p. 246.

Inſomuch, we may conclude of *Armachanus* in Mr. *Fox*'s Words (*b*), *That this learned Prelate and Primate of* Ireland, *was a Man worthy for his chriſtian Zeal, of immortal Commendation.*

[b] Loc. quo pri.

He was ſeven or eight Years in Baniſhment about theſe Matters of Controverſy with the beggarly Mendicants, and then died at *Avinion*, a very old Man (*b*), *A. D.* 1360. Of whom, a certain Cardinal hearing of his Death, openly proteſted, *That the ſame day a mighty Pillar of the Church was fallen.* His Corps, 'tis ſaid, was tranſlated from *Avinion* to *Dundalk* in *Ireland*; and that in St. *Nicholas* Church there his Bones do reſt.

[c] Obiit Senex admodum Bal.

F.

Arms—

Gul. a Chevron Argent.

Flor. A. D. 1390. *R. R.* Ric. 2.

Creſt. A Bear's Head eraz'd Arg. muſled Or. [*].

[*] Mr. Weſtc. Ped. in Fulf. MS.

FULFORD

SIR *William*, Knight, and one of the Juſtices of the *King's Bench*, was born at *Fulford* in the Pariſh of *Dunsford*, about nine Miles to the South-Weſt of *Exeter* in this County. He was younger Brother to *Henry*, Son of *John* (*a*), Son of *William*, Son of *Henry*, Son of *William Fulford* and *Mariot* his Wife, youngeſt Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Baldwin de Belſton*, of *Belſton* in this County, who was Son of *Nicholas*, Son of *William Fulford*, of *Fulford*; the firſt I find upon Record of this moſt antient *Devonſhire* Family. A Family deſcended from the Saxons, as appeareth, ſaith Mr. *Hooker* (*b*), from the Book of *Doomsday*; which took Name from its Houſe, as that did from a neighboring Brook or Ford, which after Rain, or much Travelling, or with the Feet of Beaſts in Summer time, or from ſuch like Occaſion, was wont to be foul or muddy; for ſo is the Name written in antient Deeds, *de Turpi Vado*--- as *Willielmus de Turpi Vado*, ſo far back as the days of K. *Ric.* ſirnamed *Caur de Lion* (*c*).

(*a*) Sir W. Pole Deſc. of Dev. in Dunsford.

(*b*) Chorog. Syn. of Dev. in Dunsf. MS.

(*c*) Mr. Weſtcot Surv. of Devon, in Dunsf. MS.

The Houſe is a large and ſtately Pile, ſtanding pleaſantly on a gentle Aſcent, in an open, but ſomwhat coarſe Country; it ſuffered much in the late unhappy Wars, when it was Gariſon'd on behalf of K. *Charles* the Firſt of bleſſed Memory; but it hath been ſince repaired by the Care and Coſt of the preſent Inhabitant Collonel *Francis Fulford*, to that degree of Neatneſs and Curioſity, that it is now become the moſt beautiful and ſtately Structure in all thoſe Parts; Without Door, it is well accommodated with Gardens, Fiſh-ponds, Park, *&c.* within, with a fine Oratory, neatly Wainſcoted and Seated, richly Paved with white poliſh'd Marble; as is the great Hall Checkquer-ways with white and black Marble; whoſe Stair-caſe is a piece of great Coſt as well as Cunning, being diverſyfied with ſundry pieces

pieces of party-coloured Timber, very artificially Inlaid, which leads you up to a noble Dining-room, very ſumptuouſly furniſhed, as is the whole throughout; ſo that it would require a conſiderable time but to repeat the great variety in Carvings, Landskips, Paintings, and the like, which Art and Coſt thereofler to your View.

This right antient and honorable Family have held this Seat by the Name of *Fulford* (called heretofore, as denoting the Eminency of the Place, *Villa de Fulford* (*d*)) from the days of K. *Rich.* 1. (how long before is uncertain) home to this day, upward of 500 Years. In which long Tract of time the Heirs thereof have matched with the Daughters of divers of the Nobility, as of *Courtenay* deſcended from the Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord *Bourchier* Earl of *Bath*, Lord *Bonvile*, Lord *Paulet* of *Hinton* St. *George*, &c. as likewiſe with ſeveral Daughters and Heirs, as *Fitz-Urſe*, *Moreton*, *Belſton*, *Langdon*, *Boſom*, *Saint-George*, *Cantelupe*, *Saint-Albin*, *Challons*, *Samways*, and the preſent honorable Collonel *Francis Fulford* (whoſe firſt Wife was a Daughter of my Lord *Pawlet*) with the Daughter and Coheir to *John Tuckfield* of *Little Fulford*, Eſq; and now Heir alſo to her Siſter.

(*d*) Riſd. in Fulf. MS.

There have been many eminent Knights of this Family; the firſt I have met with, is Sir *Amis de Fulford*, in K. *Edw.* 1ſt's days, Sir *Baldwin*, in K. *Hen.* 6th's, Sir *Thomas* his Son, who fighting ſtoutly on behalf of the laſt mentioned Prince at the Battle of *Toutonfield* was taken Priſoner, and Beheaded *A.* 1462, in the 2d of K. *Edw.* 4th; whoſe Son was Sir *Humphry*, then followed Sir *John*, who by *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Bourchier* Earl of *Bath*, had Iſſue Sir *John*; whoſe Grandſon was Sir *Francis Fulford*, of *Fulford*, who died about the Year of our Lord 1664. But not to proſecute, as I might, this Pedigree any farther at preſent, I ſhall now proceed to a conſideration of the Perſonal Worth and Accompliſhments of the eminent Perſon in hand, Judg *Fulford*.

The Education of his Youth was in the Study of the Statute and Common Laws of the Realm; and he became a ſucceſsful Proficient therein. What the particular Hoſtel or Inn of Court it was he followed thoſe Studies in, we can't at this diſtance determin; the Regiſters of thoſe Times being loſt, or by ſome unhappy Accident periſhed, as that celebrated Antiquary Sir *William Dugdal* complains (*e*). However, this Gentleman became ſo learned therein, that he made the Law his Profeſſion, and grew very eminent upon that account; whereby, *A.* 8 K. *Rich.* 2d, he was conſtituted by that King, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. For undoubtedly it is this Perſon there intended, however the learned Author of the *Chron. Series* by ſome miſtake or other hath left out the former part of his Name (*f*), calling him *William Ford* for *Fulford*; as indeed he doth all along where he mentions him, as appointed to that Office *A.* 12 K. *Rich.* 2d, and by *K. Hen.* 4th, in the firſt Year of his Reign. A diligent Antiquary of our own tells us (*g*), he was one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench; altho' I muſt acknowledg he is not Recorded as ſuch in the *Chron. Series* before quoted: but then we may note, that that uſeful Tract mentions but one, and he a capital Juſtice of that Bench, from the firſt Year to the end of the Reign of *K. Hen.* 4th, in which Judg *Fulford* was ſaid to be ſo; at what time there fell out an occaſion for the Trial of the Courage and Reſolution of a ſtout and brave Mind, which in ſhort was thus:

(*e*) Orig. Jurid. p. 141.

(*f*) P. 53, & 55.

(*g*) Sir W. Pole in fam. Stateſmen of this County, MS.

Richard Scroope Arch-biſhop of *York*, *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland*, *Thomas Mowbray* Earl *Marſhal*, with divers others, entred into a dangerous Conſpiracy againſt K. *H.* 4th, for depoſing their lawful King, *Rich.* 2d (*h*). Meeting upon *Yorkſwould-Downs*, near twenty Thouſand ſtrong, they bid Defiance to that King. On the other hand, *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, with many other great Lords, make Head againſt them; and coming into the Field, they ſate down right againſt the Arch-biſhop and his Forces; *Weſtmoreland* perceiving the Enemy's Army to be far bigger than his, uſed this Policy; Sending to know the Ground of this Inſurrection, the Arch-biſhop ſent him a Scrowl of their Grievances; which when he had read he ſeem'd to approve, and thereupon deſired a Conference with him. The Arch biſhop more credulous than wiſe, conſented thereto, and deſired the Earl *Marſhal* to go with him to the place of Conference: the Articles were read and allow'd of; and thereupon *Weſtmoreland* willed the Arch-biſhop to acquaint his Party, as he would his, with their mutual Agreement; and ſo ſhaking Hands in moſt courtly Friendſhip, drank to each other: whereupon the Soldiers were willed to Disband, and return home. Which they had no ſooner done, but a Troop of Horſe, which in a colourable manner had made a Shew to depart, wheel'd about, and being come in ſight, the Earl of *Weſtmoreland* Arreſted both the Arch biſhop and the Earl *Marſhal*, and brought them Priſoners to the *King* at *Pomfret*; who paſſing from thence to *York*, the Priſoners likewiſe were carried thither. Where come, *K. Hen.* conſtituted *William Gaſcoign* his Chief Juſtice (*i*), and Sir *William Fulford* one of the Juſtices of the ſame Bench, by ſpecial Commiſſion to bring theſe two Lords to a ſpeedy Tryal. For the quicker diſpatch whereof, a Scaffold was raiſed on purpoſe; from which thoſe Judges, the Matter being plain, ſoon pronounced Sentence of Death upon them. So Bp. *Godwin* expreſly (*k*), *Ubi a Gulielmo Fulfordo equite Aurato, Legum regni perito, & alio Cui nomen Gaſcoign Judicibus a rege Conſtitutis, in Excelſo pegmate ad id extructo Conſidentibus, capitali ſupplicio afficiendos, decernitur.* Soon after Sentence Execution followed; which was done with much Barbarity towards the Perſon of that great Prelate, for they placed him on a dirty ſtarvling Jade, with his Face to the Tail; having no regard to the nobility of his Blood, to the gravity of his Age, the ſanctity of his former

(*h*) Bak. Chr. in K. *H.* 4. p. 175.

(*i*) Chron. Ser. p. 54. ſo made, *An.* 2 *H.* 4.

(*k*) De Archiep. Eborac. p. 59.

Life, his incomparable Learning, or his amiable Preſence; for all which he was very eminent (*l*): but treating him with all kind of Indignity, and contumely they ſo led him to the place of his Sufferings; where alſo the bungling Heads-Man ſcarcely at five Strokes effected his Decollation, *June* 8. 1405.

[*l*] Ib. & Weſtm.

This was a bold Touch for thoſe Times, in which Popery was rampant in *England*, as well as elſewhere; when all eccleſiaſtical Perſons were to be accountable for their Actions only to the Chair of *Rome*, being exempted from any ſecular Juriſdiction by the Canons of the Church; inſomuch, who ever dared to meddle with any of them were to expect to be ſcorch'd with the hot Thunder-bolt of Excommunication. And indeed ſo greatly was the Pope enraged at this Proceeding, that he forthwith excommunicated all thoſe who had any Hand in the Arch-biſhop's Death; altho' he was eaſily prevailed upon ſoon after to abſolve them again.

Now whether this great Prelate being the firſt in this unuſual way, was Tryed *per Pares*, as a Peer of the Realm, I do not find; moſt likely not: which we ſhould have thought ſtrange in thoſe days, wherein Prelacy ran ſo high, but that the eager deſire of Revenge would not admit ſo long a delay as the formality of ſuch a Tryal would require; he being Executed, as *Baker* tells us (*m*), the next day after he was brought to *York*. But whether Lord Biſhops ought not as well as other Peers to be thus Tryed, is a Queſtion hath been much vexed, by being toſſed to and fro among learned Men, in the laſt and preſent Age. Some have aſſerted their Right hereunto, for that they are as much Peers, as are Temporal Lords; and *Stanford* in his *Pleas of the Crown* (*n*), leaves it doubtful what to determin herein if a Biſhop ſhould challenge it. They who are of a contrary Opinion, urge the Example of *Fiſher* Biſhop of *Rocheſter* in *K. Hen.* 8th's days; and that it hath been the practice of the Kingdom ſince to the contrary, is apparent in the Caſe of the Arch-biſhop *Laud* in *K. Ch.* 1ſt's days; and the ſeven Biſhops in thoſe of *K. Jam.* 2d, who were Tryed by twelve Lay-men. What is to be determined herein, ought to be left to the Wiſdom of the Nation in Parliament; and therein we are to acquieſce.

[*m*] Quo ſup.

[*n*] Lib. 3. p. 153. apud God. quo ant.

However this be, Arch biſhop *Scroope* was the firſt Prelate that was ever this way adjudged to Death; which muſt argue the Boldneſs and Reſolution of this Gentleman, who durſt be one of thoſe that ſhould do it, when by kingly Authority required thereunto. Which is alſo an Argument to us, that even in thoſe days the Engliſh-man, in the ſame Perſon, ſomtimes prevail'd over the Papiſt; and that the wiſe and judicious Men of the Nation looked upon their Duty and Obligation to ſerve the Intreſt of their Country to be much greater, than to promote that of the Court of *Rome*, tho' recommended under the Diſguiſe of Religion—— But then there wanted not ſome in thoſe days (as they are wont to do on ſuch occaſions) who boldly affixed the ſignal Judgments of God upon thoſe who were concerned in this great Prelate's Execution; *That the King himſelf was preſently ſtruck with an incurable Leproſy, and that the juſt Judgments of God fell on the Poſterity of his Judges.* Whereas, ſo far as this hath relation to Judg *Fulford*, we find no ſuch thing; whoſe Poſterity hath floriſhed at their antient Seat of *Fulford* aforeſaid ever ſince; and ſtill doth at this day, and may it continue ſo to do to all future Ages. Nay, the next Deſcendant from this learned Judg, ſave one, either his own, or his elder Brother's Grandſon, Sir *Baldwin Fulford* of *Fulford*, *Kt.* proſpered very well; for he was a great Soldier and a Traveller, of ſo undaunted Reſolution, that for the Honor and Liberty of a Royal Lady in a Caſtle, beſieged by the Infidels, he fought a Combat with a Sarazen; for bulk and bigneſs an unequal Match (as the Repreſentation of him cut in the Wainſcot in *Fulford-hall* doth plainly ſhew) whom yet he vanquiſh'd, and reſcu'd the Lady. This Sir *Baldwin* died *A.* 15 K. *Ed.* 4. 1476. (*o*); of whoſe Daughter *Thomaſin*, married unto *John Wiſe* of *Sydenham* in this County, Eſq; iſſued *Alice*, married unto *Ruſſel*; from whom is deſcended the preſent moſt noble Duke of *Bedford*, as from his ſecond Daughter *Alice*, ſecond Wife unto Sir *William Cary* of *Cockinton*, *Kt.* did ſpring the preſent right honorable the *Lord Hunſdon*, and the late Earls of *Munmouth* and *Dover* of this Name.

[*o*] Sir W. Pole's fam. Men in K. *Ed.* 4. MS.

When or where this reverend Judg was ſummon'd from this, to appear before an higher Tribunal, we are altogether ignorant; but likely enough it is, he was Interred among his Anceſtors in the Pariſh-Church of *Dunsford*, unto which his Houſe belongs. Pity it is, that there ſhould be no funeral Monuments found therein, to preſerve the Memory of the Dead; which might be of good Uſe alſo to the Living, eſpecially thoſe who Travel in ſuch kind of Studies.

F.

Arms —

Arg. a Croſs Gules Guttee de Sang.

Flor. A. D. 1428.
R. R. Hen. 6.

FITZ

JOHN, Bencher of *Lincoln's-Inn*, was Born in the Weſtern Parts of this County, at or near the Town of *Taviſtock*, Famous for its Production of ſo many eminent Sages in the Law (the Profeſſion alſo of this Gentleman) the Study whereof he ſedulouſly followed in that illuſtrious Hoſtel, called *Lincoln's-Inn*, and became ſo expert therein, that he raiſed his Family to great Reputation, both for Quality and Eſtate; in which it continued divers Generations after.

He was undoubtedly one of the Readers of that honorable Society, *Lincoln's-Inn*; which happning before the date of the Regiſter mentioned by Sir *Will. Dugd.* doth begin (*a*), we can't expect to find him there: But then this can be no Argument that he was not ſo.

(*a*) Orig. Jurid. p. 249.

However, in the Catalogue of the Governors of that Society, which commences forty Years before that of the Readers, as may be ſeen in that Author (*b*), we find that *John Fitz* and *John Speke* (*c*) (who was either Born in, or fetch'd his Original from, this County), were two of them, *A. 6 Hen. 6.* which was in the Year of our Lord 1428; *Fitz*, and *Forteſcue* another Native of this County, *A. 7 Hen. 6. Fitz* again, and *Adam Summayſter*, who was likewiſe Born in this County, *An.* 8th of the ſame King.

(*b*) Ibid. p. 257. with p. 249.

(*c*) Ibid. p. 257.

This Gentleman therefore, becoming ſo Eminent for his great Skill and profound Judgment in the Law (a rare matter in that Age, wherein Learning was at ſo low an ebb in the Nation, that 'twas thought much for a Perſon to be able to Read and Write) had great Practice, whereby he acquired a conſiderable Fortune, which deſcended to his Poſterity.

He ſettled his Family at a pleaſant Seat, lying in the Pariſh, about a quarter of a Mile diſtant from the Town, of *Taviſtock* aforeſaid, at that time called *Ford*, from the neighboring paſſable Stream that glideth along by it; unto which, either he, or ſome of his Anceſtors, gave their additional Name; from thence called *Fitz-ford* unto this day.

This Gentleman married, and left Iſſue *John* and *Walter* (*d*): *John* dying without Iſſue, *Walter* ſucceeded; and by *Mary* his Wife, the Daughter of . . . . . *Sampſon*, had Iſſue *John*; who by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *Roger Grenvile* of *Stow* in *Cornwal*, had Iſſue *John*, and others.

(*d*) Sir W. Pole's Deſ. of Dev. in Tav.

John Fitz of *Fitz-ford*, Eſq; was alſo in his time a very eminent Counſellor at Law; a ſhort Specimen of whoſe Skill therein, I ſhall here inſert, as I find it annexed to a Letter, ſent to a Dignitary of the Church of *Exeter* of that time (*e*): Which ſhewing ſo much of the Learning, Ingenuity, and Spirit of him that wrote it, and of that Age in which written, may not prove ungrateful to the Reader. Though it may be neceſſary it ſhould be firſt known, that both the Letter and the Caſe have relation to Tyth-Wood, where the Counſellor gives his Opinion as to *Sylva Cædua*; which if it proves diſpleaſing unto any, they may obſerve, that here he was himſelf both the Council and Clyent, and ſo herein makes the Law ſpeak as he would have it.

(*e*) Mr. T. Summaſter B. D. and Arch-deacon of Cornw. in his Mſ.

To offer the Letter firſt.

Mr. *S.*

I *Yield you my hearty Commendations*, &c. *For Answer to your Letter, touching Tyth-Wood above twenty years growth, which you demand of* B. W. *so it is, that I and* C. *sold the same, and are bound to discharge him of the Tythes; so as,* mea refert, *to stand in it as Law will permit; especially to put off Injury offered to us* summo jure, aut potius nullo jure, *in mine opinion.——As for the old Jars you mention, it may be truly verified, as well by sundry Surmises you and yours have delivered of me (which you shall never prove), as also by this your hasty Attempting of the Rigour of the Law, without Communication had* Cæcus facit convitia in Luscum; *and that you have neither forgiven nor forgotten those old Jars you speak of. And whereas in words you profess you would me no Ill; I would the sooner credit your sayings, if indeed it might appear once, that you meant to do me some Good; and then assuredly I would recompense it by some Means again: Nevertheless, I protest before God in the mean time, I owe you nor any others any Malice at all; but would be as glad to attain the Friendship of the simplest Enemy, as I do little regard the Malice of the Proudest.*

Now to the Matter in Contention: We would be glad to have some end otherwise than by Law, if you so please; if not, we must of necessity shoot at a Prohibition (being thus by you urged) and you may take your Consultation——

And because, Pax semper præferenda est Bello, *we offer Peace, and to stand to the judgment of the Learned* utriusq; juris, *if it may be received; otherwise* Bellandum est, ut inde veniat Pax. *In fine, because you shall not think what we do is more of Will than of Matter, I have set down my Opinion in Answer of yours; wishing that you, amd some honest Lawyer that meaneth both our Quiet, will peruse well the same, before you proceed to molest us any further in the Law:* Et tunc deniq; sive Pacem, sive Bellum optes, precor me certiorem feceris. *Thus most heartily I bid you well to fare, the 10th of May, 1579.*

Yours in Friendship to use,

John Fitz.

The Case is thus determined by him:

FIrst, by the Preamble of the Statute, *A.* 45 *E.* 3. cap. 3. it appeareth plainly, that the purpose and intent thereof, was to grant a Prohibition for Wood of twenty years of Age and upwards; for the Woods are *Que Com,* &c. which express words are clearly against your Opinion. Now what *Cædua Sylva* is, I think it is so called *---a Cædendo---* which is to fell or cut down, *quasi dicas,* fellable Wood, or Wood seasonable to be felled; and as Mr. *Ellyot* in his Dictionary saith, Wood used to be cut, *viz.* Coppices, which you shall see, by good Authority, to be Woods under twenty years growth. First, Mr. *Newton,* Chief-Judg *A.* 21 *H.* 6. f. 47. (said to be our Country-man also (*f*), though I cannot find at what place to bring him Home, unless at *Exeter*) saith, That an Oak or an Ash within sixteen years of Age is *Sylva Cædua,* and may be cut down for Firebote; so as by his Opinion it seemeth not *Sylva Cædua* above that Age, or at the least above twenty years of growth. Lastly, *A.* 11 *H.* 6. f. 1. It was agreed by the whole Court, that a Man cannot justify the cutting of Wood, as of seasonable Wood, if it past the Age of twenty Years growth. Whereby it followeth, that you cannot have Tythes of Wood above that Age, for then it is not *Sylva Cædua,* but *Grossæ arbores.* Now for

(*f*) Hook. Synops. of Dev. Ms. in fam. Lawyers.

Fitz-

Fitz-Herb. vouched, by you, *f.* 54. *b.* ſerveth not your turn otherwiſe than thus, That you may have a Conſultation: but if you mark the Book well, your Conſultation ſhall be ſpecial, *viz. Sub conditione, ita quod de Sylva Cædua agatur & non de groſſis arboribus:* With which Opinion agreeth likewiſe the Book, *A.* 11 *H.* 4. *f.* 86. So as if you pleaſe to put this together, *viz.* That *Syl. Cæd.* is Wood within twenty years growth, and that your Conſultation is granted under this Condition, *Ita quod de groſſis arboribus minime agatur ſed de Sylva Cædua*, I durſt ſtand to your own judgment, that you ought to have no Tythes of Wood above twenty years growth. Finally, for *Linwood*'s Opinion, which you quote, it is not to be weighed; for that our Caſe is to be judged wholly by the aforeſaid Statute, and by our Common-Law. Neither yet the Judgments for the young Springs out of the old Stocks, being under twenty years growth, make for your purpoſe; for they are *Sylva Cædua*. And for Dotterels and Dormers will never become Timber, as *Sylva Cædua* may, being above twenty Years growth, ſerve both for Plowbote and Houſebote (*g*).

(*g*) An Anſwer hereunto may be found in Mr. Sum.

Iterum atq; Iterum valeas.

From all which, we may infer ſomthing of the Eminency of this Gentleman in his Profeſſion; but an higher Demonſtration thereof, is a large Volume he is ſaid to have left behind him in Mſ. called,

Fitz *his Reports* (*h*).

(*h*) My Author the rever. Mr. Tho. Long, B. D.

I think it was never printed; and whether yet in being, I know not. He was alſo preferred, in his time, to the Honor and Truſt of being High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, *A.* 23d, ſay ſome (*i*), *A.* 25th, ſay others (*k*), of Q. *Eliz.* Reign.

(*i*) Sir W. Pole, Mr. Riſden.

(*k*) Dr. Fuller, Mr. Izaac.

He married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *John Sydenham* of *Brimpton* in *Somerſetſhire*; but was very unfortunate in his Iſſue, of which there is this remarkable Story: Mr. *Fitz* being a curious as well as a learned Perſon, had been prying into the Secrets of Aſtrology; his Lady being with Child, he would needs be enquiring into the Fortune of her Burthen, before ſhe was delivered; who being juſt ready to fall in Travel, he erected a Scheme to calculate the matter; and, as it often falls out in ſuch unjuſtifiable Curioſities, finding at that time a very unlucky Poſition of the Heavens, he deſired the Midwife, if poſſible, to hinder the Birth but for one Hour; which not being to be done, he declared, That the Child would come to an unhappy End, and undo his Family. And it fell out accordingly, for that Birth proving a Son, though afterwards Knighted by the name of Sir *John Fitz* of *Fitz-ford*, yet having firſt ſlain Mr. or Sir *Nich. Slaning* (*l*) of this County, Kt. and after that, one or two more, he fell upon his own Sword, and deſtroyed himſelf.

(*l*) See more of this in Sir Nicholas Slaning.

This Sir *John* left Iſſue, by his Wife *Gertrude*, Daughter of Sir *William Courtenay* of *Powderham-Caſtle*, Kt. *Mary* his ſole Heir; who gave herſelf in Marriage ſucceſſively to four Gentlemen, of noble Families, firſt to Sir *Alan Peirey*, Kt. ſixth Son to *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*; ſecondly, to *Thomas*, Son and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* Earl of *Rivers*; thirdly, to Sir *Charles Howard*, fourth Son to the Earl of *Suffolk*; fourthly, to Sir *Richard Grenvile*, Kt. and Baronet, ſecond Son to Sir *Bernard Grenvile* of *Stow*, Kt. who having no ſurviving Iſſue, ſhe gave *Fitz-ford*, and her other Eſtate, to her near Kindſman the honorable Sir *William Courtenay* of *Powderham-Caſtle*, Baronet, whoſe now it is.

This Family yielded not all Gown-men, but at leaſt one Soldier; whoſe Effigies lively cut in Stone, all cloathed in Armor, lieth in *Taviſtock* Church aforeſaid, the only Monument they have there, which is known by Tradition more than Inſcription, no Epitaph being found thereon.

Arms —

F.

Flor. A.D. 1442.
R. R. Hen. 6.

Azure a Bend ingrailed Argent cotized Or.

[*] Weſtc. Pedig. in Forteſ. Mſ.

Creſt. A Tiger paſſant Argent, arm'd and maned [*] Or.

Motto. *Forte ſcutum Salus Ducum.*

FORTESCUE

SIR *John*, Kt. Lord Chief-Juſtice, and Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, was Born moſt likely at *Norreis*, in the Pariſh of *North-Huiſh*, near *South-Brent* in this County; he was ſecond Son of Sir *John Forteſcue*, Kt. Captain of *Meaux* in *France*, by his Wife . . . . Daughter and Heir of *Norreis* of *Norreis*; who was ſecond Son of *William Forteſcue* of *Wimſton*, antiently *Wimondeſton*, in the Pariſh of *Modbiry*, the moſt antient Seat of this honorable Name and Family in this County or the Kingdom; in whoſe Poſſeſſion it remained, from the days of *John* King of *England*, to the reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, about four hundred Years; ſo runs the antient Deed, *Rex Johannes per Literas ſuas Patentes Datas Anno* 10. *Regni ſui Conceſſit Johanni Forteſcue Wymondeſton in Com. Devon.* &c. (*a*)

[*a*] Sir W. Pole's great Vol. of Chart.

Since Q. *Elizabeth*'s time, it hath changed its Owner two or three times, from *Forteſcue*, *Wimſton* came to *Strowbridge*, from him to *Champernon*, and from him lately (about 1690) to *Jepſon*, whoſe now it is.

Here, e'er I proceed farther, in regard of the great Variety of the Families of this Name, which floriſh in this County, and ſeveral other parts of *England*, in high Degree, it may not prove unacceptable to the Curious herein, to lay down a brief Account of the Pedigree thereof, as an induſtrious Antiquary of our own hath collected it from the Heralds-Office (*b*). *William Forteſcue* of *Wimpſton*, ſeventh in deſcent from the firſt Poſſeſſor, by *Elizabeth* Siſter and Co-heir of *Tho. Beachamp* of *Ryme*, had Iſſue *William* and Sir *John Forteſcue*, Captain of *Meaux*; *William*, by *Mabilia* Daughter and Heir of *John Falwel*, had Iſſue *John*; who by *Joan* Daughter and Heir of *John Pruteſton de Pruteſton*, in the Pariſh of *Newton-Ferrers*, had three Sons, *John* of *Wimpſton*, *William* of *Pruteſton* (now *Preſton*), and *John* of *Spridelſton*, commonly *Spurleſton*.

[*b*] Id. and in his Deſc. of Dev.

Sir *John Forteſcue*, ſecond Son of *William* Captain of *Meaux*, by the Daughter and Heir of *Norreis* (as aforeſaid), had Iſſue three Sons; *Henry*, who by his firſt Wife had Iſſue *Forteſcue* of *Wood*, whoſe Iſſue-Male failing, his Daughter and Heir was married unto *Forteſcue* of *Preſton*; by his ſecond Wife, only Daughter and Heir of *Fallapit* of *Fallapit* in *East-Allwington*, had Iſſue *Richard Forteſcue* of *Fallapit*, whoſe Heir-Male failing in the third deſcent, his Daughter *Elizabeth* was married unto *Lewis*, third Son of *Forteſcue* of *Spridelſton*, who hath continued the Name there unto this day.

The ſecond Son of Sir *John Forteſcue* of *Norreis*, was Sir *John Forteſcue*, our preſent Subject; his third Son was *Richard*, from whom Iſſued the ſeveral Families of this Name in the Eaſt Parts of *England*, as at *Polesborn* in *Hartfordſhire*, *Fulborn* in *Eſſex*, *Souldon* in *Bucks*, &c. all which ſprang originally from *Wimpſton* aforeſaid.

The name *Forteſcue* is deduced from the Strength of their Shield, according to their *Motto*:

‘ *Forte ſcutum* } A ſtrong Shield
‘ *Salus Ducum.* } Doth Safety yield.

There

There have been divers great and eminent Perſons of this denomination, Natives of this County (*c*), as Sir *Heury Forteſcue*, a worthy Commander under that great Warrior King *Hen.* 5. in *France*, by whom he was made Governor of *Meaux* there. Sir *Henry Forteſcue*, our Chancellor's eldeſt Brother, Lord Chief-Juſtice of *Ireland*, juſtly of great eſteem for his many Vertues, eſpecially his Sincerity in ſo tempting a place. Sir *Adrian Forteſcue*, Porter of the Town of *Calice*, who came over with *K. H.* 7. and having effectually aſſiſted him to obtain the Crown, was deſervedly by him created Knight Banneret. And Sir *Edmund Forteſcue* of *Fallapit* of late Years, who having ſerved *K. Ch.* 1. with great Courage, Coſt (*d*), and Fidelity, as a Juſtice of Peace, High-Sheriff of the County, and a brave Commander in the Wars, making as honorable Articles for the Surrender of *Charles-Fort* at *Salcombe Devon*, whereof he was Governor, as could be demanded; upon the fall of that King and his Cauſe, fled beyond Sea, and died in *Holland*; he was Interred at *Delph*, where is a Monument erected to his Memory. Before his death, he left a Curſe upon his Poſterity, if they did not diſcharge his juſt and honeſt Debts; which whether it proves in vain or no, others may obſerve; but they who are immediately concerned therein, ought more eſpecially to regard; ſince his time, have died away four Heirs of this Houſe, without leaving any Male-Iſſue that long ſurvived.

[*c*] Ful. Worthies in Dev. p. 256.

[*d*] J. Forteſcue of Fallopit Eſq. his Father, was forced to compound for his Eſtate at 660 *l.* and upwards, in the late Troubles. Car. of Comp. printed 1655, 8*vo*.

There was alſo Sir *Nicholas Forteſcue* (though what Houſe to reduce him to, I know not) a *Knight* of *Malta* (*e*), ſlain in *Lancaſhire* in the late Wars in *England*; a Perſon of ſo dextrous an Addreſs, that when he came into Notice he came into Favor; when he entred the Court, he had the Chamber, yea, the Cloſet of a Prince; a Gentleman that did much in his Perſon, and as he would ſay, *Let Reputation do the reſt.* He, and Sir *Edmund Forteſcue* aforementioned, were always obſerved ſo wary, as to have all their Enemies before them, and leave none behind them (*f*): Theſe Gentlemen, ſaith my Author, were very eminent Soldiers in *K. Ch.* 1ſt's Reign, always prevailing in their parts with Parties as much beneath their Enemies in Number, as above them in Reſolution and Temporance; by whom if there were any Violence offered, the appearance of theſe Commanders check'd; they carrying Civility in their Preſence againſt all Rudeneſs, as the Abbot of *Battel* did a Pardon in his, having power, by a peculiar priviledg granted him from the Conqueror, to ſave any Malefactor whom he met going to Execution.

[*e*] Lloyd's mem. of loyal Sufferers, p. 669, 670.

(*f*) Id. ibid.

To theſe may we add Sir *Faithful Forteſcue*, third Son of *John Forteſcue* of *Buckland-Phillegh*, in the North-Weſt Parts of this County, Eſq; but his ſecond, by his ſecond Wife (*g*) the Daughter of Sir *John Chicheſter* of *Ralegh*, Kt. He was alſo an eminent Soldier, and for his good Services there knighted in *Ireland*; but what he is moſt worthy to be Memoriz'd for, is his coming over to his Majeſty (*h*) *K. Ch.* 1. at *Edg-hill* with his Troop.

[*g*] Weſtc. Ped. in Forteſc. of Buck. Phil. Mſ.

[*h*] Lloyd Quo Supra.

One more I might here add of this honorable Name, but him I ſhall reſerve to ſweeten the Reader's Pallat with, after I have ended with the Lord Chancellor.

Having thus ſtated the Deſcent and Alliance of this right honorable Gentleman, Lord Chancellor *Forteſcue*, I ſhall no proceed to the more particular Hiſtory of his Life.

His Youth was excellently Inſtituted in Vertue and Learning, moſt probably in the famous Univerſity of *Oxford*; a good Demonſtration whereof, are the learned Works he publiſhed, which we can hardly ſuppoſe ſhould be written with ſo much Art, without the aſſiſtance of an academical Education. After this, he betakes himſelf to the Study of the Municipal Laws of *England*, in the famous Hoſtel called *Lincoln's-Inn* (*i*).

[*i*] Sir J. Forteſc. Kt. Lord Ch. Juſt. &c. was of Lincolns Inn, Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p 268.

In this Gentleman's days, theſe Hoſtels floriſhed very much, for there were then belonging to the Lawyers Univerſity four Inns of Court, which are the ſame now extant, each containing two hundred Perſons, and ten Inns of Chancery, and in each of them one hundred Perſons, which we are more than at this day (*k*) may be found therein.

[*k*] Dugd. Orig. Jurid. ex D. Forteſcue de Laud. Leg. Angl. p. 142.

A great and happy Progreſs did this Gentleman make in theſe Studies; and ſo long, and with ſuch exemplary Induſtry, did he continue his Reſidence in this Houſe, that he became one of the Governors thereof, in the fourth and ſeventh Years of *K. Hen.* 6th's Reign (*l*). In the next Year after, *viz.* 1430, he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law (*m*). And about eleven Years after that, in the 19th of the ſame Reign, he was conſtituted the King's Serjeant (*n*). The next year after this, being the Year of our Lord 1442, he was advanced to the Dignity of Lord Chief-Juſtice of *England* (*o*); in which honorable Station he continued, from the 20th of that King near to the end of his Reign; during which time, he received many particular Favors from that pious Prince: For that he might *Statum ſuum decentius manutenere* (*p*), he had an Annuity of an hundred and eighty Marcs given him out of the Hamper; beſides this, he had 5 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* ¼ *q.* allowed him every Year at the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt*, *Pro una Roba, & Furrura pro eadem, erga idem feſtum*, for one Robe, and Fur thereunto belonging, to be had againſt that Feaſt; alſo 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* *Pro una Roba & Linura pro eadem*, to be likewiſe had againſt that Feſtival. After this again, in the 25th of *K. Hen.* 6. 1447, he was ordered to receive forty Pounds a Year more, beyond what was formerly given him by any others Letters Patent; *Johannes Forteſcue Mil. Cap. Juſt. habeat xl Lib. per An. ei conceſſas ultra omne id quod per aliquas Literas patentes ante hac ei conceſſum eſt. T. R. apud Weſtm. 22 Mar. 25 H.* 6. (*q*). And ſuch farther was the Learning, Worth, and Integrity of this Gentleman, that the King, *Hen.* 6. advanced him to the high Honor of Lord Chancellor of *England*, the very top of the Lawyers Hopes and Ambition. This

[*l*] Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 257.

[*m*] Idem Chro. Ser. p. 61.

[*n*] Anno 1441, Idem. p. 63.

[*o*] Idem p. 62.

[*p*] M. Selden's Epiſt. to the Read. prefixt to his Nores on J. Forteſcue. De Laud. Leg. Angl.

[*q*] Dugd. Chro. Ser. p. 64.

Dignity of his is not found indeed recorded in the Patent Rolls (the reaſon wherefore he is omitted by *Dugd.* in his *Chronica Series* as ſuch) the occaſion whereof is thus aſſigned by that forequoted learned Antiquary Mr. *Selden* (r), *That being with K.* Hen. 6th *driven into* Scotland, *by the Fortune of the Wars with the Houſe of* York, *he was made Chancellor of* England *while he was there.* And in his Book *de Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, it is obſerved, that he writes himſelf *Cancellarius Angliæ*, Chancellor of *England.*

[r] Loco Quo Prius.

Having thus taken a view of the Honors and Offices this Gentleman was advanced unto, let us next briefly conſider his perſonal Worth and Accompliſhments, for which he was ſo deſervedly preferred. He was a Perſon of great Abilities, excellent Vertues, mighty Induſtry, and every exquiſite Learning.

His Abilities, natural and acquired, were equal to that high Truſt and Employment he was called unto, being admirably skilled in the Laws of *England*, which was his peculiar Profeſſion; for which reaſon, he is mentioned among Authors by the ſtile of, *That great and famous Lawyer* (*ſ*).

[*ſ*] Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 142.

Nor were his Vertues leſs, or leſs Conſpicuous, having this Teſtimony given of him, *That he was a Follower of Vertue, as well while he was a young Man, as after he came to be old* (t). and if we conſider him after advanced to the Seat of Judicature, when Magiſtracy declares the Man, he diſcharged that high Truſt with ſuch Uprightneſs, that a certain Author (u) gives him the Title of, *that learned and upright Judg*; whoſe Integrity we may conſider in a double reſpect

[t] Excoluit tum juvenis tum etiam Senex virtut. Bale Cent. 8. p. 613.

[u] Fuller's H. State, p. 262.

I. As it had relation to the King his Maſter; he being advanced by *K. Hen. 6.* always adhered faithfully to his Cauſe, and was in the end a great Sufferer with him and for him. *Bale* tells us (x) he was Baniſhed out of *England*: That in probability might be grounded upon his Flight with his diſtreſſed Maſter *K. Hen.* when upon the Succeſs of *Edw.* 4th, and the Houſe of *York*, he ſought ſhelter in *Scotland.*

[x] Tandem fuit exul ab Ang Ce. ult. Citat.

II If we farther obſerve his Integrity, with reſpect to the Nation, it is a very high Character which the laſt quoted Author gives us thereof, when he tells us, *That he demeaned himſelf ſo candidly in his Office, that the higheſt praiſe both for Juſtice and Prudence was deſervedly aſcribed unto him*: *And that all the Grace and Favor he ever obtained with his Prince* (y), *he improved it always to the good of the Common-Wealth.*

[y] Quicquid dignitate valebat aut gratia apud principem, id juvandæ Reipublicæ totum impendiſſe fertur. Id. ib.

From this ſhall we proceed unto his Induſtry, that alſo is very remarkable; for in that laborious Station wherein he was, which might have exhauſted another Man's whole time, he prudently redeemed ſome vacant Hours, which he did not trifle away in Idleneſs or Impertinence; but carefully laid out in penning very excellent Books, a Catalogue of which I ſhall here by and by ſubjoyn.

As for his Learning, he was a great and general Scholar, having always been, with him that was moſt ſo, a great Lover of the more polite Studies (z). His great Accompliſhments this way, can't at this diſtance be more clearly diſcovered, than from the Books he left behind, whoſe Titles now follow:

[z] Siteraſq; politas, ut qui maxime ſemper amavit. Idem quo prius.

De Diſcrimine Legum: Or, The Difference between the Laws Civil and Provincial,	Lib. 1.
De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,	Lib. 1.

This was printed at *London*, *A.* 1599, and re-printed with the Notes of the learned Mr. *John Selden* 1616 (a).

(a) Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 58.

De Politica Adminiſtratione; Or, De Dominio Regali & de Dominio Regali-Politico, in Engl. A Mſ. in Bib. Cotton.	Lib. 1.
De Vigore Legis Naturalis,	Lib. 1.
Abridgment of the Book of Aſſizes (b),	Lib. 1.
De Legibus & Conſuetudinibus Angliæ (c),	Lib. 1.
His Declaration touching the Title of the Crown. A Manuſcript.	

(b) Dugd. Loc. ult. cit.

(c) Id. ibid.

Beſides all theſe, he is ſaid (d) to have written a Prayer Book, which ſavours much of the times we live in.

(d) Riſd. Mſ. of Dev. in Wimpſt.

His Book, called that learned Diſcourſe, for which he was ſo renowned, ſays *Dugd.* (e), *De Laudibus Legum Angl.* was written in *France*, when he attended upon *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, eldeſt Son to *K. Hen.* 6. for the Direction and Encouragement of whoſe Studies it was chiefly compoſed.

(e) Orig. Jurid. p. 268.

At length, this great and excellent Perſon yielded to Fate, though the time of his Death, that I can find, is no where mentioned, nor can it at this diſtance be well retrieved; in probability it hapned at *Eberton*, a Town near *Campden* in *Gloceſterſhire* (f), where he had a conſiderable Eſtate, which he left to his Poſterity, in whoſe Name it ſtill continues; in which place the Tradition is, *That this Lord Chancellor* Forteſcue, *being a great Lancaſtrian, followed*

(f) This following Account I received from Mr. Ant. a Wood in Oxf. together with the Epitaph taken off by his own hand.

followed K. Hen. 6. *to the Battle of* Tewksbury *in* Glocesterſhire, *not far from* Eberton, *where the ſaid King being overcome and taken Priſoner, A.* 1471, *he retired to his Houſe at* Eberton, *and died in diſcontent.*

However that be, this is certain, that this reverend and learned Juſticiary lies Buried in the Pariſh-Church belonging to *Eberton* aforeſaid, where in the Chancel thereof, is erected to him againſt the North Wall, a fair Monument of Free-ſtone, with his Proportion at length, lying thereon in his Judges Robes; on the ſide and ends whereof are the *Forteſcues* Arms: Over which Tomb a Table of Marble was faſtned, at the Charges of the late Collonel *Robert Forteſcue* of *Wear* and *Phillegh* in this County, his direct Heir; having this Inſcription following engraven thereon.

In
Felicem & immortalem Memoriam
Clariſſimi viri Domini
Johannis Forteſcuti.
Militis, Grandævi, Angliæ Judicis Primarii
& proceſſu temporis ſub Hen. 6. *Rege &*
Edwardo Principe, ſummi Cancellarii
Regis Conciliarii prudentiſſimi,
Legum Angliæ peritiſſimi
Nec non earundem
Hyperaſpiſtis
fortiſſimi.

Qui
Corporis Exuvias lætam Reſurrectionem Expectantes
Hic depoſuit.

Marmoreum hoc Monumentum
poſitum eſt A. D.
MDCLXXVII.
Voto & Expenſis Roberti Forteſcuti
Armigeri ejuſdem Familiæ Hæredis nuper Defuncti.

Angligenas intra cancellos Juris & Æqui
Qui tenuit, Cineres jam tenet Urna viri.
Lex viva ille fuit Patriæ, Lux Splendida Legis,
Forte Bonis Scutum, *Sontibus & Scutica.*
Clarus erat Titulis, Clarus Majoribus, Arte
Clarus, virtute aſt! Clarior emicuit.
Jam micat in Tenebris, veluti Carbunculus Orbi:
Nam virtus radios non dare tanta nequit.
Vivit adhuc Forteſcutus *Laudatus in Ævum;*
Vivit & in Legum laudibus ille ſuis.

This noble Lord Chancellor lived to a great Age, being ſuppoſed to be near 90 Years old when he dy'd.

Having drop'd among the Worthies of this Family Sir *John Forteſcue, Kt.* Chancellor of the Exchequer, I ſhall here inſert him as a great Ornament to our Country. Where he was Born herein, or when, I cannot aver; nor do I know what particular Limb, among ſo many of this Name in theſe Parts, to reduce him as a Branch unto.

'Tis remarkable, that ſince the Commencement of the Reign of *K. Hen.* 6. 1422, there have been eleven Sheriffs of this Name in this County, no other Family affording ſo many. This Gentleman was Tutor to Q. *Elizabeth* for the Languages, being a great Maſter of the Greek and Latin Tongues; whom ſhe made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of her Privy-Council. This Queen would ſay, *Two Men out-did her Expectation,* Forteſcue *for Integrity, and* Walſingham *for Subtilty and officious Services* (*g*).

(*g*) Cambd. An. of Q. Elizab.

Both he and Sir *Walter Ralegh* his Country-man were againſt admitting *K. Jam.* 1. without Articles (*h*), leſt the poor Scot, like *Pharaoh*'s Lean-kine, ſhould devour all the Fat-Offices of the Land, and monopolize the King's Bounty. But beſides that Majeſty was not to be confined, the Earl of *Salisbury* that then was, to ingratiate himſelf, and to be riveted in the *King*'s Good-will, brought him in free. Although that *King* could have wiſhed afterwards, when he was vexed with the craving Importunities of his Country-men, that he had been limitted, and his Hands tied up by Articles, which would have kept up the Credit of his Exchequer, and prevented the Miſery his Son and the Nation fell into afterwards (*i*). Nevertheleſs, the *King* always retained a Grudg againſt Sir *John Forteſcue* for this Attempt, though

(*h*) Lloyd's Sta. Worthies, p. 556.

(*i*) Fr. Osborn's Mem. of K. James 1. p. 2. S. 1. and p. 6, 7. S. 3.

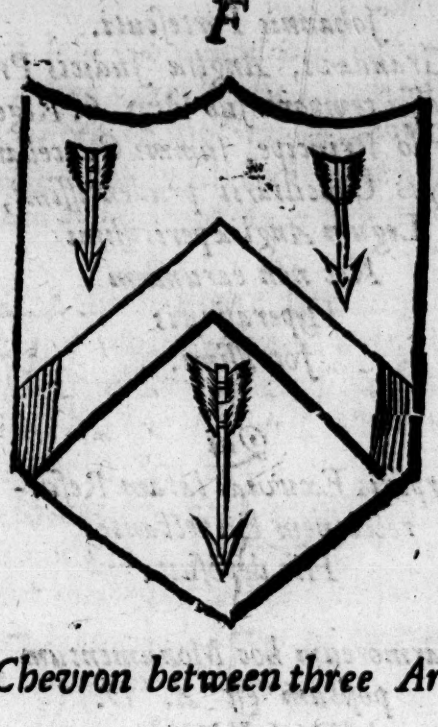
though he continued him of his Council, and made an exchange of his Office, making him Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, inſtead of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He left a fair Eſtate in *Buckinghamſhire* near *Newport*, where he died, and was buried on the 4th of *July* 1608, the famous Mr. *Cambden Clarentieux*, *King at Arms*, ordering and ſetting forth the Funeral *(k)*.

(k) Ath. Oxon. vol. 1. p. 410.

Whether any of his Poſterity are yet remaining in thoſe Parts, I cannot ſay; but in this County the Family dilated into ſeveral Houſes, at *Phillegh*, *Buckland Phillegh*, *Spridleſton*, *Wood*, *Fallapit*, and elſewhere, continues in great Honor and Reputation at this day: Of which I ſhall only add my good Wiſhes in one word, *Floreſcat*.

Arms—



Flor. A.D. 1474. *R. R.* Edw. 4.

Sable a Chevron between three Arrows Argent.

Creſt. A Harts-head erazed Or, Horns Argent, holding in his Mouth a broad Arrow of the Second [*].

[*] Weſtc. Pedig. in Floier. Mſ.

FLOIER

WILLIAM, Eſq; was Born at *Floiers-Hays* in the Pariſh of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, near the City of *Exeter* in this County; he was Son and Heir of *William Floier* of *Floiers-Hays* aforeſaid, the long continued Seat of this Name and Family from the Conqueſt home to the laſt Age; when the Heir thereof was pleaſed to remove into *Dorſetſhire*, where his Poſterity ſtill floriſhes in worſhipful Quality.

Before I proceed to ſpeak of the Family, it may not be unacceptable to give a brief Account of the antient Tenure of this Eſtate; which was thus: If the Earl of *Devon*, or his Heirs-Generals, did come at any time into *Ex-Iſle*, near adjoyning, Mr. *Floier* was not to fail in waiting upon his Lordſhip, decently apparel'd with a clean Towel on his Shoulder, a Flaggon of Wine in one hand, and a ſilver Bowl in the other, and ſo offer to ſerve his Lordſhip with Drink; according to the following Deed, granted by *Robert* natural Son of King *Henry* the firſt unto *Richard*, the Son of *Nicholas*, the Son of *Floier*, in theſe words *(a)*:

[a] Sir W. Pole's great Mſ. of Chart. &c. p. 220.

Robertus filius Hen. Regis, omnibus Baronibus, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & Carta mea confirmaſſe Richardo filio Nicholai totam Terram ultra Exam, quam Avus ſuus Richardus filius Floier tenuit, tenendam de me & Heredibus meis ſibi & Heredibus ſuis pacifice & quiete eodem Servicio ut predictus Rich. filius Floier melius vel Liberius tenuit, ut Baronia mea teſtatur, per monſtrat. unius militis & per Servicium de uno Pichardo vini quod ipſe Richardus filius Nicholai debet dare, quoties contigerit me vel heredes meos in Inſula Exa prandere. Teſtibus Hug. de Bovet Seneſchal Willielmo Talbot, Hug. Brian, Anton. de la Bruire, Algario Capellano, &c. Sans Date.

The Grant hereof, renewed afterward by the Earl of *Devon*, is ſomwhat more full, according to the enſuing Inſtrument recorded by Mr. *Riſdon* *(b)*.

(b) Deſc. of Dev. in St. Thom. Mſ.

Willielmus Floier tenet Terram de Floiers Land, pro Servicio Di. Feod. quandocunq; & quotieſcunq; Dominus Comes Devon. venit in Inſulam Ex. ſubtus pontem de excipiendo vel, &c. Idem Tenens pro tempore veniet coram Domino Comptus cum Cena ſuper tunicum, vel camiſiam habens circa callum unum Mantelium album & portabit unum Picherum vini & unum Ciphum argenti & proferet eidem Domino ad potandum.

Having

Having given this account of the Tenure of thoſe Lands, I ſhall proceed next to the Pedigree of that antient Family which did poſſeſs them (*c*). The firſt of this Name who ſettled here (whether Saxon or Norman I am not certain) preſently after the Conqueſt, was *Floierius*, whoſe Son was called *Richardus filius Floieri*, as his was *Nicholas filius Richardi*, *filii Floieri*; he had Iſſue *Richard*, who had *Floier*, called alſo *Floridus filius Richardi*; who by *Sabina* Daughter and Heir of *Galfrid* or *Jeffry de Dunſtanvile* of *Ernſcombe* in this County, had Iſſue *John*: who by *Mariot* his Wife had Iſſue *William*; who by *Fina* Daughter of *John Herewara* the elder, had Iſſue *John*, who had Iſſue *John*; which by *Joan* his Wife had Iſſue *John*; which by *Margaret* Daughter and Heir of *Richard Clive* had Iſſue *John*; which by *Alice* Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Baſſe* of *Ottery St. Mary* had Iſſue *William*, who married a Daughter of *John Hach* of *Woolly* in this County, by whom he had Iſſue *William Floier*, of whom we are are about to ſpeak. But before we proceed to him, it may not prove ungrateful to the candid Reader, to ſpeak briefly of one or two of thoſe Families in this County, which this Gentleman's Anceſtors matched into. The firſt is *Hereward*, an antient and knightly Progeny, whoſe Habitation was at *Doddeſcot* in the Hamlet of St. *Giles* in the Pariſh of *Great Torrington* (*d*): Here lived Sir *Thomas Hereward* in *K. Hen.* 3d's days; Sir *Hamlin* in thoſe of *Edw.* 1ſt; then Sir *William* in the Reign of K. *Edw.* 2d; who by *Dulcia* his Wife, Siſter of *Walter Stapledon* Biſhop of *Exeter*, had Iſſue Sir *William Hereward*, *Kt.* (whoſe only Daughter *Joan*, married to Sir *Maurice Berkley*, died without Iſſue) *Robert* Arch-deacon of *Taunton*, and *Thomas* Arch-deacon of *Totnes* (*e*); whoſe eccleſiaſtical Celebacy in thoſe times brought a period to their Name and Family in this place: So that the Eſtate came to be divided among their four Siſters, married unto *Soore*, *Prodhom*, *Denbaud*, and Sir *Thomas Molton* of *Pinho* in *Devon*, *Kt.* *Hamlin Hereward* aforementioned, deſcended from that valiant Saxon Knight of his Name (*f*), of whom *Huntington* relates, 'That *Hereward* at the Entrance of the Conqueror, not able to maintain his Party, with 'divers other Nobles of the Land, retired into the Iſle of *Ely*, where he was made Cap-'tain of the Place and Company. Having received, as *Ingulphus* tells us, of his Uncle the 'Abbot of *Peterborough*, together with his Benediction, a Hallowed Sword, he defended 'his Inheritance againſt the Normans, and manfully withſtood their Aſſaults. And at 'length he came out of his Faſtneſs, and Encountred the Conqueror ſtoutly, until by the me-'diation of ſome Friends he was reconciled to the King: which ſhall ſuffice in relation to this Family.

[*c*] Sir W. Pole's View of Dev. in S. Thomas, MS.

[*d*] Mr. Riſd. in S. Giles, MS.

[*e*] Sir W. Pole's great MS. of Char. p. 92.

[*f*] Mr. Weſt. Surv. of Dev. in S. Giles, MS.

The other I ſhall mention is *Hach*, whoſe Daughter was the Mother of the Gentleman before us. This alſo is an antient and gentile Tribe, which took Name from the place of its Habitation, in the Pariſh of *South-Moulton* in this County (*g*), whoſe Daughter and Heir was married to *Worlington* (*h*), in the Reign of *K. Hen.* 3d; one of whoſe Daughters and Heirs had *Hach* for her Portion, which ſhe brought to her Husband *William at Water* of the ſame Pariſh; whoſe Son *Thomas*, left his paternal, and took to him the local Name of his Habitation. Sir *W. Dugdal* (*i*) tells us of one of this Name, who was a Lord, and Baron of Parliament, in the days of K. *Edw.* 1ſt; but he derives him from *Hach* in the County of *Wilts*. What relation that Eaſtern had to this Weſtern Family ſo called I can't determin; only this is certain, that this antient Stock in *Devonſhire* did ſhute up into two eminent Branches, which floriſhed well; the one at *Hach* and *Woolley* aforeſaid, whoſe Daughter and Heir became the ſecond Wife of *Baldwin Mallet*, Sollicitor to K. *Hen.* 8th; the other at *Aller* in *South-Moulton*; which having matched into divers honorable Families, as *Giffard*, *Bluet*, *Chicheſter*, *Forteſcue*, *Mallet*, &c. continues there in good Reputation to this day. From this Houſe alſo ſeveral Generations back, iſſued . . . *Hach* of *Saterlegh* in this County, Eſq; whoſe Son is now a Juſtice of Peace for the ſame; as in later times did *Hach* of *Langford* in the Pariſh of *Cullumpton*, a Counſellor at Law, now extinct.

[*g*] Sir W. Pole's Deſc. of Devon in South-Moul. MS.

[*h*] Mr. Riſd. in South-Moul. MS.

[*i*] Bar. of Engl. Tom. 2. p. 19.

After this (I hope) pardonable Digreſſion, I ſhall come immediately to the Gentleman in hand, who from the nearneſs of his Habitation to, is called *William Floier* of *Exeter*; as ſome of his Anceſtors were *Floier* over *Ex.* This *William* was an eminent Soldier, as may appear from that Agreement made between the Duke of *Clarence* and him, to attend him into *Normandy* with three Archers and thirty Spears. Which Duke of *Clarence*, younger Brother to K. *Edw.* 4th, was very unfortunate; being at laſt, after many Turmoyls in the World, drowned in a Butt of Malmſey (*k*). The occaſion of which Expedition into *Normandy* was this, K. *Edw.* aforeſaid being now quietly ſettled in his Throne at home, was prevailed upon by his Brother-in-Law the Duke of *Burgundy*, to look abroad, and make a Deſcent upon *France*, for the recovery of that Kingdom, lately loſt by the Misfortunes of his Predeceſſor. Great Preparations were made accordingly, and a vaſt Army raiſed; the greateſt that ever ſet Sail out of *England* before (*l*). All things in readineſs, K. *Edw.* in the 14th Year of his Reign, 1474, repaired to *Dover*, and Embarqued himſelf and Forces for *Calais*, having with him 1500 Noblemen and Men at Arms, all of them Mounted, and moſt of them Barbed; who with the Archers on Horſeback, made up the Number of 15000, beſides a great many Foot; having before ſent his Herald *Garter* King at Arms to the French King, with a Letter of Defiance, in caſe he would not preſently yield up the whole Realm of *France* into his Hands, as his juſt Right and Due.

[*k*] Bak. Chron. in K. E. 4. juxta fin.

[*l*] Speed's Hiſt. G. Brit. in K. E. 4. p. 871. Sect. 90, 91.

Now to serve his King and Country in this Action, was Mr. *Floier* retain'd in the Quality of a Captain; as may appear from that Charter of Agreement made between the Duke of *Clarence* and him; a Copy of which hereafter follows: but first I shall exhibit a Transcript of that loving Letter the Duke sent him, in order to his signing of the said Agreement.

[*m*] Sir W. Pole's great Vol. of Char. MS. p. 210.

The Duke of *Clarence*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Sarum* (*m*), and Great Chamberlain of *England*.

TRusty and Wel-beloved we Greet you well! Whereas at our last being in the West Parts, ye agreed to go in our Retinue in my Lord's Voyage over Sea, with such number of Archers as is contained in an Indenture that we send unto you, by our Servant John Halwel, *Bearer hereof, wherein ye shew your self of right loving Disposition towards us, whereof we thank you heartily. It is also that we having consideration of the Labor and Cost that should beunto you, to come to* London *or hither to Seal the Indenture, have, for your more Ease, sent you the same, praying you to Seal the one Part thereof, and to deliver it to our Servant. Yeaven at our Castle of* Warwick *the* 14. *Day of* Febr.

Thus Endorsed;

To our Trusty and Well-beloved William Floier.

The Indenture followeth in these Words;

THIS Indenture made betwixt the Right High and Mighty Prince, George *Duke of* Clarence, *on the one Part, and* William Floier *of* Exeter, *in the County of* Devon, *on the other Part,* Witnesseth, *That the said* William *is Retain'd and Belist towards the said Duke, to do Service of Wars unto the King our Sovereign Lord, in the said Duke's Retinue, in the Dutchy of* Normandy *and Realm of* France, *for one whole Year, with three Archers well and sufficiently* Habiled, Armed, *and Arrayed; taking Wages for himself, xij* d. *by the Day, with Rewards accustomed, after the* Rate *of a C.* Marcs *in a Quarter for xxx Spears, and for every the said Archers vj* d. *by the Day; with divers other Conditions and Agreements. Dated the xiv. of* Decemb. *in the xiv. Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King* Edward *the iiijth.*

Which Indenture we need not question was Sign'd and Seal'd by Mr. *Floier*, and he went accordingly; but what Exploits he or the Army did in this Expedition we do not find, for that the English and the French came to Terms of Accommodation without comeing to a Battle; and as for any other eminent Actions of his, what ever they were, the Memory of them died with him.

He married *Philippa*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Crooke* of *Box* in *Wiltshire*, but died before her; as may appear from her last Will and Testament; whereof here follows a Transcript.

In Dei nomine x° *die* Apr. *A. D.* M. D. X. I. *Ego Philippa Floier vidua sane Memorie licet Egri Corporis Condo Testamentum. Impr. Lego,* &c. [Some Legacies to Churches and Priests to pray for her Soul, *&c.*] *Item Lego Johanni filio meo unum Ciphum deaurat. Cum Coopert' Item Lego Joanne filie mee & Uxori Joh. Maynard unum Lectum plumale. Item Lego Elizabethe filii mee, unum Lectum performatum cum omnibus suis Pertinent' Cum Vestimentis omnibus pertinentibus ad usum Corporis mei. Residuum omnium Bonorum Lego Johanni filio meo quem facio Executorem. Test. M° Hoineth Ascot, Joh. Philpot Curat' Roberto Kensale, Will. Cole & aliis.*

By *Philippa* his Wife, Mr. *Floier* aforesaid left Issue *John*; which by *Joan*, Daughter of *John Carew* of *Anthony*, had Issue *William*, *Thomas* and *Anthony*; *William*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Gilbert Kirk*, Mayor of *Exeter A.* 1531, (or as another tells us (*n*), the Daughter and Heir of *William Kirk*'s Son) had Issue *Anthony*, *Charles* and *William*; *Anthony Floier* of *Floiers-Hays*, Esq; by *Anne*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Nicholas Martin* of *Athelhamston* in *Dorset*, Esq; and of *Margaret* his Wife, one of the three Sisters and Heirs of *Nicholas Wadham*, Founder of *Wadham* College *Oxon* (*o*); (the other Co-heirs of *Martin*, married to Sir *John Hannam* of *Kent*, and to *Thomas White* of *Fiddleford* in *Dorset*) had Issue *Anthony*, *William* and *John*; *Anthony Floier*, Esq; by *Elenor*, Daughter of Sir *William Pole* of *Colcumbe* in the Parish of *Culliton*, Kt. (my Author for the most part

[*n*] Mr. Westc. Ped. of Floier, MS.

[*o*] Sir W. Pole in Floiers-Hays, *Mss.*

part of what I have ſpoken in relation to this Family) had Iſſue *William*, who had Iſſue *William*, who had Iſſue *Anthony*, a Juſtice of Peace for the County of *Dorſet* at this time; in honor to whom, and our Country, I have given this large Account of his Anceſtors and antient Family.

F.

Arms —

Flor. A.D. 1634.
R. R. Car. 1.

Ermin on a Pale B. three Doves Arg. [*].

[*] Izaac. Mem. p. 190.

FLAY

THOMAS, Alderman of the City of *Exeter*, was born in this County; and as I ſnppoſe, at *Chaldon* in the Pariſh of *Cullumpton*; where a Family of this Name lived in good Faſhion, until about the Year of our Lord 1686, when it fell between two Siſters and their Heirs, in whom it now remains.

Thomas Flay being a younger Son, was put to a profitable and gentile Employment, namely, that of an Apothecary, in the City of *Exeter*. In which he proſpered ſo well, that he got a conſiderable Eſtate; and among many other things, purchaſed *Orwey* in the Pariſh of *Kentsbear*, near *Cullumpton* aforeſaid; which was the Dwelling-place of *Robert de Orwey* in K. *Hen.* 2d's days (*a*); in which Name it continued about ſeven Generations, and then *Philippa*, Siſter and Heir to *John de Orwey*, brought it to her Husband *Warin de Hampton* of *Aſh* in *Musbury*; who had Iſſue *Joan*, Wife of *John Farrendon* of *Farrendon* in this Shire, and *Alice* the Wife of *Billet*. *Orwey* fell to *Farrendon*, and continued in that Name down to *Lancelot de Farrendon*; who dying (unhappily (oppreſs'd with Melancholy for the death of his Wife) by his Garters at his Bed's-ſted (*b*)), without Iſſue, it deſcended to *Elizabeth* his Siſter, Wife of *John Drake* of *Ede*, two Miles to the South-Weſt of *Exeter*, who gave it to her Husband aforeſaid; and he unto his Nephew; which ſold it unto Mr. *Thomas Flay* of that City; who living in, readily ſuſtained the chargeable as well as credible Offices thereof; until at length he came to be advanced to the higheſt of all. Thus was he Head-Steward of the City of *Exeter*, *A.* 8 K. *Jam.* 1ſt (*c*), *A. D.* 1610, and 1624, Receiver-General *A.* 22d of that King; High-Sheriff of that City and County *A.* 1 K. *Char.* 1ſt; and then Mayor thereof ſix Years after, *A. D.* 1630. A Year very remarkable for the Birth of K. *Char.* 2d at St. *James*'s near *Charing-Croſs London*; at what time the Heavens ſeemed to open an Eye more than ordinary, *viz.* a Star, which appeared at Noon-day; and two days after the Sun was eclipſed (*d*). There were many and various Interpretations and Prognoſtications made thereof in thoſe days; which, whether they portended any thing, I ſhall leave it to the Sons of Art to determin. In his Mayoralty there was the likelyhood of a great Dearth in the City; which cauſed him prudently and charitably, like unto *Joſeph* in *Egypt*, to lay up in ſeaſon, great quantities of Corn and Fuel; out of which Store he ſupply'd the neceſſities of the Poor of that place the Winter following at an eaſy Rate: at what time he would not permit any of the Profit to ſtick to his Fingars; for 'tis added, to his great Commendation, That he did it without any Advantage to himſelf (*e*). Which, how credible it is, will hereafter appear, when we come to ſpeak of thoſe Works of Charity which he did upon their account.

(*a*) Sir W. Pole's Surv. of Devon in Kentsb.

(*b*) Mr. Riſd. in Farrend. MS.

(*c*) Iza. Mem. p. 145, &c.

(*d*) Ib. p. 153.

(*e*) Id. ib.

Before I proceed to which, it may not be unſeaſonable here to inſert ſome Paſſages in relation to his domeſtic Concerns. He married *Elizabeth*, a Daughter of Mr. . . . . *Spicer* of the ſame City; a Name of very antient and gentile ſtanding there; one of which received K. *Edw.* 1ſt into his Houſe, as Mr. *Hooker* tells us: *Thomas Spicer* was one of the Stewards thereof

thereof 380 Years since (*f*); and *John Spicer* Mayor near 350 Years agon. She was (as I take it) Sister unto two very eminent Persons, born also in that City, *viz.* to Dr. *William Spicer*, who took the Degree of Doctor of Laws in the University of *Leyden* in *Holland*, and was Incorporated into the same at *Oxford*, *July* 14th, *A.* 1618 (*g*); and to *Richard Spicer* Doctor of Physick, who accumulated the Degrees therein, as a Member of *Exeter* College *Oxon*, 27 *May* 1622; of whom this Testimony is given, That he was afterwards an eminent Physician in *London*, where he died in the beginning of the Year 1640 (*h*). I have made the more particular mention of this good Gentlewoman, in regard of her Benefaction to Ministers and their Widows, which hereafter follows. I do not find that God had ever blessed this worthy Couple with Issue of their Bodies, which induced them in so great measure to make the Poor their Heirs.

(*f*) Ib. p. 41. 53.

(*g*) Fast. Oxon. V. 1. p. 832.

(*h*) Ib. p. 843.

Mr. *Thomas Flay* aforesaid, by his last Will and Testament, bearing date 26 *June* in the 10th of K. *Ch.* 1st, *A. D.* 1634 (*i*), bequeathed divers Lands and Tenements to *Elizabeth* his Wife, to the end she should erect Four convenient Houses within the Parish of St. *Paul* in the said City, for the Habitation of Four poor VVidow-women, alotting to each of them weekly Twelve Pence. The which Trust she faithfully and truly performed; what Legacies he gave else among the Poor, as undoubtedly some he did, I do not find.

(*i*) Iz. quo sup. p. 190.

The same *Elizabeth* his VVife, after the decease of her Husband, added of her own Charity, Twelve Pence apiece more, to be paid weekly to the said Four poor VVomen (*k*). Moreover, after that, at her own Charge, she erected and added Two other gentile Houses thereunto, and appointed them for Two poor Ministers and their VVives, who shall be destitute of better Habitations; or for the VVidows or Relicts of such Ministers, allowing to each of them weekly, Five Shillings. A prudent and generous piece of Charity; in that it can't be strange there should be some, (we may rather admire at the good Providence of God there are no more) reduced to such Extremities, when their Payments, First-fruits, Tenths, Rates, Taxes, Reparations, Hospitality, vexatious Suits of unreasonable Men, *&c.* are so many; which may enlarge their Hearts with Thanks and Praise to Almighty God for so seasonable and pious a Benefaction. The said Mrs. *Eliz. Flay*, Widow, Devised to the Chamber of *Exeter*, *A.* 1673, a Silver Bason and Ewer Parcel gilded, to be used by the Mayors of that City successively from one to another for ever (*l*). Many other pious Bequests she made, the Particulars whereof are not yet come to hand; the most part of what she was possessed of at her Death, she left to her Servant. She having lived to a great Age (a proper personable Woman as one should ordinarily see) died on 20th *Novem.* 1673, and lieth buried by her Husband Mr. *Thomas Flay*, in the middle of St. *Peter*'s Church in *Exon*, under a very fair Stone, on which are these Inscriptions relating to them both.

(*k*) Id. ib.

(*l*) Ib. p. 176.

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Flay, *Alderman,*
sometime Mayor of the City of Exon;
who departed this Life the 2d day of July,
Anno Dom. MDCXXXIV.

Beneath this, is that for his Wife, in these Words;

Here also lieth the Body of Elizabeth Flay
his Wife, who departed this Life
the 20th day of Nov.
MDCLXXIII.
in the Lxxxvith *Year of her Age.*

Under which is his Coat of Arms, of which before; and then these Words of *Job*, according to the old Translation;

I am sure that my Redeemer liveth.

There was another piously disposed Person of this Name and Family, as I take it, Mr. *John Flay* Vicar of *Buckrell* near *Honiton* in this County. In probability he was the Brother of the foresaid *Thomas*, and that both as to Nature and Grace; for he also was a good Benefactor the Publick. Thus by his last Will and Testament (*m*), bearing Date 25 *March* 1614, did he Devise, That *Jerom Minify*, Son of *Jerom Minify* of *Burwash* in the County of *Sussex*, unto whom he had given all his Lands in *Buckrell prædict* (most likely in Marriage with his only Daughter) should pay out of the same Lands, Ten Pounds yearly for ever, towards the maintenance and bringing up of poor Scholars, as well in the University as in the Country, at the discretion of the Overseers of his said Will.

(*m*) Ex Autogr.

Now the Overseers, by their Deed Indented, bearing Date 24 *Octob. A.* 16 *Car.* I. 1640, upon their clear Information and full Satisfaction, That the said *John Flay*, in that his said Gift, had special respect to the Town of *Honiton* aforesaid, did declare and make known their full Desires, Consents and Approbations, That Six Pounds yearly of the said Ten Pounds so limitted by the said *John Flay*, to be yearly paid out of his Lands at *Buckrell* afore-

aforeſaid, ſhould be ſettled and paid henceforth for ever, towards the Encreaſe of Maintenance of the Teacher of the Grammar-School at *Honiton* aforeſaid; with this Limitation, That the School-maſter for the time being, ſhall not refuſe to Teach Four ſuch Boys from time to time, as the Rector and Church-VVardens of *Honiton* aforeſaid, ſhall appoint and nominate, of the Pariſhes of *Honiton* and *Buckrell* aforeſaid, whoſe Parents, reſpectively conſidered, are not of Ability to educate and train up their Children in ſuch manner at their own Coſt. Thus we ſee Six Pounds of the Ten well ſettled; what is become of the other Four, their *D*uty and Intreſt it is, to take care herein, who are Feoffees for the whole. Farther, the ſaid *John Flay* by his laſt VVill and Teſtament, gave Forty Shillings *per Ann.* for ever, which his Executors by their *D*eed confirmed to be paid out of a parcel of Land, known by the Name of *Eaſt-Marſh*, containing by Eſtimation, Six Acres, lying in the Pariſh of *Buckrell* aforeſaid, being a Parcel of, and belonging to, a Tenement there, called *Treſlake*, to all or either of the Uſes hereafter named, *viz.* Either for the teaching and bringing up of ſuch Boy or Boys of the Pariſh of *Honiton*, at the Engliſh or Grammar School in *Honiton*, whoſe Parents are not of Ability to train up their Children at their own Coſts, (which Children to be nominated by the ſaid Feoffees) or for the buying of books, eſpecially Bibles, for poor Children of the ſaid Pariſh: Or, for the Support and Maintenance of any poor Scholar, that ſhall at any time go from the Grammar School of *Honiton* aforeſaid, to either the Univerſities at *Oxford* or *Cambridg*.

After this, the Inhabitants of *Honiton*, by voluntary Contribution, raiſed Eighty Pounds, whereby they purchaſed to the Grammar School of *Honiton* aforeſaid, Four Pounds *per An.* to be paid out of the High-Rents of *John Harris*'s Tenement at *Marlecombe* in *Auleſcombe*, and from his Lands in *Honiton*. VVhich Mony is to be paid Quarterly, at, or in, the Porch of the Chappel of *Allhallows* in the Town of *Honiton*, unto which the School adjoyns; which Payment, if the ſaid *Harris* refuſes, being lawfully demanded, he Forfeits 13 *s.* 4 *d. nomine Pœnæ.* For which Four Pounds, the Maſter is to teach Four ſuch poor Boys of the Pariſh of *Honiton*, as the Rector and Church-wardens thereof ſhall nominate and appoint. Near, and unto which Grammar School, is now belonging a proper and convenient Dwelling, with an Herb-Garden, Out-Houſes, and other Neceſſaries, for the Uſe of the Maſter thereof, given by the Feoffees of that Town, entruſted with Benefactions belonging thereunto.

As to Mr. *Thomas Flay* aforeſaid, with whom we began, he died at *Exeter*, where he had long lived, about the Year of our Lord 1634, and lieth buried in St. *Peter*'s Church there, under a large flat Stone, whoſe Epitaph you had before.

F.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1668.
R. R. Car. 2.

Azure 3 *Lions Rampant Crown'd Or.*

Creſt. On a Torſe Arg. and Sab. a Demy-Greyhound erect Sab. Gorg'd with a Collar Arg. ſtudded with 3 Acorns Or inter 2 Branches Vert, each bearing 3 Fruits Arg. [*].

[*] Mr. Weſtc. Ped. in Ford of Chagf. Aſhburt. and Ilſington, MS.

FORD

SIR *Henry*, Knight, and twice Principal Secretary of State to K. *Char.* 2d, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was born, whether at *Bagtor* in the Pariſh of *Ilſington*, three Miles Eaſt of *Aſhburton*, or at *Spratſhays* in the Pariſh of *Littleham* near *Exmouth* in this County, is uncertain; for he was the only Son of *John Ford* of *Bagtor*, Eſq; by *Katharine*, the Daughter and Heir of *George Drake* of *Spratſhays*, Eſq; This Family derives its Name from the antient Place of its abode, near ſome paſſable Stream of Water, which, as hath been obſerved before, we call a Ford, from our Anceſtors the Saxons; of which *Veſtegan* thus ſpeaks (*a*);

(*a*) Ant. of Engl. Nation, p. 326.

In Foord, *in* Ham, *in* Ley, *and* Tun,
The moſt of Engliſh Sirnames run.

From what particular Ford in this Shire the Anceſtors of this Gentleman took Denomination, we are uncertain; and that upon the account of the great Variety therein, which have given Name to no leſs than four diſtinct Families in theſe Parts, as may appear from their diſtinct Armories (*b*); as, *Ford* of *Ford* in *Musbury* gave (*c*), *Sab. a Poppy with Roots and Fruit Or*; *Ford* of *Fordmoor*, *A Caſtle Arg. a Croſs Formee in Port, over all a Crown Or*; *Ford* of *Ford* in *Black-Awton*, *Party per Feſs Argent and Sab. in Chief a Greyhound Sab. in Baſt an Owl Argent within a Bordure engr.* and *Ford* of *Ilſington*, who gives, *Three* (or as ſome, *Six*) *Lionels*, *Crowned as before*. Although it muſt not be concealed, that ſeveral of our Antiquaries have attributed the laſt mentioned Coat to *Ford* of *Bagtor* in *Ilſington*. As to the Gentleman before us, moſt likely he was a deſcendant from *Elias Ford* of *Moreton*; unto whom *William de Mandevil* Earl of *Eſſex*, (whether for accompanying him unto the *Holy Land*, or ſome other reaſon) gave a parcel of Land in *Moreton-Hamſted* (*d*), a little Town on the Eaſt ſide of *Dart-Moor* in this County, whereof he was poſſeſſed in the days of K. *Henry* the Second. Before I proceed to ſpeak of the perſonal Worth and Accompliſhments of this Perſon, it may not prove ungrateful to give a brief account of his Family; which from their Arms, I take to be a younger Branch of that which floriſhed at *Ford*, for ſeveral Deſcents, in the Pariſh of *Moreton* aforeſaid; whoſe Daughter and Heir was married to *Charles* of *Tavyſtock*; of which a Writer of our own hath given us this account (*e*), That *John Charles* of *Tavyſtock*, married *Marjory*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Ford* of *Moreton* and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Ryckeſwel* alias *Woulfe*; which *Richard Ford* was Son and Heir of *John Ford*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Ford*, Son and Heir of *Walter Ford*, Son and Heir of *Henry Ford*, Son and Heir of *Richard Ford*, Son and Heir of *Nicholas Ford*, Son and Heir of *Thomas Ford*, Son and Heir of *William Ford*, Son and Heir of *John Ford*, who was Son and Heir of *Elias Ford*, to whom *William Mandevil* (who lived *A.* 1166.) Earl of *Eſſex*, gave *Ford* a parcel of the Mannor of *Moreton*, as aforeſaid.

(*b*) Sir W. Pole's Alph. Cat. of Arms, MS.

(*c*) In Devonius alias de Forda p. 230.

(*d*) Mr. Weſtc. Surv. in Moreton-Hamſt. MS.

(*e*) Id. in his Ped. in Charles.

Now if I am not miſtaken, the Gentleman of whom we are ſpeaking, deſcended from a younger Branch of this Family; which ſprung out of it many Generations back, and ſettled firſt at *Chagford*, then at *Aſhburton*, and then at *Ilſington*, all in this County, according to the following Pedigree (*f*).

(*f*) Id. ibid. in Ford of Chagf. &c. MS.

John Ford of *Chagford*, Gent. married *Anaſtaſia*, Daughter and Heir of *John Hill* of *Chagford*, Gent. and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Jeffery Youngling*, Son and Heir of *John Youngling*, Son and Heir of *William Youngling*, Son and Heir of *Jeffery Youngling* of *Chagford*, Gent. and had Iſſue *John*; who by *Elenor* his Wife, Daughter of *John Hole* of *South-Tauton*, had Iſſue *William*; who by *Cicely*, Daughter of *Stephen Smith* of *Chagford*, had Iſſue *John Ford* of *Aſhburton* in *Devon*, Eſq; who by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Halwel* alias *Halgawel* of . . . . . in this County, Gent. had Iſſue *Joan*, married to *John Saint Cleer* of *Eaſt-Budlegh*, Eſq; ſecondly, *John Ford* of *Aſhburton* aforeſaid, married *Joan*, Daughter of *John Summaſter* of *Penſford*, *Sans-Iſſue*; thirdly he married *Joan*, Daughter of *William Walrond* of *Bovey* in the Pariſh of *Branſcombe*, Eſq; Relict of *Gregory Huckmore* of *Buckyet* in *Little-Hempſton*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *George*, and *Margaret*, married to *John Rolle* of *Stephenſton* in this County, Eſq; fourthly he married *Joan*, Daughter of *John Trobridge*, Eſq; Relict of *Gilbert Saint Cleer* of *Budlegh*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *John*; *George Ford* of *Ilſington* in *Devon*, Eſq; married *Joan*, *Gilbert Saint Cleer*'s Daughter, and had Iſſue *Thomas* and others; *Thomas Ford* of *Ilſington* married . . . . . Daughter of *Alexander Popham* of *Huntworth* in *Somerſet*, Siſter to the famous Lord Chief Juſtice of that Name, and had Iſſue *John* and others; *John Ford* of *Bagtor* in *Ilſington*, Eſq; married *Katharine*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *George Drake* of *Spratſhays*, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Henry Ford* of *Nutwel*, of *Bagtor* and of *Spratſhays*; whoſe Hiſtory I ſhall now proceed unto.

He

He making early a large diſcovery of excellent Parts, his prudent Relations took care to have them well improved by an ingenuous liberal Education; and accordingly ſent him well fitted, though very young, to the Univerſity of *Oxford*; where he was admitted among his Country-men, Fellow-Commoner of *Exeter* College. He made no long ſtay there, but a good Proficiency for the while, and followed his Studies with happy ſucceſs; inſomuch he had conquered Logick before he left the Univerſity, and gotten ſome Skill in Natural Philoſophy; a Tang whereof, although he had various other Affairs to have expung'd it his Memory, adhered to his Converſation ever after; ſo true is that of the Poet (*g*),

(*g*) Hor. Epiſt.

Quo ſemeleſt imbuta recens ſervabit Odorem
Teſta diu———

Which may be thus tranſlated:

A Cask that's new, doth long a Scent retain,
Of that firſt Liquor which did there remain.

Not that he was ſoon weary of an Academical Life (for he was much addicted unto Books and Learning all his days) but his Father dying while he was very young, and his Mother marrying again, there fell out ſeveral Occaſions, which fetch'd him off from the Univerſity much ſooner than he had otherwiſe intended. Her ſecond Husband was *John Cloberry* of *Bradſton* in the Weſt-moſt part of this County, Eſq; by whom ſhe had Iſſue the late Sir *John Cloberry* of *Wincheſter*, Kt. he was a Native of this County, an excellent Soldier, and a Collonel of Horſe (*h*) under General *Monk* in *Scotland*, and came with him into *England*; unto whom he was greatly aſſiſting in the Delivery of this County from Slavery, and Reſtoration of his Majeſty King *Charles* the ſecond, and the Royal Family, to the Throne of his Anceſtors: From whoſe gracious Hands, for the ſignal Services he had done him, he received the honor of Knighthood ſoon after his Return.

(*h*) Dr. Gumb. Life of Geo. Duke of Albem.

Now between this Father and Son-in-Law (which frequently happens) there aroſe many Controverſies, which grew up at length to Suits at Law, which held, I think, during the Life of ſome of them. Theſe enforced a diſcontinuance upon Mr. *Ford* from his Studies in *Oxford*, much earlier than he deſigned or deſired. Being, though young, very prudent, he remembred how true the Proverb is; *He that will have his Buſineſs done muſt ſend another*; *but he that will have it well done muſt go himſelf*. For the better menagement therefore of his Affairs, he followed them in Perſon, and took ſeveral *London* Journies for the better diſpatch of them, before he was twenty Years of Age; whereby he not only did himſelf Right, in reſpect to his Eſtate, but exerciſed his Parts, got Experience, and rendred himſelf fitter for Buſineſs ever after.

His troubleſom Law-Suits being at laſt happily over, Mr. *Ford* purchaſed the Mannor, or part of the Mannor of *Woodberry*, and therein *Nutwel* Court and Barten, which he made the place of his future Abode.

Here he continued during the late *Inter-Regnum*; when his Parts and Accompliſhments were ſuch, as proved the occaſion of a great Intimacy of Friendſhip between him and a ſelect number of eminent Wits of this County; as *Clifford*, *Cotton* and others, of which before. While the Sun of Monarchy was under an Eclipſe, theſe Stars of the firſt Magnitude in our Hemiſphere, ſparkled only among themſelves and their Familiars in their own dark Orbs; contenting themſelves with the happineſs of enjoying each other and the reſt of their Acquaintance in private: But when that Sun began to ſhine out again in its former Luſtre, at the Reſtoration they became alſo Partakers in their ſeveral Capacities, of the Comfort of its refreſhing Beams. At which time it came to paſs, that Mr. *Ford* was put into the Commiſſion of the Peace for this County, and was excellently qualified for that uſeful Office: he was alſo Lieutenant Collonel under Sir *John Drake* of *Aſh*, Knight and Baronet, (his Kindſman) in the Militia for the Eaſtern Diviſion of this Shire, and likewiſe a Deputy-Lieutenant thereof. He was even to the time of his Death, a conſtant Member of Parliament, above twenty Years together, for the Town of *Tiverton*; in which he was of great Reputation, being looked upon as the Glory of the Weſt, for his Abilities and ſteady Principles, in reſpect both to Church and State. He was an excellent Orator, and ſpoke every thing he had to ſay with a graceful Preſence, both of Mind and Body: 'twas a ſmart Reflection, and withal, a witty Come-off, which he ſomtime made upon ſome part of the Houſe, where he obſerved them Caballing, as he thought, againſt the Church; *Mr.* Speaker, ſays he, *I never heard a good Motion from that Nook of the Houſe* (nodding to it) and then pauſed: whereupon ſome of the Party called, *To the Bar*, *To the Bar*; But then ſome moved, he might firſt be permitted to go on: he repeated the ſame Words as before, and then ſtopp'd; upon which he was called to the Bar again. Being permitted once more to ſpeak, he ſaid, *Mr. Speaker*, *I never heard a good Motion from that Nook of the Houſe*---- *but I was ready to ſecond it*; which ridicul'd the Party, and brought him off with Applauſe.

Farther yet, his Parts, Learning and other Sufficiencies, were at this time ſo very eminent, that that wiſe and ſagacious Count, the Lord *Roberts*, (afterwards Earl of *Radnor* and Lord Preſident of the Council to K. *Ch.* 2d) when he was ſent Lord Lieutenant into *Ireland*, in the Year 1669, was pleaſed to take Mr. *Ford* with him; whom the King made one of his Chief Secretaries of State for that Kingdom, and of his Privy-Conncil there. But that *Pro Rex Hiberniæ*, being thought to King it too much, was ſoon recalled thence, and Mr. *Ford* with him, to his no little Damage and Diſappointment.

About three Years after this, *viz.* *A.* 1672, when the late unfortunate Earl of *Eſſex* went in the ſame Quality into *Ireland*, Mr. *Ford*, having received the Honor of Knighthood from the Hands of K. *Ch.* 2d, was ſent a ſecond time Principal Secretary of State, and made Privy-Counſellor for that Kingdom. In which right honorable Station he did not long continue neither: for being ſent into *England* on ſome important Affair, contrived by thoſe who were willing to put him out of the way, he returned no more into *Ireland*.

Having thus conſidered this worthy Kt. in his Offices and Honors, I ſhall crave leave to add a Word or two as to his Perſon and Diſpoſition. He was of a ſanguine fair Complexion, and conſequently of a lively cheerful Humor: For Stature, he was ſomthing above the common Standard, of a very graceful portly Preſence, a ready Elocution, and agreeable Converſation: His Diſcourſe was neat and hiſtorical, the Subject of it curious, and out of the common Road of Entertainment: He was a Vertuoſo, and an eminett Member of the Royal Society: He had a very endearing Deportment, and was no leſs ſucceſsful than ready, in ſerving and befriending others: But whether it was, becauſe his generous Mind was above the little creeping Arts of Inſinuation for Self-Intreſt, or, for that he was under ſome hidden Fate, he was never Fortunate in his Deſigns for himſelf or Family. Nor may it be concealed, as his greateſt Infirmity, That he was ſomwhat too over-weening in his Opinion; to the embarraſſing ſomtimes of his private Affairs.

Thus I ſhall diſmiſs this great Ornament, in his time, of our Country; to which I had not been juſt, nor to him, (having received many perſonal Obligations from him) ſhould I have paſſed him over in Silence. He died at his Houſe at *Nutwel*, ſix Miles to the South of the City of *Exeter*, about the Year of our Lord 168--, and of his Age 65. He lieth Interr'd in the Pariſh Church of *Woodberry*, unto which his Houſe belongeth, without any Memorial over his Grave.

There have been divers eminent Perſons of this Name (Natives of this County) in their ſeveral Times and Places. Such was *Thomas Ford*, M.A. and Fellow of *Trin.* Coll. *Oxon* (*i*), who leaving the Univerſity, Country and Friends, went to *Doway*, became a Romiſh Prieſt and Batchelor of Divinity. Being afterwards ſent in the Miſſion of *England*, he was taken and Impriſoned, and at length Executed, *May* 28. 1582. A Martyr in the Roman Kalendar.

(*i*) Faſt. Oxon. V. 1. p. 728.

Another *Thomas Ford* was a moſt eminent Presbyterian Divine, born ſomwhere in the South-Hams of this County, bred at *Oxford* in *Magdalen* Hall (*k*); of which Houſe he became M. A. *A. D.* 1627. Preaching at St. *Mary*'s before the Univerſity, *A.* 1631, he Accuſed the Biſhops of this Church in his Sermon, as guilty of Arminianiſm; for which he was publickly Expell'd: altho' my Author refers it to Mr. *Simon Ford* (*l*), I ſuppoſe it belongs to this Mr. *Thomas Ford*; where he tells us, That the Delegates of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, *A.* 1640, decreed, *That Mr.* Ford, *ſomtimes of* Magd. *Hall, who had been Expell'd the Univerſity with great Injury, ſhould be reſtor'd with all Academical Honor imaginable*; *and his Grace be propoſed for Batchelor of Divinity.* But whether he was admitted or no, I am not certain. He afterwards grew into great Favor with the Men of thoſe Times; was ſometime Miniſter of *Owndle* in *Northamptonſhire*, and after that in the City of *Exeter*; where he preached in the Choir of the Cathedral, in thoſe days called *Eaſt-Peter*, and lived among his Party in very high Reputation. He publiſhed Two ſmall Treatiſes, 1ſt, *About ſinging* Pſalms; 2d, Αὐτοκατακριτος, *Or the Sinner Self-condemned.* He died about 1675, and lieth buried in the Church of St. *Laurence* in that City.

(*k*) Hiſt. & Ant. Oxon. Lib. in Aul. B. Magd.

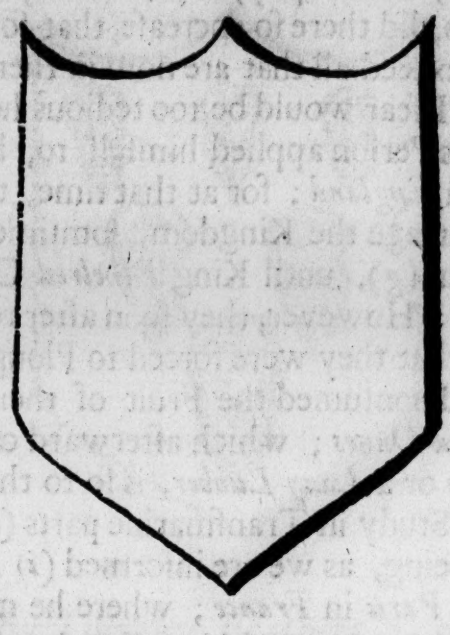
(*l*) Faſt. Ox. V. 2. p. 766.

There was *Simon Ford*, alſo a Devonian (*m*), D. D. He was firſt of *Magdalen* Hall *Oxon*, after that of *Chriſt-Church*, and a Student there. He was ſomtime Miniſter of *Redding*, then of *Northampton*, then of St. *Mary Aldermanbury London.* He proceeded Doctor of Divinity *A.* 1665 and wrote many things in his Faculty; among which is, *An Expoſition on our Church-Catechiſm*, 8vo. Another is, *A Diſcourſe concerning God's Judgments*; occaſioned by One who endeavored to purge himſelf of the Guilt of having ſtolen a Bible, by wiſhing (if he had) that his Hands and Legs might rot off! which accordingly came ſuddainly to paſs, in *Kings-Swinford* in *Staffordſhire*, of which he was then the Rector, 1678. He is farther ſaid to have been a moſt celebrated Latin Poet; of which kind he printed ſomthing relating to the Burning (as I think) of the City of *London* 1666.

(*m*) Hiſt. & Ant. Oxon, in Aul. Mag.

Arms

Arms —



Flor. A. D. 1040.
R. R. Harald.

Gules two Pales Or, a Chief parted Or and Azure, on the firſt a Chaplet Vert, on the ſecond two Demy Lions Or (*).

[*] Sir W. Pole's Alph. Gatal. Mſ.

Gules three Chaplets Argent (†).

[†] Mr. Hol. Col. of Arms, Mſ.

GARLAND

JOHN, a famous Poet and Gramarian, we may conclude upon probable Grounds, which is all the aſſurance can reaſonably be expected in a doubtful matter of what paſſed ſo long ſince, was a *Devonian* born; which probable Grounds are theſe, That we do not find him challenged by or aſcribed unto any other County of the Kingdom; and alſo for that we have in the Pariſh of *Chimlegh*, a ſmall Town near the middle way between *Exeter* and *Barnſtaple*, a certain Seat ſo called, which gave its Name to a Family of great Antiquity. *Henry de Garland* held *Garland A.* 27 *Hen.* 3d (*a*), now above 450 Years ſince; *William Garland*, 24 *K. Edw.* 1ſt; *Joan* the Widow of *William*, 8 *K. Edw.* 2d; *William*, 19 *K. Edw.* 3d; and *Walter*, 50 *K. Edw* 3d, which had *William*, which had *John A.* 14 *K. Hen.* 6th; who had Iſſue *John Garland*, which married the Daughter and Heir of *Whitfield* (*b*) of *Whitfield*, in the Pariſh of *Marwood*, about four Miles to the North Eaſt of *Barnſtaple*, whoſe Poſterity floriſhes there in worſhipful State to this Day; and married as they came along into ſeveral dignous Houſes, as *Molford*, *Giffard* of *Brightly*, and the preſent Poſſeſſor *John Garland*, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace for this County, with a Daughter of Dr. *Weekes*, D. D. and Rector of *Sherwel*, not far from *Whitfield* aforeſaid, among ſeveral other Perſons of that Name, yielded one Divine of great Eminency, *viz. Henry Whitfield*, Doctor of Divinity, ſtiled *Sacræ Paginæ Profeſſor*, who was Arch deacon of *Barnſtaple* in the Year of our Lord 1386, as appears from the Copy of a Bond, granted to him by *Richard Somaiſter* and *Robert* his Son, of 10*l.* (*c*). But to return.

(*a*) Sir W. Pole's Deſc. of Dev. in Chi.

(*b*) Riſd. Deſc. of Dev. in Whitf.

(*c*) Sir W. Pole's great Vol. of Chart. Mſ.

However *Henry de Garland* be the firſt upon Record that held *Garland*, we can't ſuppoſe he was the firſt Inhabitant there ſo called; but that he had many Predeceſſors of his Name, which indeed ſeems to be of *Saxon* Original, according to that of *Veſtegan*, where he tells us (*d*), That divers of our antient Terminations end in Land, the Owners dwelling at ſuch Places, having had their Names for diſtinction ſake, according to the Nature of the Soyl. Of which let this ſuffice at preſent.

(*d*) Antiq. p. 323. Edit. 1673.

Having thus offered my Reaſons for entring this Perſon in the Albo of our Worthies, let us now proceed to a Conſideration of his Vertues and Accompliſhments, which entitle him to ſo great an Honor. Although he doth not pretend a Right hereunto from any noble Exploits performed in the Field by the Sword or Pike, yet from thoſe by the Pen in his Study, a no leſs honorable Inſtrument, he derives a very good one, as will appear hereafter from the following Catalogue of his Works. He was bred a Scholar, and even from his Childhood, devoted himſelf to the Study of Eloquence, and ſuch other good Arts and Sciences as were moſt in Vogue and Faſhion in thoſe days: What he moſt excelled in was Poetry and Grammar; although where he firſt applied himſelf to thoſe Studies here in *England*, whether in ſome Convent in the Country, at that time Seminaries of Learning as well as Religion, or in *Oxford*, we are not informed; for that there was a famous Univerſity in this laſt place long before theſe days, is plain (*e*); *Elfred* alſo called *Alured*, King of the Weſt-Saxons, is ſaid by ſome to be the chief and principal Founder thereof, about the Year of

(*e*) Found. of the Univ. of Oxf. p. 1.

Chriſt's Incarnation 872; by others, that he was only the Reſtorer thereof, after it had been greatly demoliſhed by the Wars. Here it is agreed, That that King cauſed to be erected three Colleges or public Schools, of which that now called *Univerſity-College* was the firſt, for the teaching of Grammar, Philoſophy, and Divinity. After which, the Hoſtels, Halls, Schools, and Religious-houſes, did there ſo encreaſe, that for their number, and for the number of Students, they did much exceed all that are now in them; a Catalogue of which, as my Author hath reckon'd them, I fear would be too tedious here to inſert (*f*).

(*f*) Ibid. p. 2.

Where ever it was that this Perſon applied himſelf to, he could not be permitted long to ſit quietly in his Study here in *England*; for at that time, the barbarous Danes began to ſtir, and by their Incurſions to Forrage the Kingdom, ſomtimes in one part, ſomtimes in another, for eleven Years together (*g*), until King *Ethelred* Compounded with them for Ten Thouſand Pounds to be gone: However, they ſoon after returned, and domineer'd over the Engliſh in a ſad manner; ſo that they were forced to Plough and Sow and Ear the Ground, whilſt the Danes ſate Idle and conſumed the Fruit of their Labors, whom in every place, for very fear, they called *Lord-Danes*; which afterward came to be a word of Deriſion, and a litttle corrupted into *Lurdan* or a *Lazy Lubber*, is ſo to this day. For this reaſon Mr. *Garland* left *England* to follow his Study in Tranſmarine parts (*h*); the particular place he went to is not mentioned; but it being, as we are informed (*i*) *Alamode* at *Oxford* in thoſe days ſo to do, moſt likely he went to *Paris* in *France*; where he might, as at the Fountains-head, ſaith *Bale*, drink in the Liberal Sciences with a fuller draught, *in majori Copia, & ore pleno.* Here by his great Diligence and Induſtry, *ad unum omnes facile vicit*, he ſoon ſurpaſſed in Wiſdom and Learning all thoſe who were his Fellow-Students. Nor were his Labors ill beſtow'd, for thereby he ſoon obtained, *Eximium Gloriæ nomen*, (that it may not be thought an Hyperbolical Expreſſion of my own) a Name of much Glory and Renown: Inſomuch, ſome noble Perſons in thoſe Parts, were ſo mightily taken with his Dexterity and Eloquence, that with very honorable Encouragements they retained him there, to Inſtruct their Sons in the Latin Tongue and the Art of Poetry. Being entred upon this Employment, he had a great Number of Pupils, whom by public Lectures, much after the manner I ſuppoſe of our Univerſities, he inſtigated and ſtirred up to honeſt and vertuous Studies. How well qualified he was for ſo weighty an Undertaking, may in a good meaſure be inferred from the ſeveral Books he wrote; a Catalogue whereof, as given us by *Boſton* of *Bury*, here follows (*k*). He wrote,

(*g*) Bak. Chron. in K. Ethel. p. 14.

(*h*) Bal. Cent. 2. N. 48. p. 153.

(*i*) Dr. Brown in the Life of R. Bac. prefix'd to his Cure of Old Age.

(*k*) Apud Bal. Quo Supra.

De Dictionibus obſcuris.	Lib. 1.	*Dictionarius adres Explicandas.*
De Accentu.	Lib. 1.	*Eccleſiæ ſuæ Normam ——*
Myſteriorum Eccleſiæ.	Lib. 1.	*Anglia quo tendis tua dum.*
Unum Omnium.	Lib. 1.	*Commoda negletis dum quærunt.*
Satyricum Opus.	Lib. 1.	*Scribo novam tandem Satyram.*
De Miraculis D. Mariæ.	Lib. 1.	*Fecit Deus mirus mirum dum.*
Epithalamion ejuſdem.	Lib. 1.	*Nobilis erigitur Mundi præfecta.*
Opus Synonymorum.	Lib. 1.	*Ad mare ne videar Lutices.*
Æquivocorum Opus.	Lib. 1.	
Computum & Tabulam.	Lib. 1.	
Ortolanum.	Lib. 1.	
Cornutum ſive Diſticha.	Lib. 1.	
De Pœnitentia.	Lib. 1.	
Auream Gemmam.	Lib. 1.	

Other things alſo he wrote, but what they were, either my Author knew not, or hath pretermitted. When and where this *Johannes Garlandius* died and lieth interred, is uncertain; but *Bale* (*l*) gives us a ſignal Token when he lived, *viz.* When Pope *Benedict* the 9th, made *Caſimere*, a Monk and Deacon, the King of *Poland*. Of which Pope, *Platina* gives but a ſcurvy Account (*m*), That he was ill ſpoken of by all Men, and very deſervedly; and withal adds, That he was Condemned by the Divine Judgment; *For it is certain*, ſaith he, *that after his Death he was ſeen in a moſt monſtrous likeneſs* (*n*). And being ask'd, *Why having been Pope he appeared in ſuch a horrid Shape?* *Becauſe*, he reply'd, *I led my Life without Law or Reaſon, it is the Will of God and St.* Peter, *whoſe Seat I defiled with all manner of Wickedneſs, that I bear the ſhape rather of a Monſter than of a Man.* He appeared with the Head and Tail of an Aſs, and a Body like that of a Baer; and ſaid, *Don't fear, I know I was ſomtime a Man as thou art; but having heretofore, when an unhappy Pope, lived like a Beaſt, I therefore am forced to aſſume this ugly Figure.*

(*l*) Ibid.

(*m*) In vita Bened. 9.

(*n*) Caput & Cauda erat Aſinina, reliquum Corpus, ſicut urſus: & ait, Noli expaveſcere, ſciome hominem fuiſſe ſic ut tu es; ſed olim exiſtens infelix papa beſtialiter vixi. Faſc. Tempor. a Wern. Weſtphal. qui vixit A. 1484, Fol. 72.

G.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1250.
R. R. Hen. 3.

Argent six Ostridge Feathers 3, 2, 1. [*]

[*] Sir W. Pole's Cat. of Arms.

GERVAIS

WALTER, was a Native of this County, born most likely in the City of *Exeter*, where the Name florished in good Reputation, so far back as King *John*'s days. *Walter Gervais* was Mayor of *Exeter* in the 2d year of the Reign of *K. Hen* 3d, 1218, and in probability Father to *Nicholas Gervais*, unto whom *Robert de Maundevile*, Lord of the Mannor of *Wonford*, in the beginning of that Reign, granted all *Ring swel* lying on the North side of the way where the Gallows stands (*a*). From him it descended unto Sir *Walter Gervais* his Son, whose Daughter *Alice* was married unto Sir *William Speke*, Kt. Son of *Richard*, who was under Age, *A.* 30 *Hen.* 2d, Son of *Richard le Espek* of *Brandford-Spek*, about three Miles North of the City of *Exeter*, which hath been a long time the Inheritance of that honorable Name, even from the time of the Conquest (*b*). Which Sir *William Speke*, with the consent of his Wife, granted the same unto Sir *John Wiger* of *Credy-Wiger* near *Crediton*, Kt. reserving to himself and his Heirs 5 *l.* yearly Rent, which continued to these latter days; but hereof enough.

(*a*) Id. in Desc. of Dev. in Wonford.

(*b*) Id. ibid. in Branf. Ms.

Walter Gervais was a Person of great Eminency in the City of *Exeter*, where he was Born, having been Mayor thereof several times (*c*); but what he is most Memorable for, is the generous public Spirit whereof he was, which did put him upon the doing that which renders his Name deservedly Famous to all Generations. Before his time, there was no Bridg over the River *Ex* on the West side thereof into that City; but the Inhabitants, as well as Travellers, who had Occasions to and fro, were forced to make use of a Boat, not always so Safe nor so commodious. Now the raising a Bridg, which is a High-way over Water, for the safer and speedier Passage into and from the City, was found a Matter of great Advantage if it might be effected; but the River was so broad and rapid in that place, that it could hardly be done at all, much less at the Cost of any private Undertaker; however, there is hardly any thing so difficult, but a resolved mind in time may conquer, and Mr. *Gervais* is the Man must have the Glory of it, always in submission to the Divine Providence, who couragiously attempted the Work, not rashly and vainly, but according to our Saviour's Direction in building a Tower, *by setting down first, and computing the Cost*; and finding it to amount to a vast Sum, above what his own private Purse could well furnish out, he applied himself to the help and assistance of others, as knowing the Burthen which is insupportable to one, is light to many Hands; and from the liberal Contributions of well disposed Persons to so useful and pious a Work, collected 3000 *l.* towards the Building of it (*d*), which about 450 Years ago was an immense Sum of Mony. This Bridg was built say some (*e*) in the days of *K. Hen.* 3d, *A. D.* 1250; but according to others, not until the reign (*f*) of *K. Edw.* 1st, 1295: The matter may be easily accommodated thus, That it was begun according to the former, but not finished until the latter Computation was expired.

(*c*) Iz. Mem. p. 8.

(*d*) Iz. Mem. of Exet. p. 13.
(*e*) Id. ibid.
(*f*) Risd. Surv. of Dev. in Exet. Ms.

This Bridg standeth just without the West-Gate of the City aforesaid, and is of considerable length, consisting of divers Peers; and of such breadth, that there is now one fair Church and many Houses built upon it, which yield yearly a very considerable Rent. And for the continual Maintenance and Reparation thereof, Mr. *Gervais* aforesaid, at the time of his Death, gave all his Lands (*g*) which were of good Value: For the better securing of which Bridg, and the Revenues thereof to the Uses intended, either He by his Will, or the

(*g*) Izaac ibid.

Mayor and Chamber of the City of *Exeter* by their Juſtice and Prudence, appointed two Wardens, who by Oath are obliged to look after them; the particulars of whoſe Office and Duty herein, I ſhall lay down in this place, out of an approved Author to this purpoſe, in the following words (*h*), which prove uſeful to ſome or other.

[*h*] Hook. alias Vowel's Pamph. of the Offices of the City of Exet. print. 4to, 1584.

'The Wardens of the Bridges, commonly called by the Names of the Wardens of *Exe-Bridg*, are very antient Officers and of great Credit; and in times paſt, great Circumſpection was had in the choice of them, and for the moſt part they were very grave Citizens. They were always two in number, and the Things which are incident to their Office are as followeth:

'Firſt, they are joyntly to have a care, to view and ſearch, from time to time, the two Bridges which belong to the Citiy's Reparations, as namely *Ex-Bridg* and *Cowlegh-Bridg*, and the Banks next adjoyning on every ſide of S. *Leonard*'s-Ware; and what Defaults ſoever they ſhall find and ſee to be amended, or be advertiſed thereof by the Receiver or Chamberlain of the City, that they do cauſe the ſame to be Repaired and Amended.

'The Head-Warden is to collect, receive, and gather all the Rents, Revenues, Profits, and Iſſues, belonging to the Bridges; and ſhall after the end of his Year, at the time appointed, make a true and perfect Account of all his Receipts and Payments before the Auditors of the City; asking no Allowance but as ſhall be juſt and true.

'Alſo he ſhall procure and provide from time to time, by the Advice and Direction of the Chamberlain of the City, all Things meet and neceſſary, as well for the Reparations of the Houſes belonging to the Bridg, as for the Bridges themſelves, and all things thereunto appertaining.

'Alſo he ſhall provide and procure, by the Advice aforeſaid, meet and convenient Workmen and Laborers for and about all the aforeſaid Buildings and Reparations, and to ſee them weekly and from time to time to be paid their Salaries and Wages.

'Alſo he ſhall ſee and command the Bridg called *Ex-Bridg*, to be cleanſed and ſwept from time to time, and that no Dunghils nor heaps of Dirt do lie upon the ſame.

'Alſo the Under-Warden is to attend and take the overſight of the Workmen, that they do keep their Times and Work, and that nothing be wanting to them being neceſſary.

'Alſo he is to keep Account of the number of the Workmen, and to ſee there be no waſte or ſpoil, either of the Work, or of any thing provided for the Work. Alſo they are to attend the Mayor upon Sundays and feſtival Days to and from St. *Peter*'s Church, as other Officers do and are bound to do. But to go on.

Upon the end of the Bridg, next to the Weſt-Gate of the City, was ſoon after built an handſome Chappel, dedicated to Saint *Edmund*, chiefly at Mr. *Gervais*'s Coſt and Charge; in which he and his Wife at their death were Buried, and had a Monument very deſervedly erected to their Memory; which afterwards, ſaith Mr. *Hooker* (*i*) was alienated, and made a Dwelling Houſe, and the Tomb or Monument pulled down and defaced, whereby the Memory of ſo worthy a Citizen is much forgotten. Nevertheleſs, afterward near the ſame place, was there another Church erected upon ſome of the Arches of the ſaid Bridg, dedicated to the ſame Patron, *viz.* St *Edmund*, King of the Eaſt-Angles, a pious Chriſtian Prince, of whom briefly. In his Reign, *Hungar* and *Hubba*, two Daniſh Captains ſent hither by *Goderick* King of *Denmark*, marching furiouſly into his Country, ſent an unwelcom Greeting to K. *Edmund*, That he ſhould divide his Treaſure with them and become their Vaſſel. At which Meſſage the good King being much aſtoniſhed, conſulted with his Council, and was by ſome adviſed to yield: Notwithſtanding which, he returned Anſwer thus, *Go tell your Captains, that* Edmund *the Chriſtian King, for love of this temporal Life, will not ſubject himſelf to Heathen Princes.* VVhereupon they purſued him from place to place in furious manner, and at length after a cruel Slaughter of his People, he was enforced to yield himſelf their Priſoner, whom for his Chriſtian Profeſſion theſe Pagans ſcourged with VVhips; and growing cruel in their rage, bound him to a Tree and ſhot him to death with their Arrows, the good King in the mean time ſtill crying upon the Name of Jeſus; on which occaſion a Poet of the middle Age thus verſifieth:

[*i*] Syn. of Dev. in Exet. under the Head Alms-Houſ. Mſ.

I am Loca Vulneribus deſunt, nec dum furioſa
Tela; ſed hiberno Grandine plura volant.

[*k*] Mr. Riſd. Quo Sup.

Thus Tranſlated in my Author (*k*):

Though now no place were left for VVounds, yet Arrows did not fail,
Thoſe furious VVretches ſtill let fly, thicker than VVinter's Hail.

Then contumelioufly cutting off his Head threw it into a Buſh, when he had reigned ſixteen Years. The place of his Interment was afterwards from that occaſion called St. *Edmund's-Bury*, a famous Town in *Suffolk*, where *Canutus* the *Dane* founded an Abby; and being much affrighted with the Apparition of that Saint, offered up his Crown upon his Tombe. To Conclude.

Some

Some of this Gentleman's Name, and moſt likely of his Family, continued in good Reputation in the City of *Exeter* many Years after his Deceaſe; *Thomas Gervais* was Mayor thereof, *Anno* 11 *K. Edward* 3d, and of our Lord 1337 *(l)*; but now wholly expired or gone. [l] Iz. Mem. p. 49.

G.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1350.
R. R. Edw. 3.

Gules three Horſe-man's Reſts Or.

Creſt. Firſt a Demy Griffin Or. Second. On a Chappau Gules turned up Ermin a Reſt Or [*]. [*] Weſtc. Pedig. in Grenv. Mſ.

GRENVIL

SIR *Theobald*, Kt I take to be a Native of this County, Born at that moſt antient Seat of this noble Family in *England*, *Biddiford*, q. *By-the-ford* (the River *Touridge* heretofore Fordable near that place) in the North Weſt Parts of this Shire, about two Miles in from the Bar of *Barnſtaple*. I well know that this Family have had their chiefeſt Habitation, for many Generations, at *Stow* in the Pariſh of *Kilkhampton*, in the North-Eaſt Part of the County of *Cornwal*, upon the Borders of *Devon*; but the firſt Reſidence thereof, *Dugdal (a)* and others tells us *(b)*, was at *Bytheford* aforeſaid: However, it may not be queſtioned but that alternately they Inhabited at both, ſomtimes at the one, and ſomtimes at the other, as they were diſpoſed. For though we are content, *Cornwal* ſhould ſhare in the greateſt part of the Honor of poſſeſſing moſt of their Company; yet we can't allow it ſhould engroſs all: we are willing therefore to accommodate the matter upon Dr. *Fuller*'s Propoſal *(c)*, by dividing it between us: *In that the Merits of this Family are ſo many and great, that engroſſed they would make one County proud, which divided would make two happy.* With this fair Deciſion let us therefore acquieſce and proceed.

[a] Bar. of *Eng.* vol. 3. p. 419.
[b] Sir W. Pole's Deſ. of Dev. in Bid.
[c] Eng. Worth. in Cornw. p. 210.

Sir *Theobald Grenvil* iſſued in a direct Line from the famous Sir *Richard Grenvil*, the firſt of this Name which ſettled in theſe Parts; he deſcended from *Hamon Dentatus* Earl of *Carboyl (d)*, Lord of *Thorigny* and *Granvile* in *Normandy*; who was lineally deſcended from the Warlike *Rollo*, ſomtime Duke of that large Territory. Which *Hamon* had Iſſue two Sons, *Robert* ſirnamed *Fitz-Hamon*, Earl of *Carboyl*, Lord of *Thorigny* and *Granvile*, who left no Iſſue-male; and *Richard* called *de Granvil*, who by reaſon thereof had a real Right to thoſe Titles.

[d] Dugd. Ibid.

Richard de Granvil, Kt. who firſt ſettled himſelf at *Bytheford*, was a great Aſſiſtant to his Brother *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, in his Expedition againſt the Welſh, when he ſlew *Rees ap Theodore* Prince of *South-Wales*, and *Jeſtin* Lord of *Glamorgan*; for which noble Services, the ſaid *Robert* divided that Country among thoſe twelve Knights which had ſo faithfully aſſiſted him, whoſe Names are theſe *(e)*,

[e] Id. ibid. vol. 1. p. 406.

1. *William de Londres.*
2. *Richard de Grenvil.*
3. *Pain Turbervile.*
4. *Robert S. Quintin.*
5. *Richard Siward.*
6. *Gilbert de Humfravile.*
7. *Reginald de Sulley.*
8. *Roger de Berkrolls.*
9. *Peter de Soore.*
10. *John le Fleming.*
11. *John de Saint-John.*
12. *William le Eſterling*, alias *Stradling.*

Sir *Richard Granvil* had, as Reward of his Valor and Courage, for his Partage, the Town and Country of *Neth* in *Glamorganſhire* allotted unto him; who to manifeſt his Piety as well as Generoſity, according to the Devotion of thoſe days, gave it all to God and his Church; erecting and endowing a Monaſtery at *Neth* aforeſaid, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* for Ciſtertian Monks, upon whom, 'tis ſaid, he beſtow'd all his Military Acqueſts for their Maintenance *(f)*: So that at the Diſſolution of thoſe Houſes, it was valued at an Hundred and fifty Pounds *per An.* Having finiſhed and ſettled this Foundation, he returned to his Patrimony at *Bytheford*, where he lived in great Honor and Reputation the reſt of his days.

[f] Id. ib.vol. 3. P. 479.

The name *Richard* continued in this Family many Deſcents without interruption, *Richard de Granvil* held three Knights Fees and half of the Honor of *Gloceſter* in *K. Hen.* 2d's time *(g)*; *Richard de Granvil* held the ſame in the 13th of *K. John*; *Richard Granvil* held one Fee in *Bytheford A.* 24 *K. Edw.* 1ſt: Whereby it appears, that this Name laſted upward of Two hundred Years. Next ſucceeded Sir *Bartholomew* 8 *K. Edw.* 2d; next, *Henry* who died 1 *K. Edw.* 3d, and left Iſſe Sir *Theobald*, who had Sir *Theobald Grenvil*, that married *Margaret* Daughter of *Hugh Courtenay* Earl of *Devon*, Widow of *John* Lord *Cobham*, and had Iſſue Sir *John* and *William*. Sir *John* married the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Burgherſt*, but died without Iſſue. *William*, his Brother, married *Philippa* Daughter of *William* Lord *Bonvile*, and had Iſſue Sir *Thomas*; which by *Iſabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Otho Gilbert* of *Compton* in *Devon*, had Iſſue *Roger* and *Richard*. *Roger* married *Margaret* Daughter and Co heir of *Richard Whitlegh* of *Efford*, and had Iſſue Sir *Richard*; who by *Matilda* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Beavil* of *Gwarnock*, had Iſſue *Roger*; which by *Thomaſin* Daughter of *Thomas Cole* of *Slade* in *Devon*, had Iſſue Sir *Richard*; which by *Mary* Daughter of Sir *John St. Leger* of *Annery* in *Devon*, had Iſſue Sir *Bernard*; who married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir of *Philip*, and Neice and Heir of Sir *William Bevile*, and had Iſſue the immortal Sir *Bevile Grenvil*, the Father of the preſent right honorable Sir *John Grenvil* Earl of *Bath*

[g] Sir W. Pole's Deſ. of Dev. in Bid.

[b] Id. ibid.

The Pedigree my Author acknowledges *(h)*, then in the Cuſtody of Sir *Bernard Grenvil*, did not agree with this of his; for he found not any Sir *Thomas Grenvil* of *Bytheford*, which is the third in that Pedigree; nor any Sir *William*, which is the 5th; nor *William* the Father of *Bartholomew*: But in *Somerſetſhire* he ſays, There was Sir *Thomas Grenvil* in *K. Hen.* 2d's time, at what time *Richard Grenvil* held *Bytheford*. Farther, the ſame learned Antiquary tells us, That in *Buckinghamſhire* is a Family of *Grenvil*, as the Heir of the Houſe reported to him, which hath continued there from the Conqueſt; whoſe Coat of Arms differing from that of *Bytheford* is, *Argent on a plain Croſs Vert five Plates*; and then he concludes, *That the Deſcent here ſate down by him is taken from Records*. But to come to Sir *Theobald*.

The Ground of my relating this honorable Gentleman into the number of our Worthies, preſuming him to be Born in our County, is his noble Benefaction towards the Founding and Building, in a great meaſure, of the famous Bridg of *Bytheford* *(i)*, which for length, and number of Arches, equalleth if not excelleth any other in *England*; a very ſtately Piece, and remarkable in many reſpects *(k)*. To name a few:

[i] Cambd.Brit. in Addend. Dev. p. 41.

[k] Ful. Worth. in Dev. p. 247.

Firſt, it ſtandeth out of and far from any public Road, in a Corner of the County; and ſo intended chiefly for the Conveniency of that Town.

Secondly, it is very long, conſiſting of twenty four Peers; and yet one *William Alford* of that place (another *Milo*) carried on his Back for a Wager, four Buſhels Salt-water Meaſure, all the length thereof.

Thirdly, it is very high, ſo that a Bark of Sixty or Seventy Tuns may paſs and re-paſs under the Arches, and between the Peers thereof. Not that you are to ſuppoſe, what by a miſtake is put in the *Addenda* to *Cambden*'s *Britannia* *(l)*, of the laſt Engliſh Edition, *That a Ship of the Burthen of Fifty or Sixty Tuns is able to Sail thorow*; but in order to its paſſage it muſt ſtrike all its Maſts.

[l] Ib. quo ſupra.

Fourthly, the Foundation is very firmly fix'd, (although, as Tradition ſays, laid upon Wool) and yet it doth, or at leaſt ſeems to, ſhake at the ſlighteſt ſtep of an Horſe

The Founder of this noble Work is not punctually known, or rather it may ſoon be known it was not the Work of a ſingle Perſon; but finiſhed by the united Forces of ſeveral pious and worthy Perſons, whoſe Names are generally buried in Oblivion; the chiefeſt that ſurvive, are Sir *Theobald Grenvil*, the *Goldneyes* (I ſuppoſe for the *Gurneys*), and the *Oketenets*; Perſons, ſaith *Fuller*, of great power in thoſe parts *(m)*. A certain Author tells us *(n)*, he had ſeen a large Catalogue containing the Names of this Bridg's Benefactors; wherein, he ſays, but few Families in theſe Weſtern Parts, of any Eminency, were omitted to be Regiſtred.

[m] Ibid.

[n] Riſd.Surv.in Bid.

At firſt, the Town of *Bytheford*, as was ſaid before of *Exeter* *(o)*, had no other paſſage uſually over the River there but by Boat; the breadth and roughneſs whereof upon times was ſuch, as did often put People in jeopardy of their Lives, and ſome were drown'd, to the great Grief of the Inhabitants. To prevent which great Inconveniency, ſome did divers times and in ſundry places begin to build a Bridg, but no firm Foundation, after often proof, being to be found, their Attempt in that kind came to no effect. At this time Sir *Richard Gornard* or *Gurney* was Pariſh-Prieſt of the place; who as the Story of that Town hath it,

[o] In Mr.Gerv.

was

was admoniſhed by a Viſion in his ſleep, to ſet on the Foundation of a Bridg, near a Rock which he ſhould find, rouled from the higher Grounds upon the Strand. This at firſt he eſteemed but as a *Dream*, yet to ſecond the ſame with ſome Act, in the Morning he went to ſee the place, and found a huge Rock there fixed, whoſe greatneſs argued its being in that place to be only the Work of God Which not only bred Admiration, but incited him to ſet forwards ſo Charitable a Work. Upon this Encouragement, he eftſoons, with Sir *Theobald Grenvil*, Kt. Lord of the Land, an eſpecial Furtherer of and a great Benefactor to that *Deſign*, began the Foundation of the Bridg, where now it ſtands.

Now that you may know by what Helps and Means ſo goodly a Fabric was erected, 'tis ſaid, the ſaid Sir *Richard Gornard* diſcloſed his Viſion to the Biſhop of the *Dioceſs*; *Fuller* tells us, It was to Biſhop *Quivel*; but moſt likely it was to that noble Prelate Biſhop *Grandiſon*, in whoſe time Sir *Theobald Grenvil* floriſhed, and not in Biſhop *Quivel*'s (*p*). However that be, the Biſhop greatly furthered the Work by ſending forth Indulgencies and Licenſes, to collect the Benevolence of all the Brethren and Siſters within his Biſhopric; which occaſioned multitudes of well-diſpoſed People to offer Mony cheerfully: The greater Perſonages allowed a certain number of Work-men, and ſome Lands towards it: The common People, ſome a VVeeks, others a Months VVork; all ſtriving a Vie according to their utmoſt Abilities, for the furtherance of ſo Charitable a *Deſign*. VVhereunto alſo the ſucceeding Biſhops, in their diſtinct times, did contribute Alms, and divulge Benedictions to every Man and VVoman that ſhould be Benefactors to the ſame; cauſing it to be publiſhed in Churches, in the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*, and throughout the whole *Dioceſs* of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, *That they ſhould participate of all ſpiritual Bleſſings for ever, that would encourage and promote this ſo good a Work.* VVhereby, ſays my Author (*g*), ſuch immenſe Sums of Mony were gathered thereunto, that the VVork, which ſeemed to have its firſt Motion from God's Inſpiration, was in a ſhort time happily finiſhed; ſo that now it is a curious and ſtately Object to behold.

[*p*] Vid Sir W. Pole in the fam. Men in Dev. in the reign of K. Edw. 2. and 3. Mſ.

[*q*] Mr. Riſd. Quo Prius.

Thro' this Bridg the Tide of the *Severn* Sea ſhuteth up daily above two Miles farther into the Country, carrying Barges with Stone, Sand, Sea-Coles, and other things, along with it, bringing back VVood, Fuel, Corn, and ſuch like Commodities, to the great Advantage both of Town and Country. And leaſt the want of Mony and Care ſhould in protract of time occaſion the *Dilapidation* of this Bridg, and ſo the Ruine of it, there are good Lands ſettled upon it for the conſtant Maintenance of it for ever, which are managed by a VVarden, choſen by the Mayor of that Town and his Brethren unto that purpoſe; whereby it is conſtantly kept in very good Condition. On the Eaſt ſide of this Bridg is a very fine Harbor for Ships of good Burthen; where they lie and unload in the very Boſom of the Town, at a ſtately Key well paved and of a great length.

Having thus diſpatched this important Piece, with its Benefactor, I can't omit that eminent Perſon, a deſcendant from Sir *Theobald* aforelaid, the famous Sir *Richard Grenvil*, Kt. Vice-Admiral of the Royal Navy of *England* in the days of Q. *Elizabeth*; who performed the nobleſt Sea Action of that kind ever was made by Man, near the *Tercera* Iſlands; who in her Majeſty's Ship the *Revenge*, maintained a Battle, for twenty four Hours, againſt fifty of the Spaniſh Galleons. with but two hundred Men, whereof eighty were ſick on the Ballaſt: VVhen he had killed them more than a thouſand Men, and ſunk four of their greateſt Veſſels, after his Powder was all ſpent, and himſelf mortally wounded, he at laſt yielded upon honorable Terms; but died within two days after, and his Ship ſunk before ſhe could arrive in *Spain* (*r*).

[*r*] See Sir W. Ralegh's Hiſt. hereof in Hackl. Voya. Tom. 1.

Nor ought Sir *Bevil Grenvil* to be forgotten for that renowned Action of his at *Landſdown*, where with a Stand of Pikes he repelled the Enemies Horſe; whereby he preſerved the King's Army, though he loſt his own Life. By *Mary* his VVife, eldeſt *Daughter* and Co-heir to Sir *John St. Leger*, Kt. (*ſ*) which I ſuppoſe is a Miſtake, in that Sir *Bevil Grenvil* married and had Iſſue by the *Daughter* of Sir *George Smith* of *Exeter*, Kt. by his ſecond VVife the *Daughter* and Co-heir of *Viel* (*t*), deſcended lineally from *Anne*, *Daughter* and Co-heir to *Thomas* ſometime Earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*, he left Iſſue *John* his Son and Heir; who following his Father's Steps in all loyal Adventures, when he could do no more for him in *England*, cheerfully attended his Majeſty beyond Sea, K. *Ch.* 2d, and took his Share with him in foreign Parts throughout all his unparallel'd Afflictions and Troubles; for which he was deſervedly advanced by his Majeſty at his happy Reſtoration (towards which he was very Inſtrumental) to the Dignities and Titles of, Lord *Grenvil* of *Kilkhamton* and *Bytheford*, Viſcount *Grenvil* of *Landſdown*, and Earl of *Bath*: Who by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Peter Wiche*, Comptroller of the Houſhold to K. *Ch.* 1ſt, hath a noble Off-Spring, whom God proſper.

[*ſ*] So Dugd. Quo Sup.

[*t*] Sir W. Pole quo prius in Bid.

For an Epitaph, I ſhall crave leave to add a Diſtich of that Elegy made by Dr. *Lluellin* on the Fall of the renowned Sir *Bevil Grenvil* aforementioned (*u*).

[*u*] Dr. Lluellin's Poems.

Where ſhall next famous Grenvil's *Aſhes ſtand?*
Thy Grandſire fills the Sea, and thou the Land.

G.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1520.
R. R. Hen. 8.

Gules a Chevron between 3 *Cups* Or, *on a Chief Sable* 3 *Tygers Heads erazed Azure* (*).

(*) From the Monum. in Tivert. Church.

GREENWAY

JOHN, was Born at *Tiverton* in this County, of very mean Parentage; but whether he might not deſcend from an antient Family of his Name we can't pretend to know; only this is certain, that the Poſterity of ſome of the nobleſt Blood in *England* have fallen into very low State and Condition, of which many deplorable Examples may be given. We can't poſitively ſay ſo much of the Gentleman before us; although of old there was a very good Tribe of this Name, which had Reſidence at a Seat ſo called, in the Pariſh of *Brixham* near *Dartmouth* in this County; which by Marriage of *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir thereof, came to the knightly Family of *Gilbert*, in which it continued unto theſe days, when the Lord of it, by the Oppreſſions of a biting Uſurer, was pleaſed or rather forced to part with it.

What Relation *John Greenway* aforeſaid might have to this Family, I know not, nor is it much material; a worthy Man carries Honor about him, what ever his Deſcent be; ſuch was he, for how meanly ſoever Born and Bred, yet by the Bleſſing of God, and a diligent Hand, he grew vaſtly Rich. His particular Employment at laſt was Buying Wool in *Ireland*, and Tranſporting of it into *England*; which returned him (as it hath done many others in theſe Parts ſince) a great encreaſe. A conſiderable part whereof, if not the whole, as we may gueſs from what follows, he laid out in Works of Piety and Charity; for he built that neat Chappel on the South ſide of the Church of *Tiverton*, and open to it, which is a piece of great Art and Curioſity, exceeded by none in *England*, of its bigneſs, for Work and Beauty (*a*). He gave alſo a beautiful Porch to the Church aforeſaid, enlarged alſo one of its Iſles, ſet up a very noble Skreen between the Body of that Church and the Chancel, and 'tis thought the Organ-Loft over, long ſince demoliſhed; but very lately reſtored by the great Induſtry and liberal Contributions of Mr. *John Newte*, one of the preſent Rectors thereof (a reverend and ingenuous Perſon), and ſeveral other worthy Gentlemen of that Pariſh, *A. D.* 169⅝.

(*a*) My Author the rever. Mr. John Newte, Rector of Tivert.

The Chappel aforeſaid is curiouſly done, the Stone well cut, and the whole Hiſtory of our Saviour's Life handſomely carved thereon, in many Figures, on the outſide thereof, very Inſtructive and Ornamental.

He founded alſo an Alms-Houſe in the Town of *Tiverton*, *A. D.* 1517, for ſix poor Men, and endowed it with a Revenue of 5 *s.* each *per* Week; which is a noble Benefaction if duly paid. This Houſe is built with very handſom Stone Walls, and hath a fine Chappel adjoyning for daily Prayers, which one of them is obliged to read.

Over the Windows of the firſtmentioned Chappel, are written in large Letters theſe words:

JOHN GREENWAY *made this Chappel,*
A. D. M.D.XVII, *with the Iſle, Porch, and Ends of the ſame: And an Alms-Houſe for ſix poor Men in the Eaſt end of the Town; and ended the ſame xii Years before his Death. He with his Wife lieth here buried.*

In

In a ſpacious Vault in this Chappel, under a large Stone, lieth this *John Greenway* and his Wife *Joan*; on which the Figures of them both, curiouſly done in Braſs, are fixed: round the Edges goes a Fillet of Braſs, having their Epitaph engraven on it, in old Characters, now partly obliterated; what remains legible here follows:

Of your Charite prey for the Souls
of John *and* Joan Greenway *his Wife,*
which Died . . . . and for their
Faders and Moders, and for their Friends
and their Lovers. On them Jeſu
have Mercy. Amen.

Of your Charite ſey Pater Noſter
and Ave.

Out of the Mouth of *John Greenway* proceeds a Label of Braſs, on which are theſe Words,

O! then to thee we pray,
Have Mercy of John Greenway.

Out of the Mouth of his Wife iſſues another Label, having on it theſe Words, which are the ſame, *mutatis mutandis*,

O! then to thee we pray,
Have mercy of Johan Greenway.

The whole Tomb is adorned with Sculptures, of Lions, Dogs, Flowers, Rebuſſes, Knot-Work, or the like, between every two Words.

On the inſide Wall of this Chappel, are cut out in Stone, theſe Words, in great Letters.

O! that the Lord may
Grant unto John Greenway
Good Fortune and Grace,
And in Heaven a Place.

At one End of the ſame, in like manner, are theſe very ſerious Words;

While we think well, and think to amend,
Time paſſeth away, and Death is the End.

Over which, in a piece of Braſs, are theſe Words found:

. . . . . *Pray,*
For John Greenway.

G.

Arms —

Flor. A.D. 1578. *R. R.* Eliz.

Argent on a Chevron Sable three Roſes of the Field Leafed proper.

Creſt. A Squirrel Or Seiant, on a Hill vert, feeding on a Crop of Nuts proper.

Motto. *Mallem Mori quam Mutare* [*].

[*] Mr. Weſtc. Pedigr. in Gilbert, Mſ.

GILBERT

SIR *Humphry*, Knight, was born at *Greenway* in the Pariſh of *Brixham*, a pleaſant and commodious Seat, of long continuance in his Family; ſtanding on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Dart* upon a riſing Ground, a little Mile above the Town of *Dartmouth* in this County. It hath a delightful Proſpect of that River, and views the Boats and Barges as they paſs and re-paſs upon it; a large ſcope of Lands, and the Royalty of Fiſhing and Fowling are belonging to it.

This Gentleman was ſecond Son of *Otho Gilbert* of *Greenway*, Eſq; by *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Philip Champernon* of *Modbiry*, Kt. (*a*), who dying young, his Relict became the ſecond Wife of *Walter Ralegh* of *Fardel* in this County, Eſq; whereby he was the uterin Brother of the Renowned Sir *Walter Ralegh*, Kt.

[*a*] Sir W. Pole's Deſ. of Devon, in Compt.

This Progeny hath long floriſhed (and God grant ſtill it may) in theſe Parts. I ſuppoſe its Settlement was at *Greenway* aforeſaid, before it came to be poſſeſſed of *Compton*, where it now reſides. The firſt I have met with of this Name is *Thomas*, whoſe Son *Jeffery Gilbert*, married *Joan*, Daughter and Co-heir of *William Compton* of *Compton* in the Pariſh of *Marldon* near *Torbay* in this Shire; who for her Partage brought him *Compton*, in the days of King *Edward* the ſecond; which continues in their Poſterity unto this day.

This Name heretofore was variouſly written (as a certain Baronet of this County hath obſerved (*b*)) *Jilbert*, *Gerebert*, *Giſlebert*. In the Conqueror's Book of Survey, called *Dooms-Day*, 'tis ſaid that *Richardus filius Giſleberti tenet de Rege Leueſton* (now *Limſton*) *quod Semardus tenebat tempore Regis Edwardi.*

[*b*] Sir J. Northc. Bar. Collection of Arms, Mſ.

And *Robertus de Gerebert* was *Teſtis* to a Deed made by *William de Vernon* Earl of *Devon*, in King *John*'s days, to the Church of *Brumore*; both which by *Mr. Weſtcot* and the Baronet are applied to this antient Family (*c*); which I could willingly acquieſce in, but that I find (*d*) this *Richard* is called *Richardus filius Giſleberti Comitis tenet Leviſton.*

[*c*] View of Dev. in Compt. Mſ.

[*d*] A MS. Copy of Dooms-day in W. Pole's MSS.

However it muſt be granted, that this Family is of as antient ſtanding in this County as the Conqueſt; and if we may give Credit to an Author of our own (*e*), it was here before; for ſo he expreſly tells us, *That* Gilbert *poſſeſſed Lands in* Manaton (*in or near* Dartmoor) *in* Edward *the Confeſſor's days.* They have matched as they deſcended down into honorable Houſes, as of *Champernon*, *Croker*, *Hill*, *Chudlegh*, *Ager*, *Molineux*, *Pomeroy*, &c. and have yielded Matches to others, in particular to the noble Family of the *Grenvils*, from whom is deſcended the preſent Right Honorable *John* Earl of *Bath*. They have married alſo divers Daughters and Heirs, as *Compton*, *Champernon*, *Valetort*, (whereby they touch the Blood-Royal) *Reynward*, *Trenoch*, *Littleton* alias *Weſtcot*, *Kelly* and others; from whoſe Loins have proceeded many eminent Perſons, which were of Old Men of Renown; ſuch was *Otho*, called alſo *Otis Gilbert*, High-Sheriff of this County 15 *Edward* 4th, 1475. And ſo

[*e*] Mr. Weſtc. quo prius, in Manaton, Mſ.

ſo was Sir *John Gilbert*, Kt. Sir *Humphry*'s eldeſt Brother, a Perſon that made as great a Figure in this Country as moſt in his time; being intruſted in all the public Concerns thereof among the firſt.

He received Knighthood from the Hands of that gracious Pcinceſs Queen *Elizabeth*, (who was as careful of her Honor as of her Life) in the Twelfth Year of her Reign 1570 (*f*). He was alſo himſelf very Learned, or in great Eſteem with thoſe that were ſo: hence *Mr. Hooker* Chamberlain of *Exeter* (*g*) dedicated to him his Book of the *Comet*.

[*f*] Sir W. Pole in Reign of Q. *Eli.* in Surv. of Dev.

[*g*] In Synopſ. Dev. in's own Life, Mſ.

Nor was he leſs Eminent for his Goodneſs, at leaſt that part of it ſo acceptable to God and Man, his Charity; one Monument whereof remains unto this day, *viz.* An Alms-Houſe, founded by him, near the Town of *Newton-Buſhel* in this County, in the Road from thence to *Exeter*, for Three poor People; towards whoſe more comfortable Subſiſtance, he gave two Cloſes of Land and 200 Marcs in Mony to the Chamber of *Exeter*, that four Pounds *per Annum* be Quarterly paid them, as by his Deed dated 31ſt of King *Henry* the 8th appears.

This Gentleman married the Daughter of Sir *Richard Chudlegh* of *Aſhton* in this County, Kt. but died without Iſſue; he lieth Interr'd in a little Iſle adjoyning to the Lady *Mary*'s Chappel, on the South ſide thereof, in the upper end of the Cathedral of St. *Peter* in *Exon*: where is erected to his Memory a very ſumptuous Monument, repreſenting his and Lady's Perſons lying on a Bed of State, curiouſly cut out in Stone, under a noble Arch, adorned with Coats of Arms and Floriſhes.

And the youngeſt Brother to Sir *Humphry*, *Adrian Gilbert*, Eſq; (*h*), became very eminent for his Skill in Mines: he undertook to carry on a new Load of Silver in the days of Queen *Elizabeth*, of bleſſed Memory, found in *Comb-Martin* in this County, in the Lands of *Richard Roberts*, Gentleman; but not caring to trouble himſelf any longer therein, he left the Proſecution thereof to Sir *Bevois Bulmer*, Kt. who raiſed and refined a great Quantity of that valuable Metal, as was ſaid before, p. 2, 3. But omitting theſe things, I ſhall proceed to the Gentleman whom I chiefly deſign to inſiſt upon, Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, Knight.

[*h*] Mr. Weſtc. View of Devon in Comb-Mart. Mſ.

What the particular Employment of his younger Years was I do not find; but plain it is, he betook himſelf early to Sea-Affairs; in which he became very expert and famous. He was, as our Antiquaries (*i*) characterize him, an excellent Hydrographer, and no leſs skilful Mathematician; of an high and daring Spirit, though not equally favored of Fortune; yet the large Volume of his Vertues may be read in his noble Enterprizes: the great Deſign whereof, was to diſcover the remote Countries of *America*, and to bring off thoſe Salvages from ther diabolical Superſtitions, to the embracing the Goſpel of our Lord and Saviour Chriſt; for which his Zeal deſerves an eternal Remembrance.

[*i*] Riſd. & Weſt. in Greenway, Mſ.

To further theſe his pious Intentions, a large Commiſſion was granted unto him by Queen *Elizabeth*, To take Poſſeſſion of, and Inhabit, ſuch unknown and remote Lands, as were not already ſeized on by any Chriſtian Prince.

His firſt Voyage was undertaken by himſelf, to his great Charge and Hazard, being but a younger Brother; and was almoſt overthrown in the prime, by the Failure of divers of the Adventurers in their Contracts and Promiſes.

Though in this he fail'd in a great Meaſure of his Expectation, yet being of a noble Reſolution, he was not daunted; and ſo proceeded to a ſecond Voyage; wherein he made great Diſcoveries, and gave Name to a certain *Fretum* (as I take it) in the Northern Seas, called *Gilbert*'s *Streights* unto this day. Yet, nor now, could he effect his Deſign, of planting any Colony in thoſe foreign Countries, being forced to return; nor could good *David* heretofore in building the Temple, although God graciouſly accepted of his pious Purpoſes; as we hope he did Sir *Humphry*'s.

However, his Deportment and Conduct herein was ſuch, that his great Miſtreſs Queen *Elizabeth* (with whom he was in ſpecial Favor) *A.* 1577 (*k*), was pleaſed to confer upon him the honor of Knighthood; and as a Badg of her particular Grace, ſhe gave him a Golden Anchor with a large Pearl at the Peak; which he ever after wore in his Breaſt, as a ſingular Honor. But a better Jewel than that was her Majeſty pleaſed to beſtow upon him, and that was one of her Maids of Honor, *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Ager* of *Kent*, Kt. by whom he had a numerous Off-ſpring: of which more hereafter.

[*k*] Sir W. Pole's Surv. of Dev. in Kts. under Q. *Eliz.*

A third time did this brave Commander Sir *Humphry Gilbert* ſet forth to Sea, out of *Cauſam* Bay near *Plymouth*, and that was *June* 11th 1583; at the inſtigation of Secretary *Walſingham* (*l*), and by the leave and admittance of the *Muſcovy* Company (*m*), he ſailed to *Newfoundland* and the great River of St. *Lawrence* in *Canada*; which he took poſſeſſion of, and ſeized the ſame to the Crown of *England*; and inveſted the Queen in an Eſtate for two hundred Leagues in length, by cutting a Turf and Rod after the antient Cuſtom of *England*. So that to this Gentleman's Conduct and Travel is owing the firſt Settlement of the Fiſhing Trade in *Newfoundland*, that hath been ſo highly Advantageous to our own, and many other Kingdoms and Nations ever ſince.

[*l*] Sir J. Narb. *Voyages*, print. 8*vo.* 1694, p. 17.

[*m*] Purch. Pilg. V. 5. l. 3. c. 1. p. 463.

But I muſt leave many of Sir *Humphry*'s worthy Actions vail'd with Silence and Oblivion; for no other Reaſon, I muſt confeſs, than this ſatisfactory one, as not coming to my Hand: And ſo I haſten to his laſt Voyage, wherein he ſuffered Shipwrack, and Launched out into the vaſt Ocean of Eternity; in which are ſo many ſtrange and remarkable Circumſtances, as that the Relation of them, I am apt to believe, will not appear tedious to my Reader.

[n] Mr. Riſd. Surv. of Devon in Greenw. Mſ.

Being now again on the Coaſts of *Newfoundland*, and Neceſſaries beginning to fail, he was perſwaded to make home for *England*, after many noble Actions and Attempts made in his Voyage: but before he could be brought to reſolve on this, he had loſt his beſt Ship, that was the Admiral to his little Fleet. Precedent whereunto, ſtrange Voices were ſaid to be heard by the Watch, and thoſe that ſtood at the Helm; of which there have been many Examples of a like Nature both by Sea and Land.

He had now but two Ships left, and they but of ſmall Force, to wit, the *Golden Hinde* of forty Tonns, and the *Squirrel* of Ten; into which laſt, the General, notwithſtanding many Perſwaſions to the contrary, would needs go himſelf; and as they changed their Courſe to return for *England*, at the very inſtant of Winding about, there paſſed between them towards the Land (ſtrange, and yet confidently averred to be ttue) a very Lion (to their ſeeming) in Shape, Hair and Colour; not ſwimming after the manner of a Beaſt, by moving his Feet, but rather gliding upon the Surface of the Water, with his whole Body in ſight; nor did he dive under Water and riſe again, as Dolphins, Porpoiſes, and other ſuch Fiſhes are ſeen to do, but boldly ſhewed himſelf above Water, notwithſtanding the Mariners preſented themſelves in open View to amuſe him; and thus he paſſed along, turning his Head to and fro', yauning and gaping wide as he went: and to give them a Farewel, coming againſt the *Hinde*, he ſent forth an horrible Voice, roaring like a Lion. Which Spectacle all plainly ſaw, and beheld it ſo far as they were able to diſcern, as Men prone to wonder at ſo ſtrange a thing.

This Apparition paſſed, there inſtantly followed a grievous and violent Storm, which made the Waves riſe ſo high, and rage ſo horribly, that all Hopes of Safety had already left them.

The General, nothing daunted, with his Book in his Hand, (moſt likely, the Holy Bible or the Common-prayer) cried out aloud to his Company, in theſe Words, *We are ſo near to Heaven here at Sea, as at Land.*

This Speech, as became a Soldier reſolute in Chriſt Jeſus, (rather wondering than affrighted) to the comfort of his Company, he oftentimes repeated; until at laſt he was ſwallowed up of the Waves. Tho' the other Ship, it ſeems, with ſome of his Crew, was preſerved, and returned ſafely into *England*; from ſome of which this Relation may be ſuppoſed to come.

What Power that *roaring Lion the Devil* (as he is called in ſacred Writ) that malignant Enemy of Mankind, had in thoſe Days on the Natives of that Country, is now vulgarly known. His time, as he well foreſaw, being, by this chriſtian Captain's means, like to be ſhort, he effected what Ruin and Deſolation, both to him and others, by raiſing Storms and Tempeſts, poſſibly he could. Which can be no way incredible to a ſober Chriſtian, when he calls to mind, that St. *Paul* himſelf hath given him the Title of, *the Prince of the Power of the Air*, Eph. 2. 2. But he is now, by the ſpecial goodneſs of God, tied up within ſtreighter Bounds there (as well as elſewhere) than formerly; the Goſpel of our bleſſed Saviour being preached in *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Newfoundland*, and moſt other Places in thoſe Countries.

Farther, what may not be omitted, was the ingenuous Deviſe and noble Motto (ſpeaking a brave Mind) which Sir *Humphry* wore in his Breaſt. His Deviſe was,

Mars and *Mercury* conjoyn'd by a Croſs.

The Motto underneath was,

Quid Non?

All which ſeems to declare, this great Captain's Mind was this, *That there is nothing too difficult for Wiſdom and Valor to undertake and perform, if accompanied with Chriſt's Aſſiſtance. Quid Non?* What is there, which a noble and gallant Spirit may not hope to Atchieve by the Bleſſing of the Lord Jeſus? Or elſe (what may relate to his pious Zeal of propogating the Faith of our bleſſed Saviour in foreign Countries) it may import this much, *That all our Wiſdom and Valor ought to unite and centre in promoting and defending the Honor of the Croſs of Chriſt.* Hence I find the Learned in that ingenuous Faculty do acknowledg (*o*), That the bearing the Croſs in our Coat-Armour, is the moſt honorable Charge to be found in Heraldry; which, among Chriſtians eſpecially, might ſerve to *honeſt* this Gentleman's witty Deviſe.

[o] Guil. Diſplay of Herald. S. 2. c. 7.

This noble Knight's lively Effigies is yet remaining in his Grand-Nephew's Houſe at *Compton*, *Humphry Gilbert*, Eſq; which I have there ſeen, in this Figure; The one Hand holdeth

holdeth a Generals Truncheon, and the other is laid on the Globe of the World, *Virginia* is written over; on his Breaſt hangs the Golden Anchor, with the Pearl at Peak; and underneath are theſe Verſes: which, tho' none of the beſt, may here ſupply the Place of an Epitaph.

Here may you ſee the Portraict of his Face,
Who for his Country's Honor oft did trace
Along the Deep; and made a noble Way
Unto the growing Fame, Virginia.

The Picture of his Mind, if ye do crave it,
Look upon Vertue's Picture, and ye have it.

Having thus given a Relation of the brave, but unfortunate End of this great Captain, it may not be ungrateful to give a brief Account of his Iſſue and Poſterity.

He married, as was ſaid before, *Anne*, the Daughter of Sir *Anthony Ager* of *Kent*, Kt. by whom he had nine Sons and one Daughter.

His eldeſt Son was Sir *John Gilbert* of *Greenway* and *Compton*, Kt. a brave and expert Soldier; who was taken off by Death, that inveterate Enemy to great Worth, in his younger Years: when he gave, not only Hopes, but (as one who knew him teſtifies (*p*)) full Aſſurance of great Sufficiences, to do his Prince and his Country Service. The ſame Author tells us elſewhere (*q*), that he was *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of *Devon*; tho' I am apt to think this would be found more true, in relation to the forementioned Sir *John Gilbert*; he married the Daughter of Sir *Richard Molineux* of *Shefton*, Kt. (*r*) (tho' where that Place is, I do not find) but died 6 R. *Jac.* 1. (*ſ*) without leaving any Iſſue of his Body: as did all his Brethren, unto the laſt, whoſe Name was *Ralegh Gilbert*; who by the Daughter and Heir of *Kelley*, left Iſſue *Ager Gilbert*, Eſq; who by . . . . his Wife, the Daughter of *Edm. Walrond* of *Bovey* near *Culliton* in this County, Eſq; had Iſſue *Humphry Gilbert* now of *Compton*, Eſq; who by *Joan* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter of *Roger Pomeroy* of *Sandridge*, Eſq; (the lineal Heir of the antient and noble Family of the *Pomeroys*) hath Iſſue three Sons, *John*, *Humphry* and *Ralegh*, (whom I pray God render no leſs eminent than their Anceſtors) and one Daughter, named *Elizabeth*.

[*p*] Mr. Weſtc. Surv. of Devon in Greenw. Mſ.

[*q*] In his Ped.

[*r*] Sir W. Pole's Deſc. of Devon in Compt.

[*ſ*] Ib. in Kts. of Dev. in K. *J.* 1.

The preſent Gentleman hath parted with this antient Seat of *Greenway*, and taketh up his Habitation at *Compton*, lying in the Pariſh of *Marldon*, near the Mouth of *Torbay*; one of whoſe Anceſtors built the Church belonging to that Pariſh; which is a very handſome and uniform Pile: whoſe Coat-Armor may be ſeen in ſeveral of the Windows thereunto belonging, which was Emblazoned before.

The Motto, favoring of a Mind filled with inflexible Vertue, is this;

Mallem Mori, quàm Mutare.

I'll rather Die, than Change.

Arms.

G.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1589.

Azure three Saltires Or.

GLANVIL

SIR *John*, one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*, was a Native of this County, born in the famous Town of *Taveſtock*, in the Weſtern Parts thereof; being the third Son of *John Glanvil* of that Place (*a*). Which *John Glanvil*, deſcended from *Halwel*-Houſe in the Pariſh of *White-Church*, not far from the Town aforeſaid; the moſt antient Dwelling of this Family, in this Shire; having been in the Name for more than three hundred Years, as by Deeds relating to that Eſtate may be ſeen, and ſtill ſo continueth. [This Account I received from an intelligent Perſon, Mr. *G. D.* of *Taveſtock*, in a Letter dated *July* 29, 1695.]

(*a*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 720.

How antient and honorable this Name hath been in *England*, they, who in the leaſt are acquainted with the Hiſtory and Antiquities, cannot be ignorant. *Ranulph de Glanvil* was a great Man in *William* the Conqueror's time; and his Grand-ſon, of the ſame Name, was a greater in the days of King *Henry* the ſecond: for he was a Baron of Parliament (*b*), and at that time ſo well ſkilled in the Laws of the Realm, that he was one of the Juſtices Itinerant, who were ſent by that King into the Counties of *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *York*, &c. in the 25th Year of his Reign (*c*). And in the Year after this, he was advanced to that highly honorable Office of Juſtice of all *England* (*d*).

(*b*) Dugd. Bar. V. 1. p. 423.

(*c*) Idem ib.

(*d*) A. *MCLXXX.* Ran. de Glanvil conſtitutus Summus Juſticiarius totius Angliæ. Dugd. Chr. Ser. p. 4.

Now, as if a Genius for the Law were propagable to Poſterity, many of this Name have been very highly eminent for their profound Skill in that honorable Profeſſion. That this our Judg *Glanvil* deſcended from the noble Family of his Name aforementioned, may be probable enough; tho' I have not been able to get Information ſufficient to deduce his Pedigree in a direct Line from thence: Omitting therefore any ſuch Attempt, I ſhall proceed to what is more plain and certain.

This Gentleman, being a younger Brother, we need not account it ſtrange, that the Education of his Youth was no higher at firſt, than that of an Attorney at Law (*e*); ſo that he miſſed the advantages of ſpending ſome time in the Univerſity, which might have proved afterward very greatly uſeful to him: this was his Misfortune, and it might not be his Fault; which I mention, not in the leaſt to Diſparage the Memory of the great Man, but rather for his Honor; that from ſo low a Footing, he could mount up to ſuch high Preferments in the State: For, if notwithſtanding this diſadvantage, he grew ſo eminent? How much more, ſo may we well ſuppoſe, he would have been, had he enjoyed ſo great a Priviledg as that of an Univerſity-Education?

(*e*) Ath. Oxon. ubi ſup. in Faſt.

Now, although he was bred a Clerk, yet he took care to enter himſelf betimes a Student of the honorable Society of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*; where come at length, he applied his Studies with that diligence, that he became in time the great Ornament thereof. He was firſt called to the Bar; and ſome Years after that, *viz. Anno* 31 Q. *Eliz.* 1589, he was choſen *Lent-Reader* in his Houſe: but being at the ſame time ſummoned to the Degree of Serjeant at Law, he Read in the *Autumn* following (*f*).

(*f*) Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 254.

Now advanced to ſo high Degree, he adorned it with ſuch Reputation, that he was thought worthy to be preferred higher, from the Violet to the Scarlet Gown; and accordingly was made one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*, *June* 30th 1598 (*g*), being the 40th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, of bleſſed Memory.

(*g*) Dugd. Chr. Ser. p. 100.

In

In this honorable Station this reverend Perſon did not long continue; for he died about two Years after; as in the Sequel hereof may more fully appear.

In the mean time let us conſider him as to the Place of his Abode, his Marriage, his Iſſue and his Merit; and ſo conclude.

Firſt, for the Place of his Reſidence; while in the Country, it was moſtly at the Abby of *Taveſtock*, joyning unto the Town of that Name, then in an habitable Condition; but ſince much demoliſhed. Tho' it ſeems, he purchaſed the Barten of *Killworthy*, ſituate in the ſame Pariſh, about a Mile from the Town; where his Son, Sir *Francis Glanvil*, Kt. erected a gentile Houſe for his own Habitation; which at his Death he left unto his Poſterity.

Secondly, For his Marriage; it was with the Daughter of . . . . *Skirret*, who proved a fruitful Vine by the Walls of his Houſe; and brought him three Sons and four Daughters: Of whom I ſhall ſpeak under the

Third Head, his Iſſue. His eldeſt Son was *Francis*, (afterwards Sir *Francis Glanvil*, Kt.) who by his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Crymes*, Eſq; left Iſſue *Francis Glanvil*, Eſquire, who died without Iſſue: whereby his Eſtate came to his Siſter's Daughter, by her Husband *William Kelley*; who being married unto *Ambroſe Maneton*, Eſq; (tho' ſhe died without Iſſue by him) brought *Killworthy* to that worthy Gentleman, who now maketh it his Habitation.

His ſecond Son was *John Glanvil*, a very eminent Perſon, afterward advanced to the Degree of Serjeant at Law, and Knighted; as may hereafter more fully appear.

His third Son was *Thomas Glanvil*; of whom I find nothing farther recorded, than that he died without Iſſue; as for what appears to the contrary.

His Daughters were theſe, and thus diſpoſed of;

Mary the eldeſt, was married unto Sir *Edward Eſtcourt*, Kt. *Dioniſia* the ſecond, became the Wife of *Thomas Polewhele*, Eſq; *Alicia* the third, died unmarried. *Joan* the fourth, became the Wife of *Sampſon Hele*, Eſq;

From his Iſſue, I proceed Laſtly to his Merit. He was not only skilled in the deep and more recondite Points of the Law, but he was alſo a great Lover of Juſtice and Integrity; being careful in his Place, to hold the Ballances intruſted to him (as became him) with an even and ſteady Hand; not inclining to either ſide, out of Awe or Dread, out of Favor or Affection: he would not oppreſs the Small to pleaſe the Great; but adminiſtred Juſtice, according to his Oath, indifferently to all, with that Uprightneſs and Honeſty, as one conſcious to himſelf, he muſt one day come to Judgment, and have all his Judgments judged over again.

This learned Judg dying at *Taveſtock* aforeſaid, *July* the 27th, 1600, was Interr'd in the Pariſh-Church thereunto belonging: where is erected to his Memory, a very fair Monument, ſo lively repreſenting his Perſon, in his ſcarlet Robes, that ſome, at their firſt entrance into one of the Doors there, (againſt which it ſtands) have been ſurprized at the Sight, ſuppoſing it had been living.

Which Monument now is fallen much into decay; and pity it is, but the ſurviving Relations of this honorable Perſon ſhould do his Memory that Right, to repair it again. However, there are ſtill remaining three Marble Tables, on which are theſe Inſcriptions found.

In the middle towards the top is this;

Honoratæ
Sacrum Memoriæ

Johannis Glanvil, Unius quondam Juſticiariorum de Communi Banco. Qui Merito factus Judex, ſummo cum Labore adminiſtravit Juſticiam; Juſticiâ conſervavit Pacem; Pace expectavit Mortem; & Morte invenit Requiem, 27 die July

Ann. Dom. M. D. C.

Underneath, on the one ſide, are theſe Words;

Statum erat hoc Monumentum Anno Dom. 1615. . Impenſis Dominæ Aliciæ Godolphin viduæ, prius Uxoris Ejuſdem Johannis Glanvil, renuptæ, verò Franciſco Godolphin Militi, jam etiam defuncto. Quæ peperit fidem Johannis vero ſuo, & 7 Liberos. Quorum nomina & Connubia, proxima Tabula ſuo ordine continentur.

Underneath, on the other, are theſe;

1. *Maria defuncta, nupta Edwardo Eſtcourt Armig. poſtea Militi.* 2. *Franciſcus, qui duxit in Uxorem Elizabetham filiam Willielmi Grymes Armig.* 3. *Dioniſia nupta Thomæ Polewheele Armig.* 4. *Johannes qui duxit in Uxorem, Winifredam filiam Willielmi Burchier Armig.* 5. *Alicia defuncta innupta.* 6. *Johanna nupta Sampſon. Hele Armig.* 7. *Thomas.*

I ſhall crave leave here to add, That in the ſame Iſle is an honorary Monument erected to Queen *Elizabeth*, containing the Effigies of that moſt renowned Princeſs, with this Epitaph alſo inſcribed on it; which, for the Excellency thereof, comprizeing much in few, but well couch't Words, and her Majeſty's Relation to this County by Extraction, I ſhall here ſubjoyn, tho' found in ſeveral other Places.

If ever Royal Vertues crown'd a Crown,
If ever Mildneſs ſhin'd in Majeſty,
If ever Honor honored Renown,
If ever Courage dwelt with Courteſy,
If ever Princeſs put all Primes down
For Temperance, Proweſs, Prudence, Equity,
This! This was She, that in deſpight of Death
Lives ſtill Ador'd, Admired Elizabeth.
Spain's *Rod*, Rome's *Ruin*, Netherland's *Relief*;
Heaven's Gem, Earth's Joy, World's Wonder, Nature's Chief.

Arms.

G.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1604.
R. R. Jac. 1.

Party per Chevron Argent and Azure a Lion rampant counterchanged.

GILES

SIR *Edward*, Kt. was Born at *Bowdon* in the Pariſh of *Totnes* in this County, about the Year of God's Incarnation 1580: A pleaſant and handſom Seat, ſtanding on a great Aſcent, near a Mile diſtance from the Town, South-Weſt thereof. It had ſomtime Owners of its Name; *John de Bowdon* had his Dwelling there *A.* 8 *K. Edw.* 2d (*a*); after this, though not immediately, it became the Poſſeſſion of *Giles*; *William Giles* of *Totnes* purchaſed the ſame about the beginning of the reign of *K. Hen.* 8th, and made it the Seat of his Family, where the Name floriſhed ever ſince, unto the Year 1670, or thereabout; when *John Giles*, Eſq; deceaſed, and left this Eſtate unto *Mary*, his only Daughter and Heir, lately married unto Sir *Richard Gipps* of . . . . . in the County of *Suffolk*, Kt.

[*a*] Sir W. Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in Bow.

It hath a fair Barten belonging to it, lying partly in the Pariſh of *Totnes*, and partly in the Pariſh of *Aſhprington*, and is inveſted alſo with many Priviledges, having a Royalty on the River *Dart*, not far from, annexed unto it by *K. Hen.* 8th's Grant (*b*); which Royalty afterward in *K. Edw.* 6th's time, was alſo granted to the honorable Family of *Seymour* of *Berry-Caſtle*, which ſtands on the oppoſite ripe of that River: Whereupon a Law-Suit commenced between the two Families, which was afterward amicably compoſed, to a mutual ſatisfaction of both Parties; but the Terms were to my Author unknown.

[*b*] Mr. Riſd. Mſ. of Dev. according to M. Pearſe's Copy of Dean, in Bowdon.

Though this Family for the moſt part reſided at *Bowdon*, yet had it another gentile Seat belonging to it; for upon the Surrender of Abby Lands into the King's hands, in *Hen.* 8th's days, Sir *Edward Giles*'s Anceſtor purchaſed from the Crown thoſe of *Dean-Prior* in this County, which in the days of *K. Hen.* 3d were ſettled (*c*) by the Gift of Sir *William Fitz-Stephen* on the Priory of *Plimpton*; hence it took the denomination, which it continues this day, of *Dean-Prior*. This place *John Giles*, Eſq; beautified with a large Park, and a very handſom Houſe; to the erecting whereof there is this obſervable, which redounds to the Honor of his Memory this day, That the ſaid *John Giles* began building of the Houſe, and ſetting up the Walls about his Park, in the time of a very great Dearth; whereby hundreds of poor Men, ſo my Author (*d*), were daily fed at his Table, who elſe together with their Families, in probability, would have periſhed for want. This is now become the Poſſeſſion of *Edward Yard* of *Churchton-Court*, Eſq;

[*c*] Sir W. Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in Dean Prior.

[*d*] Mr. Riſd. Mſ. of Dev. Mr. Pearſe of Dean's Copy in De. Prior.

But leaving theſe things, I ſhall proceed to a nearer conſideration of the Gentleman in hand. Sir *Edward Giles* being of an active and vigorous Spirit, could not be confined within the compaſs of an Iſland; wherefore leaving, when yet but young, his Father's Houſe and Native Country, he travelled beyond the Seas, and the Low-Countries at that time being the Scene of War, and the Academy of Military Diſcipline, he entred himſelf a Soldier, and trayl'd a Pike in her Majeſty's Service, Q. *Elizabeth* of glorious Memory there, for ſeveral Years together.

Near upon or ſoon after her deceaſe, he returned into *England*; and being now an accompliſhed Gentleman (for we may obſerve in our own Age, that the Camp is able to accompliſh nigh as well as the Court) having obtained Reputation for his Conduct and Behaviour abroad, he was taken notice of in the Court of *England* when he came home; and tho' then but young, and his Father living, yet had the Honor of Knighthood conferred upon him by *K. Jam.* 1ſt, at the time of his Coronation (*e*), *A.* 1604

[*e*] Sir W. Pole's Mſ. of Dev. in the Kts. of K. Ja. 1.

Soon after this, Sir *Edward Giles* returned into his own Country; where his Father, more jocularly than ſeriouſly, received him with great Ceremony; ſaluted him with his Title of

Sir *Edward Giles* at every word, and by all means would place him above him, as one dignified with the more honorable Degree; until at length enquiring of him, *Sir* Edward, *pr tell me*, ſaid the old Gentleman, *who muſt diſcharge the Fees and Charges of your Knighthood an Honor?* Being anſwered, *That he hoped he would be pleaſed to do that. Nay! then*, ſays th old Gentleman, *come down Sir* Edward Giles, *and ſit beneath me again, if I am he that muſt p for thy Honor.*

The good old Gentleman deceaſing, Sir *Edward* coming full and whole into a fair and flo riſhing Eſtate, lived in great Reputation at his Seat at *Bowdon*; and in the 11th Year of hi Reign, he had by *K. Jam.* 1ſt of pious Memory, the whole Power of the County of *De von* put into his Hands; in which honorable Office he was ſo generous and noble in his Li veries, Expences, and otherways, that tho' in other inſtances of Greatneſs he excelled mo others of his Rank and Quality, in this he excelled himſelf.

He was always returned one of the Burgeſſes to ſerve the Town of *Totnes* in Parliament in every Election, during the Reign of *K. Jam.* 1ſt, and *K. Char.* 1ſt, unto the time of hi death; wherein he always approved himſelf a good Subject and a true Patriot, in the righ notion of the word, not ſerving the Country to the diſſervice of the Crown, but he had a equal eye to the Right and Intreſt of both, giving to *Cæſar* the things that were *Cæſar's*, and to the Country, the things that were the Country's.

How great his Regard and Concern for Religion was, the beſt Ornament of a Gentleman, is partly to be inferred from his entertaining, in his Family, of that eminently pious and learned Divine Dr. *Barnabas Potter*, afterward Lord Biſhop of *Carlile*, whom he preſented to the Benefice of *Dean-Prior*. In grateful Teſtimony of the ſenſe of his Obligations, Dr. *Potter* dedicated unto Sir *Edward Giles* a Sermon he printed, which was preached at *Berry-Pomeroy*, at the Funeral of Sir *Edward Seymour* of *Berry-Caſtle*, the firſt Baronet of the Name; wherein he makes mention of the pious as well as generous Diſpoſition of this his great Friend, in whoſe Houſe at *Bowdon* he at that time ſojourned, while he was Lecturer in the Town of *Totnes*.

Sir *Edward Giles* was once innodated with the Bonds of Matrimony; he married *Mary* the Daughter and ſole Heir of *Edmund Drew* of *Haine*, Relict of *Walter Northcot* of *Uton*, Eſq; (*f*) but having no Iſſue by her, he endeavored to preſerve his Name and Family by his Uncle's Son, who married a Daughter of the honorable Family of *Carew* of *Bicklegh*, by whom he had ſeveral Children, tho' not one Male among them all ſurvives this day. What is very remarkable, ſo generous was Sir *Edw. Giles*, tho' but to a Kindſman (what many nigardly imprudent Parents refuſe to their own Sons, which too frequently makes them verify that of the Poet (*g*),

[*f*] Mr. Weſtc. Mſ. of Dev. in Bow. and in his Ped. Mſ.

[*g*] Hor. Epiſt.

Filius ante diem, Patrios inquirit in Annos——

The Son before the Day doth oft enquire
Into the Age of his ſlow parting Sire.)

that he ſettled upon him, in his Lifetime, the Barten of *Bowdon*, and the Mannor of *Aſhprington*; and removing his own Family from thence to make way for him, he retired to his Houſe at *Dean-Prior* aforeſaid, where he ſpent the remainder of his days; and departing this mortal Life in the Year of our Lord God 1637 (*h*), he was interred, *Dec.* 28th, in the South Iſle belonging to that Pariſh-Church; where in the Wall over the Chancel Door, is erected to his Memory and his Lady's, who was there buried alſo *Jan.* 26th 1642, a very fair Monument, *viz.* The Statue of the Defunct cut in Stone, cloathed in Armor richly gilded, kneeling on a Cuſhion of the ſame before a marble Desk, with his Hands erect in devout Poſture. On the other ſide of the Desk, is the figure of his Lady cut in Stone, in mourning Habit, upon her knees alſo, with her Hands lifted up.

[*h*] Ex Regiſt. Paroch. Mſ.

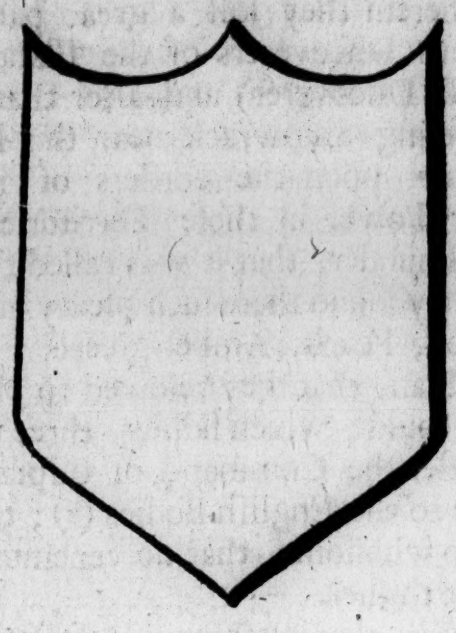
On either ſide are two Pillars of polliſhed Marble, with gilded Capitals; and over all, his Coat of Arms, with Creſt and Mantling cut in Stone. Beneath, in two fair Tables of black Marble, was this Inſcription in Letters of Gold, now almoſt waſhed out by the Spunge of Time; which I ſhall here inſert to preſerve it from utter Oblivion.

No truſt to Metals nor to Marbles, when
Theſe have their Fate, and wear away as Men;
Times, Titles, Trophies, may be loſt and ſpent;
But Vertue rears the eternal Monument.
What more than theſe can Tombs or Tomb-ſtones pay?
But here's the Sun-ſet of a tedious Day;
Theſe two aſleep are, I'll but be undreſt
And ſo to Bed; pray wiſh us all good Reſt.

The Author of this Epitaph was Mr. *Herrick*, at that time Vicar of the Pariſh of *Dean-Prior*, and very Aged; but in his Youth he had been an eminent Poet, as his printed Works declare.

Arms

G.



Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1609.
R. R. Jac. 1.

GATES

SIR *Thomas*, Kt. was a Native of this County. We are told he was called *Cate* or *Gate* (*a*), and that there was an antient Family of the Name, living in *Axminſter*, ſo far back as the days of *K. Hen.* 3d, as may appear from this Deed (*b*) of Agreement.

(*a*) Sir W. Pole in fam. Sold. Mſ.
(*b*) Sir W. Pole's gr. Mſ. of Chart. &c. p. 66.

Hæc eſt Conventio apud Axminſter A. 51 *H. R. inter Meliorem de la Gate ex una parte, & Aliciam & Amiciam Hæredes Laurentii de la Gate de Terra in Axminſter, &c. Teſtibus Willielmo de Uppehay, Waltero de la Wile, Roberto de Cuttehay, Willielmo de Hunthay, Willielmo de Aqua, &c.*

This Sir *Thomas Gates* was Born at *Colleford* in the Pariſh of *Colleton*, commonly called *Culliton*, in the South-Eaſt part of this Shire (*c*), a place that now (I mean *Culliford*) hath neither Fair nor Market to ſupport it; though heretofore it was of conſiderable Note and Reputation, being no leſs than a Burrough; in the Record it is written (*d*), *Villa de Colleford*, implying the Largeneſs and Antiquity thereof.

(*c*) Mr. Weſtc. Deſc. of Devon in Culliford, Mſ.
(*d*) Mr. Riſd. View of Dev. in Colleford, Mſ.

In the 4th Year of *K. Edw.* 3. *Hugh Courtenay* Junior, Son of the Lord *Hugh Courtenay* Earl of *Devon*, made a Grant of certain Liberties and Priviledges to his Burgeſſes of *Colleford*, as may appear from this following Charter (*e*).

(*e*) Ibid.

Ego Hugo Courtenay jun. filius D. Hug. Courtenay Com. Devon. Conceſſi, &c. Burgenſibus meis de Colleford Libertates certas, &c. in cujus rei Teſtimonium Sigilla Hugon. Patris & Hugon. filii ſunt appenſa. Teſtibus Dom. Rogero Jew, Johanne de Ralegh, Nich. de Bonvile, Gilberto de Umphravile Militibus. Dat. apud Colcombe xiv. Edw. iii.

This notwithſtanding, it is now become a poor and obſcure Hamlet, and famous for nothing ſo much as the giving, in the laſt Age, a Birth-place to this worthy and famous Perſon.

Sir *Thomas Gates* was born, *de plebe virum*, of Plebean Parentage (be it mentioned without any Diſparagement to his Memory) ſo was *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, and many other famous Men; yet might he ſay, if his modeſty would permit it, with the ſaid Conſul, on as firm a Ground,

Ego meis Majoribus Virtute præluxi.

Thus Tranſlated by my Author herein (*f*):

(*f*) Mr. Weſtc. Quo Sup.

Wanting Parents antient Glory,
My Virtue will fill up the Story.

For ſuch were his Virtues, as to make him equal to the beſt of his Rank.

The ſame Author tells us, his purpoſe was not, and I muſt acknowledg my information is not, ſufficient to derive him from his Youth; whereby I am forced to pretermit many of his worthy Services which he did in the *Netherlands*, and other Places, for the Honor of his Prince and Country. Which were yet ſo very Valuable, that his Majeſty that then was, I ſuppoſe King *James* the firſt, was pleaſed to Honor him for them with the Degree of Knighthood.

Paſſing over therefore his other famous Acts, about the Year of our Lord 1609, he was made Governor of the Engliſh Colony planted in *Virginia*; at what time (*g*) Coſmogr. l. 4. p. 97. *Heylin* tells us (*g*), Sir *Thomas Gates* and Sir *George Summers* were ſent thither with nine Ships and five hundred Men. In their Voyage to which place, a moſt cruel and dangerous Tempeſt aroſe, wherein they loſt a great part of their Numbers; but God by Shipwrack made them freſh Diſcoverers of the Iſlands called *Bermudas* (from *John Bermudas* a Spaniard, the firſt Diſcoverer) and after that, the *Summer Iſlands*, from the ſaid Sir *George Summers*'s ſuffering Shipwrack near this Place (who if not Born in *Devon*, was Born at or near *Lime*, upon the Borders of it (*h*)): A place heretofore, (*h*) Ful. Worth. in Dorſetſh. when the Devil had a larger Power in thoſe Territories, ſo extreamly ſubject to furious Rains, Lightning and Thunder, that it was called the *Iſland of Devils*.

But being come on Shore, they found there ſuch plenty and variety of Fiſh, Hogs, Mulberries, Silk Worms, Palmetto's, Pearls, Amber-greece, Fowl ſo numerous and tame, you might kill hundreds with your Staff, that they reſolved to plant a Colony there; and did it accordingly, ſo far as then they could; which failing, three years after a new Colony was ſent thither from *England*, under the Command of Captain *Richard More*. The Air is (*i*) Id. ib. p. 98. ſound and clear, very agreeable to the Engliſh Bodies (*i*); the Soil ſo fertile, as it yieldeth two Harveſts in a Year; and ſo wholſome, that no venemous Creature is to be found in all the Iſland, nor will live brought thither.

I can hardly forbear to add here, that ingenuous Deſcription given of this place by an eminent Poet.

Bermudas, *Wall'd with Rocks, who does not know*
That happy Iſland where huge Lemons grow,
And Orange-Trees which golden Fruit do bear;
Th' Heſperian *Garden boaſts of none ſo fair.*
Where ſhining Pearl, Coral, and many a pound,
On the rich Shore, of Ambergreeſe is found.
The lofty Cedar, which to Heaven aſpires,
The Prince of Trees, is Fuel for their Fires;
The Smoak by which their loaded Spits do turn,
For Incenſe might on ſacred Altars burn.
The ſweet Palmetto's a new Bacchus *yield,*
With Leafs as ample as the broadeſt Shield;
Under the ſhadow of whoſe friendly Boughs,
They ſit Carouſing where their Liquor grows.
Tobacco is the worſt of Things, which they
To Engliſh Land-Lords as their Tribute pay.
Such is the Mould, that the bleſt Tenant feeds
On pretious Fruits, and pays his Rent in Weeds, &c.

Sir *Thomas Gates* recovering in ſome meaſure the Misfortune of this Shipwrack, reaſſum'd his Voyage towards *Virginia* (lying to the Weſt of *Bermudas* five hundred Engliſh Miles) with three hundred Men, and ſome Heads of Cattle, about ſome three Years after this. At what time, by the Care and Induſtry of Captain *Smith*, Sir *Thomas Dale*, and the Lord *de la Ware*, was a fine Colony ſettled there, and ſeveral Towns of good Note raiſed.

Virginia is a large Territory in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſo called, by Sir *Walter Ralegh*, the firſt effectual Diſcoverer thereof, in Memory and Honor of his Virgin Miſtreſs Queen *Elizabeth* (*k*) Id. ib. p. 94. of bleſſed Memory (*k*). The Air is exceedingly agreeable with the Conſtitution of the Engliſh Bodies. The Soil not only fruitful of ſuch Commodities as grow there naturally, but of all ſorts of Grain brought from *England*; furniſhed with great Store of Woods and Trees, both for Fruit and Building; plenty of Deer, Fiſh, Turkies, Partridges, Swans, Geeſe, Cranes, Ducks, Pigeons, ſuch a full variety, as ſerves not only for Neceſſity, but Luxury. The Commodities of moſt Note for Traffick are, rich Furs, Fiſh, Amber, Flax, Linen, Iron, Pitch, Maſts, Cables, Tobacco, and Timber fit for Shipping.

Of this noble Country did Sir *Thomas Gates* become the Governor, under *Henry* Earl of *Southampton*, as I humbly conceive, about the Year of our Lord 1612. During his time, which was ſeveral Years, the Affairs here were ſettled in a very proſperous Condition; and he was a main Inſtrument in the Hands of God, of bringing that Plantation to the Perfection it is now in: Of whom a certain Author, in whoſe time he lived, hath given this (*l*) Wetc. quo ſupra. commendable Character (*l*), 'That his diſcreet Government in *Virginia* will, to all enſuing 'Ages, declare, that for Valor, Wiſdom, and other excellent Parts, he was a famous Man. But he thus corrects himſelf, 'Why ſay we he was? As if he could any time ceaſe to be, whom Fame, by worthy *Deſerts*, had made Immortal.

Pity it is that we cannot give a fuller Account of the memorable Actions of this worthy Perſon, whoſe Hiſtory might have afforded us many remarkable Paſſages, and fit for Immitation, as moſt others we have met with. He continued in this Government, as I thought

we

we might reaſonably conclude) from the Year 1612, unto the time of his Death; which, whether violent or natural we can't ſo eaſily determin hapned in the Year of our Lord 1620. For at that time, the Salvages, the antient Inhabitants of the Country, entred into a dangerous Conſpiracy againſt their new Lords the Engliſh; falling upon them, when they feared no ſuch Treachery, they killed 340 of our Men; and had alſo ſurpriſed *James*-Town, if one of the Salvages, who had received the chriſtian Faith, had not diſcovered their Intention; in which Maſſacre I thought he had periſhed.

But Mr. *Cambden* ſeems to intimate, as if Sir *Thomas Gates* died, not in the *Weſt*, but the *Eaſt-Indies*, as we may infer from that paſſage in his Annals, where he ſays (*m*), *An.* 1620, *Jul.* 20. *Triſtia feruntur de Anglorum Damnis per Hollandos in Orientali India illatis, Jordano primario Mercatore occiſo, & Thoma Gates Milite demortuo*, There was bad News came this Year, *ſays he*, from the *Eaſt-Indies*, of great Loſſes brought upon the Engliſh by the Hollanders; Mr. *Jordan* the chief Merchant there being ſlain, and Sir *Thomas Gates* dead.

[*m*] In Annal. Jac. 1. p. 60.

What Action of the Hollanders this may relate unto, I do not well know; unleſs it be the Cruelty they exerciſed, near about this time, on the Engliſh at *Amboyna*, which hath rendred their Name Infamous ever ſince, even among the Savage Indians. *Amboyna* is one of the Oriental Iſlands, called the *Selebes* (*n*); in which is a Town of the ſame Name, taken from the Portugals by the Dutch, about the Year 1605; who executed more than barbarous Inhumanity upon the Engliſh, in the Year 1618, whom they moſt cruelly tortured, and wickedly murdered, under colour of ſome Plot, to betray their Fortreſs to the Indians; whereas in plain truth, it was for no other reaſon, but becauſe they were more beloved by the Inhabitants, and began to gain upon their Trade.

[*n*] Heyl. Coſm. L. 3. p. 223.

Not knowing where the Aſhes of this eminent Perſon are depoſited, nor whether he hath any Monument erected to his Memory, I can add nothing as to theſe Matters. I ſhall crave leave only to apply that Diſtich of a modern Poet, with relation to him (*o*).

[*o*] Al. Broom's Poems.

He that wears a brave Soul, and dares gallantly do,
Is an Herald to himſelf, and a Goſfather too.

The meaning whereof in ſhort is this,

He Blazons his own Fame,
And gives himſelf a Name.

G.

Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1620. R. R. Jac. 1.

GEE

JOHN, was a Devonian born (*a*), though of Lancaſtrian extract; at what particular place herein is uncertain to relate, upon this account, for that at the ſame time two of the ſame Name were living, near Neighbors to one the other, the one at St. *Mary Tedborn*, the other at *Dunsford* in this County.

(*a*) Ath. Ox. V. 1. P. 427.

Edward Gee, Rector of St. *Mary Tedborn*, *A.* 1603, was Doctor of Divinity (*b*) and choſen Fellow of *Chelſey-College* near *London*, by Dr. *Sutcliffe* Dean of *Exeter*, the Founder thereof. He was alſo Chaplain in Ordinary to *K. Ja.* 1ſt, of pious Memory; and had been Proctor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and Fellow of *Brazen-Noſe-College*

(*b*) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 377.

College there. He is ſaid to have been a Perſon well known for his Sincerity in Converſation, Generality of Learning, Gravity of Judgment, and Soundneſs of Doctrine. He Publiſhed;

Steps of Aſcenſion to God: Containing Prayers for every Day in the Week. A Book of ſuch Uſe in Devotion, that it hath been Printed twenty-ſeven times.

The Curſe and Crime of Meros. An Aſſize Sermon at *Exeter*.

Sermon of Patience, at St. *Mary*'s *Oxon.* on *Jam.* 5. 7.

But what may not be pretermitted, was the great Affection he had to his Wife *Jane*, expreſſed in a moſt paſſionate ſtrain of Poetry, in the Epitaph on her Tomb in St. *Mary Tedborn* Church (*c*); which for a Diverſion I ſhall here inſert.

(*c*) Mr. Weſtc. Surv. of Dev. in St. Mar. Tedb. Mſ.

An Epitaph of *Edward Gee*, Parſon of this Church, on the Death of his dear Wife *Jane Gee*, who deceaſed *Sept.* 21. 1613.

O! that in Hymenæus *Books I ne'er had been inroll'd!*
Woe! worth alas! my Light, my Jane, *lies here Iclad in Mould.*
Scarce ten Years had we liv'd in Bliſs but Death reft Jane *away:*
Envious Death! Woe! worth my Light, my Jane *lies here in Clay.*
Here Jane *thou ly'ſt, to whom* Admetus *Wife* (*d*) *unequal was;*
In Faithfulneſs Penelope *thou dideſt far ſurpaſs.*
Never was Woman to her Spouſe or to her Imps more kind;
A more godly and a modeſt one than thee no Man could find.
Therefore, O! happy Soul, in Peace eternally remain,
In Heavens high where now thou doſt in bleſſed Kingdom reign:
Yet ſhall thy Feature, O! my Jane, *out of my Heart then ſlide,*
When Beaſts from Fields, and Fiſhes all out of the Seas ſhall glide.
Henceforth I will no more alight upon a fair green Tree;
But as a Turtle which hath loſt his dear Mate I will be.

(*d*) Admetus K. of Theſſaly obtained of Apollo, when the time of his Death was come, another ſhould die for him; but none would undertake it, ſave his Wife *Alceſte*, whom for her Piety herein, Proſerpina reſtored to Life again.

(*e*) Ath. Ox. V. 1. p. 377. Notwithſtanding which Reſolution, 'tis ſaid (*e*), he left behind him at his death (which hapned about the Year of our Lord 1618) a Widow named *Mary*, to Turtle it after him, as he had done before.

The other Gentleman of this Name was Mr. *John Gee*, Vicar of *Dunsford*, Brother to the former, and moſt likely Father of our preſent Subject of both his Names.

(*f*) Ibid. p. 427. This *John Gee*, we are told, was a Miniſter's Son of *Devon* (*f*), born *A. D.* 1597; entred into *Braſen-Noſe-College* in *Oxford* in 1613, being then ſixteen Years of Age; where making no long ſtay, he entred himſelf a Batler among his Country-men of *Exeter-College*: Having holy Orders conferred upon him, after he had taken one Degree in Arts, he became Beneficed at *Newton*, near *Winwick* in *Lancaſhire*. Of which laſt place, Mr. *Joſias Horne* being then Parſon, Mr. *Gee* had oftentimes ſeveral Conferences with him concerning matters of Religion; but they ſavoring of a mind much inclining to Popery, Mr. *Horne* and the neighboring Miniſters concluded among themſelves, that he had changed his Religion before he left that place.

Removing thence, he retired to *London*, and became acquainted with the noted Perſons of the Roman-Catholic Perſuaſion that then lived there; but at length being moved to leave them, and his Opinions newly embraced by the urgent Letters of his Father, and by the valid Reaſons concerning the Vanity of that Religion, by Dr. *Abbot* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* (who ſent for him upon notice received, that he had been at the doleful Even-Song, *Oct.* 24. 1623, at *Hunſdon*-Houſe in the *Black-Friers*, *London* (*g*), where in an upper Room were aſſembled above three hundred People, but about the middle of the Sermon the Floor breaking, were ſlain the Roman-Catholic Preacher, and almoſt an hundred of his Auditors) he became a bitter Enemy to the Romaniſts; and ſtudied to do them what Miſchief he could by theſe Books following.

(*g*) Bak. Chron. in K. Jam. 1.

The Foat out of the Snare: With a Detection of ſundry late Practices and Impoſtures of the Prieſts and Jeſuites in *England*, &c. *Lond.* 1624, *4to*.

A gentle Excuſe to Mr. Greg. Musket *for ſiling him Jeſuite.*

Theſe two, which go and are joyn'd together, were printed four times in the ſaid Year 1624, becauſe all the Copies, or moſt of them, were bought up by Roman-Catholics before they were diſperſed, for fear their Lodgings and ſo conſequently themſelves ſhould be found

found out and discovered. A Catalogue of all such Priests, Jesuites, popish Physicians, Chirurgeons, *&c.* with the Names of the Streets, Lanes, *&c.* in *London*, where they mostly lived; being printed at the end thereof.

Hold Fast. A Sermon at *Paul's-Cross*, on *Rev.* 3. 11. *Behold, I come quickly; hold that fast which thou hast, that no Man take thy Crown.* Lond. 1624, 4to.

New Shreds of the old Snare. Containing the Apparitions of two Female Ghosts, the Copies of divers Letters, *&c.* especially Indulgences purchased at *Rome*, &c. *Lond.* 1624, 4to.

Which Books very greatly provoked those of the Romish Persuasion; for which reason they did not spare to load him with what Ignominy they could.

Being thus reconciled to the Church of *England*, he was afterwards Beneficed at *Tenderden* in *Kent*; where he died and was buried, though the particular time when, is not mentioned in mine Author.

He had a younger Brother named *Orlando Gee*, who became so eminent, that he was honored with the degree of Knighthood. What his particular Virtues were, I find not; but they ought to be added to the Honor of our County, he being a Native hereof.

G.

Arms—

Azure three Saltires Or.

Flor. A.D. 1640.
R. R. Car. 1.

GLANVIL

SIR *John*, Knight and Serjeant at Law, was Born at *Tavestock* (that fruitful Seed-plot of eminent and famous Men) in this County. He was the second Son of Judg *Glanvil* aforementioned, an honorable and worthy Person.

This Gentleman had not the Advantage, when Young, of any academical Education (*a*); but was (as his Father before him, and many since) bred an Attorney; and afterwards studying the Law in *Lincoln's-Inn*, with the help of his Father's Notes, he became a great Proficient.

(*a*) Ath. Ox. V. 2. Fast. p. 720.

When he was a Counsellor of some Years standing, he was elected Recorder of *Plymouth*, and Burgess for that place to serve in several Parliaments. In the 5th of *K. Ch.* 1st, he was Lent Reader (*b*) of his House; and on the 20th of *May* 1637 (*c*), he was advanced to the State and Degree of Serjeant at Law: At which time having engaged himself to the more faithful Service of the King (for in several Parliaments before he had been no great Friend to the Prerogative) he was elected Speaker for that Parliament, which began at *Westminster*, *April* 13th, 1640; in which he shewed himself Active, to promote the King's Intrest and Desires to his utmost power.

(*b*) Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 255.
(*c*) Id. in Chron. Ser. p. 111.

On the 6th of *July*, the same Year, he was (*d*) constituted one of the King's Serjeants at Law, being esteemed an excellent Orator, a great Lawyer, and an Ornament to his Profession (*e*). On the 7th of *Aug.* 1641, he received the honor of Knighthood from his Majesty at *White-Hall*. Afterwards, when the King was forced to leave the Parliament, he followed him to *Oxford*, and was very serviceable to him in many respects: At what time, *viz. An.* 1643, *Jan.* 31. he, together with a great many other eminently loyal and worthy Gentlemen, was in a public Convocation actually created Doctor of the Civil Law.

(*d*) Ibid.
(*e*) Ath. Ox. V. 2. p. 720.

After this, in the Year 1645, he was disabled from being a Member of the Parliament sitting at *Westminster*, for his Delinquency, as 'twas then called; so that retiring to his Home, after the King's Cause declined, he was committed to Prison, where he continued several Years; until by making his Composition, he was releas'd in 1648.

(f) Floyd's Mem. of the Loy. Suffer. p. 585.

A Gentleman he was (*f*), that had so much deliberation and weight in every thing he spoke, that he was heard with much respect in all the Parliaments, whereof he was either Member or Speaker; steering prudently and watchfully in all their weighty Consultations and Debates; collecting judiciously and readily the Sense of that numerous Assembly, propounding the same seasonably, and in apt Questions for their final Resolutions; and presenting their Conclusions and Declarations with truth and life, light and lustre, and full advantage upon all Occasions, as a man of an excellent Judgment, Temper, Spirit and Elocution; till the last and long one, when those Men, for whose Liberties of Voting he had argued formerly (*g*), allowed him not the Liberty of his Vote; when he urged that Law against them, which he had, when they were more moderate in their Courses, urged for them. Wherefore he retired with above half the sober Members to *Oxford*; where having discharged his Conscience, he returned to *London* to Suffer for it. He that suffered patiently Imprisoment on Shipboard, for speaking his mind freely in some State-Points, against a boundless Prerogative, 1626; suffered as quietly six several hard Imprisonments (one of which was two Years in the Tower) for declaring himself as honestly in some Law-Points against a treasonable Popularity: Till the good Man, true to his honest Principles of Loyalty, was against the Will of the Lower-house, who yet laid no Charge against him, Bailed by the Upper-house; shining the brighter for being so long eclipsed: Insomuch, when that ignorant Faction did not think him worthy to be a Common-Lawyer, the University of *Oxford*, thought him worthy to be a Doctor of the Civil-Law, and chose him her Burgess in one of the usurping Time's *Pseudo-Parliaments*. It was his Honor that he was then chosen to represent an University in Parliament; and it was his Integrity, that he was not then admitted. He suffered in the Cause of all English-men; and pleaded the Cause of many of them, particularly my Lord *Craven*'s, though Banish'd, and Sir *John Stawel*'s, though a Prisoner.

(g) An. 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630.

Besides his exemplary Loyalty and Integrity, which were so conspicuous in him, he was such an Instance of fraternal Love and pious Generosity, as will hardly find a Parallel in History, which for the rareness of it I shall here exhibit, as I find it at large related in a famous Author (*h*).

(h) Dr. Burnet's Life of Sir Matth. Hale, p. 9.

This Gentleman's Father, Judg *Glanvil*, had a fair Estate, which he intended to have settled on his eldest Son; but he proving a vicious young Man, and there appearing no hopes of his Recovery, the old Gentleman settled it on this Sir *John*, the younger Son. Upon his Father's death, the eldest Son finding that what he had before look'd on as the Threatnings only of an angry Parent, was now too certainly come to pass, became Melancholly; and that by degrees wrought so great a Change on him, that what his Father could not prevail in while he lived, was now effected by the Severity of his last Will and Testament after he was dead.

His Brother, the Gentleman of whom we are treating, observing the reality of the Change, resolved in himself what to do. So he called him, with many of his Friends together to a Feast; and after other Dishes had been served up to the Dinner, he ordered one that was covered to be set before his Brother; and desired him to uncover it. Which he doing, the Company was surprised to find it full of Writings: Whereupon he told them, That he was now to do what he was sure his Father would have done, if he had lived to see that happy Change which they now all saw in his Brother; and therefore he here freely restored to him the whole Estate. A mighty Example of a generous and just Disposition. This Gentleman also was afterward honored with Knighthood, under the Title of Sir *Francis Glanvil*.

To this eminent Serjeant's other good Actions which he did, we may annex this also, That he was very Instrumental in bringing the famous Sir *Matthew Hale*, afterwards Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, to be a Lawyer; and we are farther told, That the Honor of reclaiming him from the Idleness of his former Course of Life, is due unto him also. So Dr. *Burn.* speaking of Serjeant *Glanvil*, *Since that worthy Serjeant was so Instrumental in the happy Change that followed in the Course of Mr.* Hale's *Life*—— (*i*).

(i) Dr. Burn. quo sup. p. 10. edit. in 12o.

And to let you see farther, how excellent Serjeant *Glanvil* was with his Tongue, there are several Things extant under his Name. As,

I. *Enlargements and Aggravations upon the sixth, seventh, and eighth Articles against* George *Duke of* Buckingham, *A.* 1626. To be seen in *Rushworth*'s Collections under that Year.

II. *A Speech at a general Committee of both Houses, 23d of* May 1628. Wherein he delivers the Reasons of the Commons House, why they cannot admit of the Propositions tendered unto them by the Lords, concerning Sovereign Power. Printed in 4to.

III. *Speeches in Parliament concerning the Petition of Right.*

IV. *Two*

IV. *Two Speeches before the King in the Houſe of Lords*; when he was preſented by the Houſe of Commons as their Speaker, the 15th of *April*, 1640. In *Ruſhworth*'s Collections, *Anno* 1640.

V. *A Speech in the Upper-houſe of Parliament, for the Redreſs of preſent Grievances in* Dec. 1640. With other Things.

After the Return of *K. Char.* 2d, he was made his Serjeant alſo; and undoubtedly he had riſen much higher had not Death prevented him; for he died on the 2d day of *October* 1661, and was buried in the Church of *Broad-Hinton* in *Wiltſhire*; the Mannor of which he ſome Years before had purchaſed, and where his Grandſon *John Glanvil*, Eſq; (an ingenuous Gentleman) does at preſent reſide.

In *September* 1673, *Winifred*, his Widow, put a Monument over his Grave, having this Inſcription thereon:

Memoriæ Sacrum

Johannis Glanvilii Militis, Servientis ad Legem Carolo primo & Carolo ſecundo, filii Johannis Glanvilli de Taviſtoke in Com. Devon. tempore Reginæ Elizab. unius Juſticiariorum de Communi Banco Natu ſecundi; Domus Communium in Parliamento nuper Prolocutoris; Hujus Manerii Glanvillorum, primi Emptoris & Proprietarii.
Obiit 2do die Octobris
Anno Dom. 1661.

Hoc Monumentum propriis Sumptibus Poſuit Winifreda Glanvil ipſius Johannis dum vixit Uxor Amantiſſima; nunc Vidua Mæſtiſſima 29 die Septemb. A. D. 1673.

This worthy Gentleman had Iſſue four Sons, *William*, *John*, *Francis*, *Julius*. *William* lived a retired Life at *Broad-Hinton*, and ſerved the King and Country in no higher Station than that of Juſtice of the Peace; he died in the 65th Year of his Age, and lies interred in the Church of *Broad-Hinton* aforeſaid, where by the Piety of his Relict, is erected to his Memory a fair Monument, having this comprehenſive Inſcription:

H. S. J.

Gulielmus Glanville Armiger Johannis, Equitis Aurati, filius Primogenitus. Vir ſi quis alius, ad Antiquæ Probitatis, fidei, & Pietatis Normam factus. Negotiis gerendis Par; ſed eorum Ambitu Major; Innocentiam Honoribus prætulit; & non alio quam Eirenarchæ Munere perfunctus; Publicæ Pacis, juxta & Privatæ Cuſtos fideliſſimus; Bene latuit quo Melius Viveret. Quietem, quam in vita ſequebatur, Mors æqua attulit, die xi Octobris Anno Dom. M.D.C.L.X.X.X. *& Sexaginta quinque annos Natum, Calo Maturum eidem reddidit.*

Uxor unanimis Franciſca, claro Gibbeſiorum ſanguine Orta, poſt Viginti Sex Annos in Conjugio ſine querela actos, & duplicem interea Partum, Franciſci filii, qui in Bimatu obiit, & Winifredæ filiæ, Quæ Carletono Stone Armig. in Matrimonio juncta Titulum hunc P.

John, the ſecond Son of Serjeant *Glanvil*, was a Counſellor at Law, a Gentleman of warm and brisk Parts; he married a Daughter of Sir *Edmund Forteſcue* of *Fallopit* in the County of *Devon*, Kt. lived moſtly in the City of *Exeter*; and at length removing to *Broad-Hinton* aforeſaid, he there breathed out his laſt, and lies interred in the Church belonging to that Pariſh. He has yet no Monument raiſed to his Memory; though one is ſhortly deſigned him by his excellent Relict, who is yet ſurviving. He left Iſſue one Son, *John Glanvil*, Eſq. who now Inhabits at *Broad-Hinton*.

The third Son was *Francis*, a brave Gentleman, who living in the unhappy Times of our late Civil-Wars, took up Arms in the beſt Cauſe for the beſt of Princes, *K. Charles* the firſt. And ſhewing wonderful Gallantry and Courage in the Defence of *Bridg-Water*, in quality of Lieutenant-Collonel, againſt the Aſſaults of the Parliament Forces, he was, among many other fine Gentlemen, there ſlain, on the one and twentieth day of *July*, *A. D.* 1645, in the eight and twentieth year of his Age. His Corps were interred in the Church of *Broad-Hinton* alſo; or at leaſt there is a Monument erected to preſerve his Name and Memory, on which is found inſcribed this large encomiaſtick Epitaph:

Memoriæ

Franciſci Glanvill Vice-Collonelli filii Johannis Glanvill equitis Aurati, Servientis Domini Regis ad Legem, & Winifredæ uxoris ſuæ: Qui in Scotia, Belgia, Partibus Angliæ Borealibus & Wallia per Sexennium fortiter Militavit, Sæpius & graviter vulneratus. Deinde apud Bridgewater in Comitatu Somerſet, cum Exercitus utriuſq; Domus Parliamentariæ ad locum illum Munitiſſimum expugnandum congreſſi ſunt, oblato Prælio, Exempli cauſa neceſſario, & Acerrime ſe inſerens ante oppidum obſidentibus, Redditum ad Ripam fluminis, Mortem virilem inter pugnandum ſubiit, 21 die Julii Anno Ætatis ſuæ 28. Anno Domini 1645. Subactam Deſpiciens Invidiam, dum ipſe è Mari & Terra (Reſonante undiq; fama) ad Nubes & Sydera provectus eſt, Heroum cœtum Auctturus, Denique ſub Inſigniis Familiæ Glanvillorum de Taviſtock in Com. Devon. (unde Ortum Habuit) hoc Monumento, Paterno hic in ſolo, ut vides, Decoratus eſt. De illo quod Conſcripſit Poeta Elegiacus, credere ne dubites Spectator Candide.

Nec dedit, aut Marti Juvenem dabit Anglia Pugnax
Majorem: Sat erit, Progenuiſſe Parem.

The fourth Son was *Julius*, of whom I find no mention, but of his Name; which induces me to believe, that he either died Young, or without Iſſue.

Arms

G.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1644.
R. R. Car. 1.

Sable three Fuſils in Feſs Ermin.

Creſt. A Cocks-Head coped Arg. Beak and Gills Gules [*]. [*] Mr. Weſtc. Pedigr. Mſ.

GIFFARD

COLLONEL *John*, was born about the Year of our Lord 1594 at *Brightley* (a very pleaſant gentile Seat, well furniſhed with all Conveniencies both for Delight and Profit near the River *Taw*) in the Pariſh of *Chittle-Hampton*, commonly called *Chittington*, about eight Miles to the South of *Barnſtaple* in this County: A Pariſh heretofore famous for a canoniz'd Saint of great Repute, St. *Hieritha*, mentioned before, *pag.* 24, which (whether born I can't ſay) lived there, and was there interred (*a*); unto whoſe Memory the Church of that place (eminent for its curious ſtately Tower and Spire on top) was dedicated; who was eſteemed of ſuch Sanctity, that the Miracles ſhe is ſaid to have done by her Holineſs, are ſufficient to fill a Volume, as may be ſeen in the Legend of her Life.

[a] Mr. Weſtc. Surv. of Devon in Chittle-hamp.

This *John Giffard* was the Son of *Arthur*, (who died in the Lifetime of his Father) by *Agnes* the Daughter of *Thomas Leigh* of *Northam*, who was the Son of *John*, by *Honora* Daughter of *Walter* Earl of *Charborow* in *Dorſetſhire*, Son of *John*, by *Mary* Daughter of Sir *Richard Grenvil*, who was Son of Sir *Roger Giffard*, by *Margaret* Daughter and Heir of *John Cobleigh* of *Brightley*; who had it by Match with the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Brightley* of *Brightley*; whoſe original name was *Fitz-warren*, *William* Son of *Fulk Fitz-warren* received this Land from his Father in *K. Hen.* 2d's time (*b*), and took to himſelf, as his Poſterity from him, the Name of the Place; who under that Denomination floriſhed there in good Repute for about nine Deſcents. *William de Brightley* was well Read in the Laws of *England*, and the King's Lieutenant of this County *A.* 39 *K. Edw.* 3d, as Sir *W. Pole* tells us among the famous Men thereof, *Mſ.*

[b] Sir W. Pole's Deſ. of Dev. in Brig.

Which Sir *Richard Giffard* aforeſaid, was third Son of *John Giffard* of *Halsberry*, in the Pariſh of *Parkham* in the North-Weſt Parts of this Province, an antient and comely Dwelling, but the eldeſt Son of his ſecond Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *John Corryton*. Which *Halsberry* had ſomtimes Owners ſo called (*c*); and in *K. Hen.* 2d's time it was the Dwelling of *Walter de Halsberry*; whoſe Grandſon's Daughter *Joan* brought it to her Husband *Bartholomew Giffard*, in *K. Edw.* 1ſt's days (*d*).

[c] Ib. in Halsb.

Which *Bartholomew Giffard*, whether he came from the Family of *Awleſcombe*, in the Eaſtern Part of this County, or elſe was a younger Branch of the Family of *Wear-Giffard*, lying on the Eaſtſide of the River *Touridge*, about three Miles to the North of *Great Torrington* in this County alſo, I cannot determin. At *Wear* lived Sir *Walter Giffard*, *A.* 27 *K. H.* 3d (*e*), how long before I cannot ſay, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Emma* became the Wife of Sir *Hugh de Widworthy*: And at *Awleſcombe*, or *Owleſcombe*, inhabited Sir *Roger Giffard* (*f*) in the ſame King's Reign.

[d] Ib. in his Cat. of ſuch as do ſtill retain their Land and dwell in this County.

[e] Ib. in Wear-Giffard.

[f] Ib. in Owleſcombe.

At *Halsberry* aforeſaid floriſhed this Name and Family of *Giffard*, from *Edw.* 1ſt's Reign unto the preſent Age; when *John*, the laſt of that Line, having no Iſſue-male, ſettled *Halsberry* by Agreement on *Roger*, the younger Son of Coll. *Giffard* of *Brightley*, whoſe now it is.

I can't pretend to give Account of the firſt Settlement of this antient and noble Name in this County; or determin from which of thoſe honorable Families, antiently in *England*, it derives it ſelf; whether from *Walter Giffard* Earl of *Longvile* in *Normandy*, who came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, unto whom he was a Kindſman in the third degree of Affinity (*g*), and was made by him the firſt Earl of *Buckingham*; or elſe from *Osbert Giffard*, who came into *England* with the ſaid *William* the Conqueror, and was Baron of *Brimsfield* in the County of *Gloceſter*. *Dugdal* himſelf acknowledges (*h*), That there were others of this antient Name and Family (ſpeaking of *Brimsfield*), but when Sprung out, he had not diſcovered.

(*g*) Mills's Cat. of Honor, p. 420.

(*h*) Bar. of Eng. Vol. 1. p. 501.

This is certain, that the Name hath floriſhed in this County from (very near, if not altogether) the Norman Conqueſt, home unto this Day; and hath been of that great Conſideration herein, that it adheres ſtill unto ſeveral Places, as *Wear-Giffard*, *Auton-Giffard*, &c. and no leſs than three Knights, ſo called, of three ſeveral Houſes, floriſhed together in *K. Hen.* 3d's days, as Sir *Walter Giffard* of *Wear-Giffard*, Sir *Roger Giffard* of *Awleſcombe*, and Sir *Joel Giffard*, alias *Buckton*, of *Buckton*, now *Bickton*, Kt.

The preſent Poſſeſſor of *Brightley* is *John Giffard*, Eſq; who married, firſt, *Suſanna Bampfield*, one of the Siſters of Sir *Copleſton Bampfield*, by whom he hath Iſſue *John*, and others; ſecondly, he married *Frances Fane*, a Branch of the noble Houſe of the *Fanes*, Earls of *Weſtmerland*.

But omitting any farther Account of the Pedigree of this honorable Family, I ſhall proceed to that eminent Branch thereof, Collonel *John Giffard* of *Brightley*, that laſt died. He having had a virtuous and liberal Education, became a very accompliſhed Gentleman; ſettled himſelf at his Houſe of *Brightley*; and married *Joan* the youngeſt Daughter of Sir *John Windham* of *Orchard-Windham*, in the County of *Somerſet*, by whom he had two Sons, *John* and *Roger* before mentioned, and ſix Daughters, who all ſurvived their Father.

When our late unhappy Civil Wars broke out, he adhered zealouſly and conſtantly, according to his Duty, to the Cauſe and Intreſt of his gracious Sovereign *K. Char.* 1ſt, was a Collonel, and paid unto his Majeſty what poſſible Aſſiſtance he was able. For which reaſon, when Treaſon and Rebellion at length prevailed, he became a great Sufferer, was Decimated, Sequeſtrated, and Impriſoned; *John Giffard* of *Brightley*, Eſq; paid no leſs than Eleven hundred thirty ſix Pounds Compoſition for his Eſtate into *Goldſmiths Hall* (*i*). And when either the Fears or Jealouſies put the Men then in Power upon ſecuring the Royaliſts in thoſe parts, then called Cavaliers, Collonel *Giffard* was always ſure to make one of the number. In which Condition he continued to the happy Reſtoration of *K. Ch.* 2d, *Anno* 1660, at what time the greateſt part of the Recompence he had for all his Coſt and Loſſes, was the Satisfaction of ſeeing both Church and State peaceably ſettled upon their antient Bottom.

(*i*) Cat. of the Compound. print. 8*vo*, 1655.

Some few Years after which, near about that of 1666, he died at his Houſe at *Brightley*, and lieth interred in the Pariſh Church of *Chittle-hampton*, among his Anceſtors.

He was a Gentleman of a very grave and comely Aſpect, of an obliging Carriage, of a ſober Life, and a pious Converſation. Such was his Deportment towards Men, in all his Actions, as if he were conſcious the Eye of God was upon him; and ſuch his Behavior towards God, in the Inſtances of Devotion and Religion, as if he thought he was a Spectacle to Angels and to Men. Inſomuch, his Sobriety and Piety brought great Reputation to the royal Cauſe in thoſe parts where he lived; and he was an excellent Ornament to his Profeſſion, both as a Subject and a Chriſtian.

Among all the Inſtances of the Piety of this worthy Gentleman, unto whom I had the honor of being perſonally known, that muſt not be forgotten which he did to the Memory of his Grandfather; for in the North Iſle of the Pariſh Church of *Chittle-hampton* aforeſaid, he erected a Monument to him of Alabaſter, of great Coſt and Curioſity; where his Similitude in Armor is lively repreſented, and the whole adorned with Eſcutcheons of the Family. In a fair Table of which is found this Inſcription (*k*):

(*k*) Mr. Weſtc. Survey of Dev. in Brightl.

Hic jacet Johannes Giffard Armig. Pietate, Probitate, Prudentia, Providentia inſignis. Qui ex Honora uxore, è Familia Earlienſi, prolem ſuſcepit facundiſſimam. Primogenito autem ejus Arthuro defuncto, Patre adhuc Superſtite, Johannem Arthuri filium, Hæredem ſibi Subſtituit. Familiam itaq; ſuam ſplendide & feliciter compoſitam, Natis, Natorumq; Natis, ſufficienter Dotatis, atque Hæredi ſuo Johanni conjugi Selectiſſimæ Joannæ, ex illuſtri Windamorum Proſapia Somerſet. Sociato, jam Septua-

genarius

genarius è vivis excessit. Cujus Contractam urnam : 2 Regum 12 (l). Quasi resurrexisse videntur, nomina illa præclara, Olim Defuncta, Rogerus Giffard miles è familia Halisburiensi Oriundus, Qui Uxorem habuit, Marg. filiam & Hæredem Johannis Cobleigh, de Brightley. Johannes Giffard Armiger cui uxor fuit, Maria filia Richardi Grenvil Militis ; & summæ spei Arthur. Giffard, Qui Uxorem sibi ascivit, Agnetam filiam Thomæ Leigh Armig.

(l) Sic in Mſ.

Hoc Monumentum piisimæ Observantiæ Symbolum posuit Johannes Giffard Nepos devotissimus A. D. 1625.

Above all is written this,

Portaverunt eum Angeli in sinum Abraham.

A little after theſe words are found,

Calcanda Semel via Lethi.

And at the Foot theſe,

Mors mihi Lucrum.

This honorable Collonel had a younger Brother whoſe Name was *Arthur Giffard*; he was bred a Scholar, and after near twenty Years Study in *Exeter*-College, in *Oxford*, by the Favor of his noble Kindſman, either Sir *Bevile* or Sir *John Grenvil* (now the right honorable Earl of *Bath*) he became Rector of *Bytheford* in his own Country. Out of which very good Benefice, for no other Crime than his Loyalty and Conformity to the Church of *England* (ſuch was the Iniquity of thoſe times), was he again ſoon turned, by Force and Violence, againſt Law and Conſcience, by the Uſurpers then in Power.

After which, when this reverend and pious Divine would have ſerved a ſmall neighboring Pariſh called *Weſtleigh*, lying over againſt the Town of *Bytheford*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the River *Touridge*, not for Reward, but for what they would voluntarily Contribute, ſuch was the uncharitable Zeal of that Lordly Independent Preacher *William Bartlet* (who by a prevailing Rebellion was gotten into his Parſonage aforeſaid) he might not be permitted ſo much as that.

Whereupon this good Man retired to the Houſe of his Brother-in-Law *Philip Harris*, Eſq; Recorder of *Great Torrington* (a younger Son of the Family of *Hayn* in this County, who had married his Siſter) where he lived privately and peaceably, expecting better times ; which at length, after about twelve Years ejection from his Benefice, God was pleaſed to ſend again, upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* the Second, when Mr. *Giffard* returned unto his Charge at *Bytheford*, where he continued in Peace and Love with all good Men unto the Day of his Death, which was about eight Years after ; where though he had the Opportunity and the Importunity too of ſome to that purpoſe, of calling the ſaid *Bartlet* to a Reckoning, for Dilapidations and other Matters; yet he frankly and chriſtianly forgave him all.

This reverend Perſon was an able Scholar, a conſtant and painful Preacher, an Orthodox Divine, and a pious good Man. This I can the rather teſtify, having ſerved under him, for ſeveral Years before his death, as a Son in the Goſpel.

He died at *Bytheford* aforeſaid, *March* the 18th 1668, and was buried in the Chancel of the Pariſh Church thereunto belonging, without any Sepulchral Monument. At which time it fell to my Poſt, among many other much more able, to Preach his Funeral Sermon : Which I did, knowing what he had ſuffered both before and after King *Charles* the Second's Reſtoration, and how very freely he had forgiven his Enemies, on the almoſt parallel Inſtance of St. *Stephen*, *Acts* 7. 59, 60. *And they ſtoned* Stephen, *calling upon God and ſaying, Lord Jeſus receive my Spirit. And he kneeled down and cryed with a loud voice, Lord! lay not this ſin to their charge : and when he had ſaid this, he fell aſleep.* Of whom I may farther add, *The memory of the Juſt ſhall be bleſſed.*

There was another very eminent Gentleman of this Family (long before these in time) *Roger Giffard* of *Tiverton*, Esq; He was born also at *Brightley*, being the fifth Son of Sir *Roger Giffard* of that Place, by *Margaret* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of . . . *Cobleigh* of *Brightley*.

He was a worthy and an eminent Person, though it must be acknowledged, the History of those Actions that made him so, is for the most part perished.

What particular Employment he followed, or by what means, being a younger Son, he arrived at so high a Title, I do not find; but he obtained a considerable Estate, and settled himself and Family at the Castle of *Tiverton*, somtime the Mansion-House of the most noble Earls of *Devon*, the *Courtenays*; which from this Gentleman's Habitation there, came afterwards to be called *Giffard's-Court*.

He was a Gentleman of elegant Form and comly Presence of Person; but of much better Accomplishments and Endowments of Mind. He was no less a Cultivator of Friendship than of his Fields, on which he was an excellent Husband; and a liberal Benefactor to the Poor, as well as a courteous Entertainer of the Rich.

(*m*) Mr. Westc. Pedig. in Giffard.

He married successively no less than three Wives (*m*), all (it seems) rich Widows, which greatly encreased his Estate. His first Wife was *Audria*, Daughter of Sir *Lewis Stukely* of *Afton*, Relict of . . . *Toe* of *Branton*, who died, leaving him no Issue. His second was *Agnes*, Daughter of *John Grindal* of *London*, the Relict of *John* Duke of *Otterton* in *Devon*, by whom he had no Issue. His third Wife was *Richard* Daughter of *John Prouz* of *Tiverton*, Widow of Mr. *Walrond* of the same; by whom he had Issue *George*, who had Issue *Roger*, whose Daughter by her Marriage brought *Tiverton*-Castle to a Branch of the Family of *Burgoin*.

This Gentleman dying there, was buried in the Church of *Tiverton* aforesaid, where is erected to his Memory a fair Monument, adorned with his Arms and Quarterings; and Inscribed with this Epitaph (*n*):

(*n*) Ibid. in his Surv. of Devon in Tiverton.

Sacrum Memoriæ Generosissimi
Viri Rogeri Giffard Armigeri.

Armigeri quondam Giffardi membra Rogeri
Hæc tegit in Cineres, Terra soluta suos.
Miles erat Genitor, Dominus de Brightley Rogerus
Quintus & ipsius, Filius ille fuit.
Consors prima Thori Nati Genetrixq; Georgi
Nata equitis de Affton Audria Steucla fuit.
Corporis externo multum Spectabilis ore,
Mentis & internæ gratia major erat.
Cultor Amicitiæ constans, & Cultor Agrorum
Summus, Egenorum Cultor amansq; fuit.
Ex triplice Binos generavit Conjuge Natos;
Nec vidit Stirpis germina plura suæ.
E quibus unus moritur, remanetq; secundus,
Hoc Patri Sacrum conficiebat opus.
Septuaginta Senex post quam compleverat annos,
Ecce! animam Cælo, reddidit Ossa Solo.

Obiit & Sepult. apud Tiverton, Octob. 8.

An. { D. 1603. / Ætat. 70.

Arms

G.

Arms—

Flor. A.D. 1648.
R. R. Car. 1.

Party per Saltire Or and Azure, a Lion rampant, gard. counterchanged, langued and armed Gules.

GOULD

JAMES, Merchant, was Born at *Combe*, in the Pariſh of *Staverton*, near a Mile from the Town of *Aſhburton* in this County, about the Year of our Lord 1602. (*a*) He was the ſixth Son of *Edward Gould* of *Combe* aforeſaid, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William Man* of *Broad-Hempſton*, near adjoyning; who was the Son of *John Gould* of *Staverton*, by his Wife a Daughter of *Trehawke* of *Cornwal*, by his Wife a Daughter of *John Petre* of *Tor-bryan* in this County. By which this Family comes to be Allied to the right honorable the Lord *Petre* Baron of *Writtle*.

(*a*) This Account is taken from the Genealogy of this Family, as lately tranſcribed by La. Crump Porcul. Mſ.

Edward Gould of *Combe* aforeſaid, was as memorably bleſſed in his Iſſue as moſt we have ever met with; for of his ſix Sons, five lived to be Men of great Eſtates, and left them to their Poſterity; in which they ſtill Floriſh in very creditable Faſhion.

His firſt Son was *William Gould* of *Hays*, in the Pariſh of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, near adjoyning to the City of *Exeter*; who had Iſſue three Sons and two Daughters, that became Eminent. Firſt *William Gould* of *Hays*, Eſq; a Collonel of Horſe in the late Civil Wars, who by a Daughter of *John Brown* of *Frampton* in *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq; had Iſſue *William Gould* of *Dunſcombe*, near *Crediton*, Eſq; the Father (by *Agnes* his Wife, a Daughter of *John Powel* of *Sandford*, in the County of *Oxford*, Eſq;) of *Moſes Gould*, Eſq; the now Poſſeſſor of *Dunſcombe* and *Hays* aforeſaid. Secondly, *William Gould* of *Hays*, had Iſſue *John Gould* of *Clapham* in *Surrey*, born *A.* 1616, died 1679; whoſe Poſterity ſtill floriſhes in thoſe Parts. Thirdly, he had *James Gould* of *Guilford*, Merchant. His Daughters were thus diſpoſed of in Marriage: Firſt, *Mary* to *Thomas Monk* of *Potheridge*, in this County, Eſq; eldeſt Brother to the moſt illuſtrious *George* late Duke of *Albemarle*, whereby they become Allied to that moſt antient and noble Family; they had Iſſue *George Monk*, who died young, *An.* 1659, *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Thomas Pride*, Eſq; unto whoſe Iſſue *Potheridge* fell, and was lately ſold unto the right honorable the preſent Earl of *Bath*, whoſe now it is. And ſecondly, *Elizabeth*, married firſt unto .... *Haydon* of *Ottery St. Mary*, Eſq; and ſecondly, unto .... *Upton* of *Lupton*, Eſq;

Edward Gould, ſecond Son of *Edward Gould* of *Combe* aforeſaid, left Iſſue, whoſe Poſterity now Floriſhes at *Pridhams-Leigh*, near the Town of *Aſhburton* in this Connty, in gentile Degree.

Henry the third Son left Iſſue, whoſe Deſcendant now inhabits in the Pariſh of *Trenchar-Lew* in this County, in that Condition which *K. Jam.* 1ſt moſt commended, *viz.* the mean or middle, between a Juſtice of the Peace and a Conſtable of the Hundred.

John the fourth, died young.

Nicholas was the fifth, who following the gainful Trade of Merchandizing beyond the Seas, returned very Rich, and ſettled himſelf in *London*, where he became an Inhabitant of that honorable City; and at length was advanced to the degree of a Baronet of this Kingdom. He left Iſſue only two Daughters, his Co-heirs; the firſt was married to Sir *Paul Whichcot* of *Hendon* in *Middleſex*, Baronet; the ſecond was the Wife of Sir *Philip Boteler* of *Watten-Woodhal* in *Hartfordſhire*, Baronet.

James, of whom we are ſpeaking, was the ſixth Son of *Edward Gould* of *Combe* aforenamed, who married firſt *Jane*, Daughter of *John Marſhal* of *Exeter*, Merchant, by whom he had ſix Sons and one Daughter, who all died young; ſecondly, he married *Katharine*, the Daughter of *Clement Weſtcombe* of *Exeter*, Doctor of Phyſick, by whom he left Iſſue, firſt *James*, a *Leghorn* Merchant; who reſiding in *London*, left Iſſue *Edward* and *James Gould*, both living, *An.* 1690. Secondly, he left *Edward Gould* of *High-gate*, in the County of *Middleſex*, Merchant, now living. He left alſo one Daughter, twice married, firſt to *William Vincent*, Merchant; and ſecondly unto *Thomas Reynel* of *Weſt-Ogwel*, Eſq; by whom he had firſt *Richard Reynel*, now of *Weſt-Ogwel*, Eſq; ſecondly *Thomas*; and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*.

But of this enough: Perhaps ſome may think it too much. For however 'tis not more than the Truth, 'tis more than Envy and Ill-will may bear; but let Envy whip it ſelf with her own Snakes, this is a true State of the Matter, taken out of the Heralds-Office, very lately, by *Laurence Crump Portcullis* (*b*); which he calls, the Genealogy of the antient Family of *Gould* of *Staverton*.

(*b*) Ex Autogr. apud Dom. Reynel de Weſt-Ogw.

The Name indeed is antient, eſpecially in the City of *Exeter*, of which *Adam Gould* was Receiver-General, *A.* 48 *K. Rich.* 2d, 1374 (*c*), now above three hundred Years agone. And if Ill-will, in defiance to the Truth, ſhall deny Antiquity to this Family; yet this cannot be denied, That however it ſate out later than ſome others, it hath grown faſter and ſpread wider than thoſe who ſtarted long before it.

(*c*) Mr. Izaac's Mem. of Ex. p. 61.

To come home then to the Perſon in hand: Mr. *James Gould* was bred a Merchant in the City of *Exon*, where by a Diligent Hand and the Bleſſing of God he grew Rich. He was choſen Head-Steward of that City 6 *K. Ch.* 1ſt, 1630 (*d*); Receiver, 1645; High-Sheriff of the City and County of *Exeter* aforeſaid 1646; and in that fatal Year (that may well be wiſh'd blotted out of the Annals of our Country) 1648, he was Mayor thereof. Which was indeed a time of Trial; and this Gentleman made good as much Loyalty and as much Courage as any could have done in his Circumſtances.

(*d*) Ibid. p. 153.

For after the Death of K. *Char.* 1ſt, Proclamations (*e*) being brought to this Mayor, from the bloody Uſurpers then in Power, he refuſed to Proclaim or Receive them; but with Scorn and Contempt, when by the Meſſenger left in his Houſe, threw them out of his doors. And when the Judges of the Aſſizes in their Circuit came hither to this City, he likewiſe ſlighted them, and would not acknowledg their Power, for which they Fined him two hundred Pounds; for the recovery whereof they troubled him in the Court of Exchequer: To which he appeared, and defended himſelf ſo well, and ſo far, until the Attorny General entred a *Non vult proſequi* againſt him. And at the next Summer Aſſizes, the Judges executed their Commiſſion at *Tiverton* in this County, where before or ſince they never ſate; which was purpoſely done, by way of Revenge on this Mayor's Stubborneſs towards them. Of whom my Author gives this farther Character (*f*), That he was a Perſon of a low Stature, but of an undaunted Courage; of whom may truly be ſaid, what was once attributed to K. *Alexander* the Great,

(*e*) Ibid. p. 180.

(*f*) Ibid.

Mens tamen in parvo Corpore Magna fuit.

An Example which 'tis ſaid was not at that time paralleld in *England*, except by the Mayor of *W*—— for which they Hanged him at his own Door.

This Gentleman lived not to the time of the happy Reſtoration of the King, *Charles* the Second, altho' he died very little before it. 'Tis ſome Honor to his Memory, that that gracious King, upon his Return made particular Enquiry for this loyal and couragious Mayor; but he died one Year too ſoon to receive any Return, either of Honor or Profit, from his royal Hand; for he died *A.* 1659, near the 60th Year of his Age, and lieth interred in St. *Mary Arches* Church in *Exon*.

G.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1660.
R. R. Car. 2.

Azure a Feſs Argent Frette of the Field.

GALE

THEOPHILUS, was a Native of this County, the Son of *Theophilus Gale*, Doctor of Divinity, and Prebend of the Church of *Exeter*. He received his firſt Breath in the Vicarage-Houſe of *King's-Teignton*, whereof his Father was at that time the Vicar. There was an antient Family of this Name which ſomtime Floriſhed at *Crediton*, in this Province; though what Relation this Perſon had thereunto, I am not able to manifeſt.

Well furniſhed with School Learning, after the Surrender of the Garriſon of *Oxford*, he became a Commoner of *Magdalen*-Hall (*a*); was made Demy of *Magdalen*-College in that Univerſity, by the Viſitors appointed by Parliament, *Anno* 1648; and afterwards, Fellow of the ſame Houſe.

(*a*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 451.

In the Year 1649, he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts; with this character recorded in the public Regiſter (*b*), *That he was*, Vir provectioris ætatis & uberioris Spei Juvenis, *though ſomwhat advanced in Years, a young Man of pregnant Hopes.* After this, namely, in the Year 1652, he took his Maſter of Arts degree; and then became a frequent Preacher in the Univerſity; and, according to the Conſtitution of thoſe Times, a great Reſorter to the Presbyterian and Independant Meetings, eſpecially thoſe of Dr. *Goodwin*, in the Preſident's Lodgings of his College.

(*b*) Ibid. Faſt. p. 750.

At the King's Return, he turned out of his Fellowſhip, to make room for the former Owner, who had a juſter right thereunto. And being then wholly addicted to Nonconformity, he travelled beyond the Seas, as a Tutor to the Sons of *Philip* Lord *Wharton*. After his return, he lived in *London*; and was, for ſome time, an Aſſiſtant to Mr. *John Rowe*, his Country-man, in carrying on the Work of Preaching in his private Congregation in *Holbourn*. Theſe are not the Reaſons why I mention this Perſon in this place (which I look on as the great Misfortune of his Life); but for that he was a very Learned Man, and highly deſerved the character given him by no great Friend to his Nonconformity (*c*), *That he was a Perſon of great Reading, an exact Philologiſt and Philoſopher*: As theſe his following Works do ſufficiently manifeſt.

(*c*) Mr. Ant. a Wood Ath. Ox. V. 2. p. 451.

I. *The Court of the Gentiles: Or, A Diſcourſe touching the Original of human Literature, both of Philology and Philoſophy, from the Scriptures and Jewiſh Church*, &c. Part the Firſt, *Of Philology*, was Print. *Oxon.* 1669; and there again 1672, in 4*to*. The Second Part, which is *Of Philoſophy*, was Print. *Oxon.* 1671; and at *Lond.* 1676, in 4*to*. Of theſe two Parts there is a laudible Account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Num. 74, p. 2231, *A.* 1671. The Third Part, *Of the Vanity of Pagan Philoſophy*, was Print. *Lond.* 1677: And the Fourth Part, *Of Reformed Philoſophy*, was Print. there the ſame Year, both in 4*to*. Theſe four Books, or Parts, ſhew the Author to have been well-read in, and converſant with, the Writings of the Fathers, the old Philoſophers, and thoſe that have given any Account of them or their Works. As alſo to have been a good Metaphyſician and School-Divine.

II. *The true Idea of Janſeniſm, both Hiſtorick and Dogmatick*, Lond. 1669, 8*vo*. The large Preface to it was written by Dr. *John Owen*.

III. *Theophily: Or, A Diſcourſe of the Saints Amity with God in Chriſt*, &c. *Lond.* 1671, 8*vo.*

IV. *The Anatomy of Infidelity: Or, An Explication of the Nature, Cauſes, Aggravations, and Puniſhment of Unbelief*, Lond. 1672, 8*vo.*

V. *A Diſcourſe of Chriſt's coming, and the Influence which the Expectation thereof*, &c. *Lond.* 1673, 8*vo.*

VI. *Idea Theologiæ, tam contemplativæ quam activæ ad formam S. Scripturæ delineata, Lond.* 1673, 12*o.*

VII. *Wherein the Love of the World is inconſiſtent with the Love of God.* A Sermon on the 1ſt Epiſt. of *John*, chap. 2. ver. 15. *Lond.* 1674, and in the Supplement to the Morning Exerciſe at *Cripple-gate.*

VIII. *Philoſophia generalis in duas partes diſterminata, una de ortu & progreſſu Philoſophiæ, &c. Altera* 1. *De Minorum Gentium Philoſophia.* 2. *De novem habitibus intellectualibus.* 3. *De Philoſophiæ objecta, &c. Lond.* 1676, 8*vo.*

IX. *Ars Sciendi; ſive Logica novo Methodo diſpoſita & novis præceptis aucta. Lond.* 1682, 8*vo.* This is *John Clauberg*'s Logic, and *Ars Cogitandi* (called the Janſeniſts Logic) digeſted into one Vol. with ſome Alterations and Enlargements.

X. *A Summary of the two Covenants.* This is ſet before a Book by him publiſhed, intituled, *A Diſcourſe of the two Covenants*, &c. *Lond.* 1678, *Fol.* written by *William Strong*, ſomtimes Preacher in the Abby-Church at *Weſtminſter.*

This learned and induſtrious Perſon Mr. *Gale*, did deſign to have publiſhed other things; but was taken off in the prime of his Years, Aged 49, or thereabouts, at *Newington-Green* near *London* in *Middleſex*, where then his Habitation was, in the latter end of *Febr.* or the beginning of *March*, 1677; and was buried in the Burial-place of Diſſenters, joyning to the *New Artillery-Garden* and *Bunhill-Fields*, in *Cripple-gate* Pariſh, near *London.*

He left all his real and perſonal Eſtate for the Education and Benefit of poor Presbyterian and Independant Scholars; to be managed by certain Nonconformiſts for their Uſe. All his Library he gave to the College in *New-England*, except ſuch Philoſophical Books which are needful for Students of his Opinion in *Old-England.* Which is all I have met with of this learned Man.

G.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1662.
R. R. Car. 2.

Azure three Saltires Or.

Motto. Da Bona, averte Mala.

GLAN

GLANVIL

JOSEPH, Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* the Second, was Born *A. D.* 1636, in the famous Town of *Plymouth* in this County; ſome time called *Sutton*, q. *South-Town*, of its Southerly Site (*a*), which ſeems to have conſiſted heretofore of two Parts, there being mention made of *Sutton-Vautort*, and *Sutton-Prior*: The Lay-Lord thereof left his Name to the one, and *Plimton-Prior*, to whom good part of it appertained, left his, an Adjunct, to the other. His Father was a Merchant in that Town; and by his Coat-Armor deſcended from that antient and gentile Family of the Name, which ſomtime floriſhed at *Taveſtock*.

(*a*) Mr. Riſd. Mſ. of Dev. in Plym.

Being grown ripe for the Univerſity, Mr. *Joſeph Glanvil* was entred a Batler of *Exeter*-College, *Oxon. Apr.* 19. 1652, aged ſixteen Years; where he had the Fortune to be put under the Care of a good Tutor, Mr. *Samuel Conant*, Fellow of that Houſe, and afterwards one of the Proctors of the Univerſity, who ſeverely Diſciplined him in Religion, Logic, and Philoſophy (*b*). Which makes it the more ſtrange, that Houſe being then one of the chief Nurſeries for Youth in the Univerſity, why he ſhould afterwards lament, that his Friends had not ſent him to *Cambridg*; becauſe, as he uſed to ſay, the New Philoſophy, and the Art of Philoſophizing, were there more eaſily to be learned than at *Oxford*; and that his firſt Studies in *Oxford* did not duly qualify him for the World of Action and Buſineſs.

(*b*) Ath. Ox. V. 2. P. 495, 496, 497, 498.

However, here he tarried until he had taken the degree of Batchelor of Arts; and then he removed to *Lincoln*-College in the beginning of *July* 1656, where taking the degree of Maſter of Arts, in the beginning of the Year 1658, he was about that time made Chaplain to the famous *Francis Rous*, then one of *Oliver*'s Lords, and Provoſt of *Eaton*-College; but he dying ſoon after, Mr. *Glanvil* returned to *Oxford*, and continued for a time in *Lincoln*-College.

After his Majeſty's Reſtoration, K. *Ch.* 2d, he became a Conformiſt, and a great Promoter of the New Philoſophy; wrote and publiſhed a Book, intituled, *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*; by which he gained himſelf a Name among the *Virtuoſi*, and was made a Member of the Royal Society. At which time alſo he entred into Holy Orders, according to the Church of *England*; and by the Favor of Sir *James Thinne*, was preſented to the Vicarage of a Market Town in *Somerſetſhire*, called, *Frome-Selwood*, in the beginning of *Nov.* 1662, in the place of *John Humphry*, a Nonconformiſt Miniſter that turned out.

In the Year 1666, *June* the 23d, he was Inducted Rector of the Abby Church in *Bath*, dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*: And in *July* 1672, he changed *Frome* for the Rectory of *Streat*, with the Chappel of *Walton* annexed in *Somerſetſhire*, with *Richard Jenkins*, M. A. So that by vertue of the Preſentation to thoſe two Churches by *Thomas Thinne* Eſq; (afterward barbarouſly murdered) Mr. *Jenkins* was inſtituted to *Frome*, and Mr. *Glanvil* to *Streat* and *Walton*, on one and the ſame day, *Jul.* 26. 1672.

About that time alſo, he was made one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to *K. Ch.* 2d, and at length, by the Endeavors of *Henry* Marqueſs of *Worceſter*, ſince the moſt noble Duke of *Beufort*, to whom our Mr. *Glanvil*'s Wife was ſomwhat Allied, he became one of the Prebendaries of *Worceſter*, in which Dignity he was Inſtalled *Jun.* 22. 1678.

Having thus given an Account of his Dignities and Preferments, I ſhall next lay before you his Character, as it is fairly drawn by ſeveral learned Authors, who knew him well. Only it muſt be premiſed, that a certain Adverſary (*c*) of his, not ſo gentile in this matter as might be expected from a Phyſician and a Scholar, endeavored to aſperſe him as an ignorant illiterate Fellow, *&c.* But theſe Things being ſpoken by a raſh Perſon, and one that was well known, not to have abounded with too much good Nature, did never ſtick upon him, and were ſeen to be rather the effects of Envy and Emulation, than of Truth or Sobriety.

(*c*) Mr. H. Stubs in his Epiſtol. Diſc. concerning Phlebot.

Mr. *Glanvil* (and thoſe that knew him will concur herein (*d*)) was a Perſon of more than ordinary Parts; of a quick, warm, ſpruce, and gay Fancy; and was more lucky (at leaſt in his own Judgment) in his firſt Hints and Thoughts of Things, than in his after Notions. He had a very tenacious Memory; and was a great Maſter of the Engliſh Language, expreſſing himſelf therein with eaſy Fluency, and in a manly, yet withal a ſmooth Stile. He was, indeed, no great Friend to *Ariſtotle*; but catch'd at all Occaſions, as well in his Diſcourſe, as in his Writings, of Depreciating that renowned Maſter of Reaſon and celebrated Advancer of Knowledg; undervaluing his Philoſophy, although it had been received in the Schools for many Ages with general Approbation, and unto which himſelf had been ſo much Obliged.

(*d*) Ath. Ox. V. 2. p. 496.

However, this alſo muſt be acknowledged, that he did not blame the Uſe of *Ariſtotle* in the Univerſities among the *junior* Students; but did altogether diſapprove the Streightneſs and Sloath of elder *Dijudicants*, from whom a more generous Temper might be expected, than to ſit down in a contented deſpair of any further Progreſs into Science, than hath been made by that idolized Sophy, and depriving themſelves, and all this World, of their Liber-

ty in Philoſophy, by making a ſacramental Adherence to an Heathen Authority; little leſs than which is done in *Oxford*, when at their creating *Senior* Sophiſters, they do upon his Organon ſwear them, *in verba Ariſtotelis*, if not in a profane, yet in a ſomwhat abſurd manner:

He did more eſpecially applaud and recommend that more free and generous Way (an Argument of his great and large Mind) of promoting Learning, profeſſed and carried on, for a while, by the Royal Society, whereof he was a Member. The Inſtitution of which, its religious Tendency towards the advancement of true Subſtantial Improvements, and great Benefit which hath and may accrue thence to human Life, he with great ſhew of Reaſon defended againſt his learned Antagoniſt, *Henry Stubbe*. As for the old VVay, he repreſented it as a bare formal Scheme of empty airy Notions, ſenſeleſs Terms, and inſignificant Words, fit only to make a Noiſe, and furniſh Men with matter of Wrangling and Contention Inſomuch, he often declared, That his being trained up in that trite and beaten Road, was one of the greateſt Unhappineſſes that had ever befallen him in his Life.

To which Teſtimony of the famous Mr. *Anth. a Wood*, give me leave to add that alſo of Dr. *Athon. Horneck*, D. D. in his Preface to that Volume of Mr. *Glanvil*'s Sermons, publiſh.d by him after the Author's Death, in *Quarto*, wherein he deſcants on him:

'The Author of theſe Diſcourſes, Mr. *Glanvil*, as his Wit lay out of the common Road, 'ſo this genuine Off-Spring of his fertile Brain [ſpeaking of theſe Sermons] ſoars above the 'common Level of eccleſiaſtical Orations. Death ſeem'd to envy the vaſt Parts of ſo great 'a Man; and in the aſcent of his Age ſnatch'd him away, when the learned World expe-'cted ſome of his greateſt Attempts and Enterprizes. As he valued no Notions that were 'mean and trivial; ſo thoſe he hath ſent abroad ſavor of more than an ordinary Genius. 'His Soul ſeemed to be ſpun of a finer Thread than thoſe of other Mortals, and Things look-'ed with another Face, when they paſſed through the quicker Fire of his Labaratory.

'Some curious Artiſts, though their Work is materially the ſame with that of meaner 'Artificers; yet the Shape they give it, and the Neatneſs of the Fabric, makes it ſeem a 'Thing compoſed of different Ingredients. Even the moſt obvious Truths coming from 'our Author, received a greater luſtre; and that Meat which Familiarity made in a man-'ner nauſeous to ſome nicer Palates, when dreſſed with his Sauce, became more poignant, 'and conſequently more acceptable.

'His Diſcourſes from the Pulpit, as they were very ſolid, ſo they were (which is the 'Grace and Life of them) pathetic; and by his Zeal and Fervor, one might gueſs how big 'his deſire unto God for Iſrael was, that they might be ſaved. Though he met with Dil-'appointments ſomtimes, yet he remembred he was a Chriſtian; and as he was not with-'out his Croſſes, ſo he carried himſelf under them like a true Philoſopher. His Mind ſeem-'ed to be ſerene, when Things went moſt contrary to his Wiſhes. And what ever Storm 'the Inconſtancy and Fickleneſs of Sublunary Objects threw upon him, within ſtill he felt a 'Calm beyond that of *Socrates*, when the ungrateful Athenians ſent him the fatal Draught 'to drink his Death and Ruin.

'He had a Mind fitted for Contemplation; and his Thoughts could dwell on a divine 'Object, 'till he had ſuck'd out the Cream and Marrow. His Divinity, as well as Philo-'ſophy, was free from Dogmatizing; and while he tied himſelf to no αὐτὸς ἔφη, he arri-'ved to a clearer Apprehenſion of Truth and Error. The divine *Plato* was ſomwhat dear-'er to him than the ſubtiler *Ariſtotle*; and it can't be otherwiſe, where Souls long to be 'transformed into the Image of the Deity. Nothing ſeem'd to engroſs his Deſire ſo much, 'as the Reformation of an unbelieving World; and indeed, there were few Men fitter for 'that Enterprize, God having bleſſed him with a conſiderable Stock, both of Reaſon and 'Eloquence.

'To a clarified Mind, the groſs athieſtical Surmiſes of modern Wits, muſt needs be ex-'ceeding fulſom: And no marvel, if Souls ſo fine break forth ſomtimes into very ſevere 'Satyrs, to laſh this petulent Humor. If any thing could raiſe his Paſſion, it was the non-'ſenſical Diſcourſes of Deiſts and Chriſtian-Infidels: And he thought he might be juſtly 'Angry with ſuch Wretches, that like the Giants of old, durſt make new Wars with tre-'mendous Omnipotence.

'He loved not to invelope theological Doctrines in myſterious Phraſes; and ever thought 'that Divinity beſt agreed with the Mind of the Holy Ghoſt, that was expreſſed in ration-'al and intelligible Propoſitions. He was never any great Admirer of our modern *Illumi-'nati*, and he accounted that Diſcourſe but little better than Nonſenſe, which affected to 'recommend it ſelf, to the Admiration of the Hearer, by its not being underſtood; where 'his Reaſon tired, and could give him no Direction, he was willing to take Faith for his 'Guide. And though he confeſſed, that not a few Things in Scripture were altogether un-'accountable to his Underſtanding; yet he doubted not but they would all be made 'clear in that State, where we ſhall know even as we are known. Thus he.

Mr

Mr. *Joſ. Pleydel* alſo, Arch-deacon of *Chicheſter*, who preached at Mr. *Glanvil*'s Funeral on *Rev.* 14. 13. *Bleſſed are the Dead*, &c. concludes his Sermon with this Prayer (*pag.* 24. 25.): 'God ſupply this Loſs to his Relations, by his Grace and Providence; let me ſay, 'and to the Church of *England*, by encreaſing the Number of ſuch Men of no worſe Lear-'ning, Integrity and Courage, that are able and dare defend her againſt the Encroach-'ments of Popery and Fanaticiſm.

Though Mr. *Glanvil* was not in the leaſt inclinable to either of the forementioned Sects, I ſhall here take notice of the Teſtimony on his behalf, given by two as eminent Men as either Party had in *England*; Mr. *Baxter* (*e*) ſaith of him, 'He was a Man of more than or-'dinary Ingeny; and that he was famous for his great Wit, &c. The other is the moſt famous (as he is there called (*f*)) *Thomas de Albiis*, or *White*, ſecond Son of *Richard White* of *Hutton* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; held the greateſt Philoſopher of any ſecular Prieſt in *England*; who in his Epiſtle Dedicatory to his Anſwer, intituled *Scire*, to Mr. *Glanvil*'s *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, extols him for his great Wit and Parts. Which (were all the forementioned Authors ſilent) might be fully confirmed, beyond denial, from the many Volumes of his Works, whoſe Titles here follow (*g*):

(*e*) Ath. Ox. V. 2. p. 497. out of Mr. Baxt. 2d Def. of the Nonconfor. Lond. 1681, p. 179.

(*f*) Id. ibid.

(*g*) Id. ibid.

I. *The Vanity of Dogmatizing: Or, Confidence in Opinions manifeſted, in a Diſcourſe of the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of our Knowledg, and its Cauſes: With ſome Reflections on Peripateticiſm, and an Apology for Philoſophy.* Lond. 1661, 8*vo*. Anſwered by *Thomas Anglus ex Albiis*, in his Book intituled *Scire*. Lond. 1663, 12*o*.

II. *Lux Orientalis: Or, An Enquiry into the Opinion of the Eaſtern Sages, concerning the Pre-exiſtence of Souls.* Being a Key to unlock the grand Myſtery of Providence. *Lond.* 1662, 8*vo*. And there 1683.

III. *Scepſis Scientifica: Or, Confeſt Ignorance the way to Schiſm*: In an Eſſay on the Vanity of Dogmatizing, and confident Opinion. *Lond.* 1665, 4*to*.

IV. *A Reply to the Exceptions of the learned* Thomas Albius, *&c.* or thus, *Scire tuum nihil eſt*: Or, The Author's Defence of the *Vanity of Dogmatizing*; printed with *Scepſis Scientifica*.

V. *A Letter to a Friend concerning* Ariſtotle. Printed with *Scepſ. Scientif.*

VI. *Some Philoſophical Conſiderations touching the Being of Witches and Witchcraft*; in a Letter to *Robert Hunt*, Eſq; *Lond.* 1666, 4*to*; re printed 1667, 4*to*. Anſwered by *John Webſter*, Practitioner in Phyſick, *Fol.*

VII. *A Blow at modern Saduciſm, in ſome philoſophical Conſiderations about* Witchcraft. *Lond.* 1668, 4*to*.

VIII. *A Relation of the famed Diſturbance at the Houſe of Mr.* Mumpeſſon, *by the beating a Drum inviſibly every Night, from* Feb. 1662 *to the beginning of the Year following, and after*; printed with the *Blow at Mod. Saduc.*

IX. *Reflections on Drollery and Atheiſm*; printed alſo with the *Blow at Mod. Saduc.*

X. *Palpable Evidence of Spirits and Witchcraft; in an Account of the fam'd Diſturbance by a Drummer in the Houſe of Mr.* Mumpeſſon. *Lond.* 1668. This is almoſt the ſame with the former.

XI. *A Whip for the Droll, Fidler to the Atheiſt.* Being Reflections on Drollery and Atheiſm; *Lond.* 1668. Re-printed by Dr. *Henry More*, among the Additons to the ſecond Edition of *Saduciſmus Triumphans*: Almoſt the ſame alſo with *Reflections on Drollery and Athieſm.*

XII. *Plus Ultra*: Or, The Progreſs and Advancement of Knowledg ſince the days of *Ariſtotle*, &c. *Lond.* 1668, 8*vo*.

XIII. *Several Sermons*: As (1.) *A Faſt Sermon, on the King's Martyrdom, on* Rom. 13. 2. *Lond.* 1667. (2.) *Catholic Charity*, before the Lord Mayor of *London*, on 1 *Pet.* 1. 22. (3.) *A ſeaſonable Recommendation and Defence of Reaſon in the Affairs of Religion, againſt Infidelity, Scepticiſm and Fanaticiſm of all ſorts, on* Rom. 12. lat. part of the 1ſt ver. *Lond.* 1670, 8*vo*.

XIV. *The Way of Happineſs in its Difficulties and Encouragements, cleared from many popular and dangerous Miſtakes.* Lond. 1679, 8*vo*. This had another Title put to it the ſame Year, with Alterations, thus, *A Diſcourſe concerning the Difficulties of the Way to Happineſs, whence they may ariſe, and how they may be overthrown*, &c.

XV. *Philoſophia Pia.* A Diſcourſe of the religious Temper and Tendencies of the Experimental Philoſophy, which is profeſſed by the Royal Society. *Lond.* 1671, 8*vo*.

XVI. *A Prefatory Anſwer to Mr.* Hen. Stubbe, *the Doctor of* Warwick. Wherein the Malignity, Hypocriſy, and Falſhood of his Temper, Pretences, and Reports, *&c.* in his Animadverſions on *Plus Ultra* are diſcovered. *Lond.* 1671, 8*vo*.

XVII. *A farther Diſcovery of Mr.* Stubbe, *in a brief Reply to the laſt Pamphlet againſt* Joſ. Glanvil. *Lond.* 1671, 8*vo*.

XVIII. *Ad Clerum Somerſetenſem Epiſtola* προσφώνησις, in one ſheet 8*vo*, at the end of the farther Diſcovery.

XIX. *An earneſt Invitation to the Lord's-Supper*, Lond. 1673, 74, 77, in 12*o*.

XX. *Seaſonable Reflections and Diſcourſes in order to the Conviction and Cure of the Scoffing and Infidelity of a degenerate Age.* Lond. 1676, 8*vo*. Made up of four Sermons; (1.) *The Sin and Dangar of Scoffing at Religion, on* 2 Pet. 3. 3. (2.) *The Churches Contempts from profane and fanatic Enemies, on* Pſ. 123. 3, 4. (3.) *Moral Evidence of a Life to come, on* Matth. 22. 32. (4.) *The ſerious Conſiderations of a future Judgment, on* Acts 17. 31.

XXI. *Eſſays on ſeveral important Subjects in Philoſophy and Religion.* Lond. 1676, 4*to*, being ſeven in Number.

XXII. *An Eſſay concerning Preaching*; written for the Direction of a young Divine. *Lond.* 1678, 8*vo*.

XXIII. *A ſeaſonable Defence of Preaching, and the plain Way of it.* Print. with the *Eſſay concerning Preaching*.

XXIV. *Saducïſmus Triumphans*: Or, Full and plain Evidence concerning Witches and Apparitions, in two Parts. The firſt, treats of the Poſſibility; and the ſecond, of the real Exiſtence of them: With a Letter of Dr. *Henry More* on the ſame Subject. The ſecond Part, is made up of an Anſwer to part of Mr. *John Webſter's Diſplay of ſuppoſed Witchcraft.*

XXV. *The Zealous and Impartial Proteſtant.* Shewing ſome great, but leſs heeded, Dangers of Popery; in a Letter to a Member of Parliament. *Lond.* 1681, 4*to*.

XXVI. *A Letter to the Earl of* Briſtol, *with another to a Friend, of the Uſefulneſs of the* Univerſal Character (a Book ſo called, written by Dr. *Wilkins* Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*), *with the Way of Learning it.* A Mſ.

XXVII. He alſo publiſhed two Diſcourſes, *viz. A Diſcourſe of Truth*, by *George Ruſt* Biſhop of *Dromore*; and *The Way to Happineſs and Salvation:* Lond. 1677, 12*o*. Which Diſcourſes came out 1683, in 8*vo*, under this Title, *Two Choice and Uſeful Treatiſes*; the one, *Lux Orientalis*; the other a *Diſcourſe of Truth*, by the late reverend Dr. *George Ruſt* Lord Biſhop of *Dromore* in *Ireland*; with Annotations on them, full as large as the Diſcourſes themſelves, as ſuppoſed by Dr. *Henry More*. Mr. *Glanvil* hath a pretty large Letter before Dr. *Ruſt*'s Diſcourſe, concerning the Subject and the Author of it.

XXVIII. *Some Diſcourſes, Sermons, and Remains*; publiſhed after his Death by Dr. *Anth. Horneck*, Preacher at the *Savoy*, *London*, 1681, 4*to*. The Sermons, in Number Eleven, came out moſt of them in ſingle Volumes. In the firſt page of which Book, is prefixt Mr. *Glanvil*'s Effigies, very lively drawn: Which ſpeaks him to have been a Perſon of comly Countenance and graceful Preſence; round which is this Inſcription, *Vera Effigies Rever. viri Mag. Joſ. Glanvil, Car. 2. Reg. a Sacris; & Rectoris de Bath in agro Somerſet. Qui vehiculum mutavit, quarto die Novemb.* 1680. Beneath which are his Arms, with this Motto, *Da Bona, averte Mala.*

To conclude then, this ingenious and learned Perſon, Mr. *Glanvil*, died in his Houſe at *Bath*, *November* the fourth, 1680; and was buried in his Church of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, there commonly called the *Abby-Church*, on the ninth day of the ſame Month, in the

the North Isle thereof: Where on a large blew Stone is the following Epitaph found, in Memorial of him.

Adverte Viator!
Deponuntur hic Exuviæ Josephi Glanvile nuper Car. 2. à Sacris; Wigornienſis Eccleſiæ Præbendarii, Regalis Societatis Socii & Civitatis hujus Rectoris.

Qui poſt 42. inſumptos Annos in Studio & Contemplatione, Verbi & Operum Dei, bis Febre recidiva fatigatus, ad Æternam Requiem aſpiravit 4 die Nov. 1680.

Uxor ejus Secunda (h), è Selwinorum Proſapia, in Com. Gloceſtrenſi, Mœrens poſuit.

(h) His 1ſt Wife was Mrs. Mary Stocker.

G.

Arms —

Flor. A. D. 1664.
R. R. Car. 2.

Gul. three Saltires Arg.

GANDY

JOHN, Doctor of Divinity, and Prebend of the Church of *Salisbury*, was Born at *Exeter*, in this County, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth Century; where his elder Brother *Henry Gandy* Eſq; was thrice Mayor of that City, whoſe Dwelling therein gave denomination to a whole Street, at this Day called *Gandy's-Lane*.

This reverend Perſon, from his younger Years, devoted himſelf to a ſtuious and retired Life, which he always ſeemed fond of to his dying Day. For his better improvements in Learning, he betook himſelf to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and became a Member of *Oriel*-College there, taking that Name from a Meſſuage, K. *Edw.* 3d was pleaſed to beſtow upon it, called *Oriele*, in St. *John Baptiſt's* Pariſh; as a late Author tells us, *Huic acceſſit Edoardi Benevolentia, qui Meſſuagium ampliſſimum in Parœcia D. Joh. Bapt. datum, nomine Oriele vulgo notum* —— 1 *Regni ſui A.* 1327 (a). Here his Demeanor was ſuch, (as was his Sons after him, Mr. *Henry Gandy* ſomtime one of the Proctors of that Univerſity) that he was elected Fellow thereof, *Oct.* 4. 1626, at what time he was Batchelor of Arts. He was admitted Probationer, *Apr.* 7. 1627; Actual, *Apr.* 7. 1628; and proceeded Maſter of Arts, 1630.

(a) Hiſt. & Ant. Oxon. L. 2. p. 104. a.

Soon after this, Mr. *Gandy* entred into Holy Orders; and about the Year of our Lord 1636, he became Domeſtic Chaplain to the piouſly-learned and famous Dr. *Davenant*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, ſomtime a Member of the Synod of *Dort*; by whoſe Favor and Kindneſs, reflecting upon his Worth, he was made Maiden Prebend (as 'tis called) of that Church. About which time, the richly endowed Vicarage of *South-Brent*, lying in the Road from *Exe-*

ter to *Plymouth*, being void, he was preſented thereunto *A.* 1638. So I conclude, beca
that Year he reſigned his Fellowſhip in *Oriele*-College.

Long this good Man did not enjoy his beloved Retirement in this Country, before the
vil Wars break out; when his Duty and Conſcience obliging him to Loyalty and Obedie
to his Prince, King *Charles* the Firſt of Bleſſed Memory, he became thereby Obnoxious
the Rage and Malice of thoſe, whoſe Deſigns were to pull down both the Crown and Mi
He was therefore branded as a Malignant, and popiſhly Affected; and having likewiſ
Benefice as Malignant as himſelf (being a very good one), they reſolved to ſet him furth
And having nothing elſe whereof to accuſe him, they thought fit to eject him for hearkn
to St. *Peter*'s Counſel of, *Fearing God and Honoring the King*. For when they found him
Honeſt than againſt his Oaths and Conſcience to comply with them, however the Pa
Chriſtned their Deſign by the ſpecious Name of, *The good Old Cauſe*; he was, by the Co
mittee of thoſe Parts, condemned to be turned out as a Malignant Preacher, and one w
was in danger of Infecting the People with an Itch of Obedience to the fifth Commandme
which of all other, the Dominant Faction of thoſe Times could have been content, ſo far
it had relation to our Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Parents, ſhould have been expunged the
calogue.

When Mr. *Gandy* would not (at the Summons of thoſe who had no more Authority
turn him out of his Free-hold, than to put themſelves in, or a Myrmidon of their own)
luntarily recede, what did thoſe meek Ones of the Earth do, but ſend a party of Soldiers
pull him out perforce. It fell out, that they came upon him in a happy Hour, juſt as
was Celebrating at his Church, ſome religious Office belonging to his Function: Be
then and there found, they ſeized upon him, and carried him away Priſoner to *Dartmo*
where, I ſuppoſe, at that time the Committee ſate; but they firſt offered him indeed, the
vility to go Home and change his Gown which he was then in. This he wholly refuſed, ſayi
That he was not aſham'd of his miniſterial Habit; *and that he would chooſe to appear in it, t*
the World might ſee how he was imployed when he was taken up. Being come to *Dartmouth*,
was confined and barbarouſly treated; for being weary and tired, he expected the Refre
ment of a convenient Lodging for his Mony: But was rudely anſwered, *That the Floor*
good enough for ſuch an one as he. As if ſober Loyalty had been the greateſt Villany in
World. This hapned about the Year 1644.

Some time after this, the ſame Zealots ſent their Forces to turn Mr. *Gandy*'s Wife (a pi
good Gentlewoman, youngeſt Daughter of Mr. *John Ackland*, Alderman of the City
Exeter) who as yet kept Poſſeſſion for her Husband, out of his Houſe at *Brent*. But ſhe
refuſing to go, they dragged her out; and when ſhe would catch at the Staples of
Doors to ſtay herſelf, or any other thing, they would barbarouſly knock off her Han
until at length they forcibly threw her out into the Streets, with ſeveral little Children
had, there to Beg or Starve, which they would. And all this to make way for a Creat
of their own, one *Jollinger* a German; who though he had a ſmattering of ſome Learni
yet his Outlandiſh Tone, and his own Indiſcretions together, rendred his Perſon and
formances very frequently Ridiculous to the whole Congregation.

Mr. *Gandy* and his Family thus ejected out of all by the Violence of Men, became the more
culiar Care of the Providence of God: For after he had lived ſome few years up and do
among his own and his Wife's gentile and wealthy Relations, in and about the City of *Exe*
God was pleaſed to raiſe him up a noble Friend and Patron, Sir *Simon Leach* of *Cadely*, w
gave him the Benefice of *Bridford*, lying near the Eaſtern parts of the *Dartmoor* Hills. Wh
he continued to his Majeſty's happy Reſtoration, K. *Ch.* 2d, when he was reſtored to
former Preferments, which he thence enjoyed until the time of his Death.

Soon after the King's Return, going to *Oxford*, *Anno* 1661, Mr. *Gandy* for his g
Learning, Loyalty, and Sufferings, was honored by that Univerſity with the *Degree*
Doctor of *Divinity*. But returning into the Country, he retired to his Charge at *So*
Brent, aforeſaid; where he continued in the painful Faithful *Diſcharge* of his M
ſterial Function; and in the VVorks of Charity and Hoſpitality all the reſidue of
Days.

He was a good *Divine*, and an excellent Chriſtian; being Eminent for many Gr
and Virtues, which recommend him as a fit Example to Poſterity; eſpecially his Inte
and Honeſty; his Candor and Humility; his Love and Charity. Though with St. P
he had whereof to Glory, upon that account; yet he never Boaſted of his Sufferings; nor
liciouſly Proſecuted his Perſecutors; but Praying for them, left them *to that God who ju*
righteouſly.

Having now lived to a good old Age, near ſeventy Years, *Dr. Gandy* died at his H
at *Brent*, *July* the 19th 1672; and was ſoon after interred in the Chancel of his Ch
there, very near the Communion Table. On whom his diſconſolate VVidow laid a
black Marble-ſtone, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

Venerabilis viri Johannis Gandy *ſacræ Theologiæ Profeſſoris virginis apud Sarum Prabendarii & hujus eccleſiæ Rectoris.*

Cujus Pietatem eminentiorem, ac ſingularem morum integritatem, inter homines, immitare viator; & eoſdem, quos ille calos, cum eo expecta. Obiit die menſis Julii 19. *A. Æra Chriſtiana* 1672.

H.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1316.
R. R. Edw. 2.

Gules a Feſs Or between three Herles proper [a].
Argent a Feſs Gules between three Sheldrakes proper [b].
Gules a Feſs between three Barnacles Argent [c].
Gules a Feſs Or between three Sea-Mews Argent [d].

[a] Sir *W. Pole's* Alph. Cat. of Arms.
[b] *Full.* Worth. in Sheriffs of *Dev.*
[c] *Holl.* Collect. of Arms, Mſ.
[d] *Weſtc.* Ped. in *Herle.*

Which of theſe is the proper Coat, I ſhant undertake to determain.

HERLE

SIR *William* Knight, and Lord Chief-Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, is reckoned, by Dr. *Fuller* (a) and others, as a Native of this County; and altho' we can't poſitively ſay at what Place herein he was born, yet, being in Poſſeſſion of him, we ſhall not quit our Claim, without better Evidence to the contrary than hath been yet produced.

(a) Worthies in *Dev.* p. 255. *Hook.* Syn. in Lawy. Mſ.

This Name was of much more ancient ſtanding in this County, than this Judge's time, and had great Intereſt therein long before he was born, if that be true which an eminent Antiquary of ours poſitively aſſerteth (b), *That the Honour of* Barnſtaple *was given unto one* Herle *by K.* John (his Reign commenced about the Year of our Lord 1200); whoſe Coat he thus blazons, *Arg. a Chev. betw.* 3 *Barnacles Sab.* and farther ſays, *It was to be ſeen in the old Pulpit in St.* Peter's *Church, at* Exon. The Author of the *Worthies of England* tells us (c), *That 'tis probable he was born at* Ilfarcombe; but I think it is improbable, in that he was the firſt we find of the Name that inhabited there; thro' what Occaſion I ſhall ſhew hereafter.

(b) *Holland* quo ſupra.

(c) In *Devon.*

To go on therefore: This Gentleman was bred to the Law, and became Learned therein. In the 9th of K. *Edw.* 2. 1316, he was call'd to the degree of Serjeant, at what time (with ſome others of the ſame Robe) he had granted him, by the King, Twenty Pounds *per An. in ſubventionem Expenſarum ſuarum circa Negotia Regis proſequenda & defendenda* (d), towards his Expences, in proſecuting and defending the King's Buſineſs; he being, it ſeems, the King's Serjeant at Law.

(d) *Dugd.* Chron. Ser. p. 37.

About five Years after this, *viz. A.* 14th of the ſame King, 1321, he was conſtituted one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*, in the place of *John de Benſted* (e): In this honourable Station he continued unto the death of the ſaid King, which was ſix Years after.

(e) Id. p. 38.

When K. *Edw.* 3. ſucceeded in the Engliſh Throne, ſuch was the Integrity and Sufficiency of Judge *Herle*, that he was, by that King, in the firſt Year of his Reign, made Chief-Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas* (f). A certain Author tells us (g), upon what Authority I know not, for *Dugdal* mentions no ſuch thing, That he was made, by K. *Edw.* 3. Chief-Juſtice of the *King's-Bench* in *Hilary-Term*, the firſt Year of his Reign; but that before the Term ended, *viz. Jan.* 29. he was made Chief-Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, by his own conſent, he ſtanding fair in the King's Favour, as may appear by his Bounty; for whereas Sixty Marks was in that Age the annual Sallary of that Place, the King granted him an Augmentation of Two hundred and forty Marks a Year, ſo long as he kept that Office.

(f) Id. 4 *Feb. A. D.* 1328.

(g) *Fuller* quo prius.

This was four Years, according to this Author; but three Years, as appears from the Chronologick Tables of Sir *Will. Dugdal*, and then Sir *John Stonore* was put in his Place; yet so, that Judge *Herle* was restored unto it again, a Year or two after; for then, on the 2d of *March* 1332, *Mandatum est Johanni de Stonore, &c.* (*h*) a Mandate from the King was sent unto Sir *John Stonore*, to relinquish that Office, and make room again for Sir *William Herle*. Such Alterations were observed usual in those days, according to the pleasure or occasions of the Prince: *Stonore* accordingly did so, and submitted to be made, of Chief, but Secondary Justice of that Bench.

(*h*) *Dugd.* Chron. Ser. p. 40.

In this high Station Lord Chief-Justice *Herle* continued about four Years, and then being grown very aged, at his own Suit, he was unloaden of that honourable Burden; yet with this great Favour at his Farewel, That he should continue always of the Privy-Council to the King as long as he lived; as appears from the Record, whose words are these (*i*):

(*i*) Id. p. 42.

Will. de Herle Capitalis Justic. ætate gravatus, ad petitionem suam officio exutus, ita quod sit de Secreto Consilio Regis quam diu vixerit. Dat. A. 9 *Ed.* 3. 1336.

How long after this he lived, we are not certain; but probable it is, it was not long, he being of a great Age at this time.

If any are so curious as to desire Information where this reverend Judge settled himself in this County, it was at the House call'd *Chambernon's-Wike*, in the Parish of *Ilfarcombe*, lying upon the *Severn* Sea, in the North Part thereof, near Ten Miles beyond *Barnstaple*. A Place of good Remark in those Parts, for the Port or Harbour it there affords to Shipping; for this being a rough and dangerous Coast, in some Weather especially, there is a convenient Cob or Pile built, into which if any distressed Vessel can shoot it self, it is safe; but the way into it is to Strangers somewhat dangerous: Which commendeth the Charity of the Inhabitants, who maintain a Light or *Pharos* there continually, for Sailors better Direction.

This Habitation came to Judge *Herle*, by his marriage with *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir (*Richard Polglas*, her Brother, being dead of the Plague, at an Abby in *Yorkshire*, into which he was privily convey'd (*k*)) of *William Polglas*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Champernon* Kt. the last of this Name in this Place; with whom he had this Mannor, with *Clist-Chambernon* (now *Clist St. George*, near *Exeter*), and all his other Inheritance, which was very large. He left Issue Sir *John Herle* Kt. who is said to have died without Issue (*l*). Whereas the same Author elsewhere tells us (*m*), he had Issue a Son, both of his Name, and a Knight also; one of which, was High-Sheriff of this County, in the 3d Year of *K. Hen.* 4. 1403. We are informed by one (*n*), on what Authority I know not, that the Mannor of *Ilfarcombe* was held by this Judge's Issue till the Reign of *K. Hen.* 7. How true that is, I cannot say; but another more critical Author tells us (*o*), That Sir *John Herle* the last, dying without Issue, convey'd that large Inheritance of *Chambernon* unto *William* Lord *Bonvile*; from whom it descended unto *Henry Gray*, Duke of *Suffolk*; and from him, by Attainder, it came to the Crown.

(*k*) *Risd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Ilfar.* Mf.

(*l*) Sir *W. Pole's* Desc. of *Dev.* in *Ilfa.*

(*m*) Cat. of Kts. in K. *H.* 4. reign, Mf.

(*n*) *Full.* Worth. ibid.

(*o*) Sir *W. Pole* in *Ilfarc.* Mf.

There is an antient and gentile Family of this Name still flourishing in the County of *Cornwal*, at *Prideaux Castle*, the antient Seat of *Prideaux*, near *Lystwithyel*; of which I have met with this Account (*p*), That *Herle*, sometime of *West-Herle* in *Northumberlandshire*, had a Son, on what occasion is not mentioned, that came into *Cornwal*; who becoming known unto a Knight there (perhaps in *Devon*) of his own Name, that had no Issue, he at his death made him his Heir; whose Posterity hath continued there in good Reputation ever since, unto this day.

(*p*) *Weste.* Ped. in *Herle*, Mf.

Of this Family was the famous *Charles Herle*, who was admitted, *Anno* 1612, a Sojourner of *Exeter* College, *Oxon*, at Fourteen Years of Age; and Master of Arts at Eighteen (*q*); was Rector of one of the richest Churches in *England*, *Winwick* in *Lancashire*, Prolocutor of the Assembly of Divines, a frequent Preacher before the Long-Parliament, and Author of several Books; whereof the most celebrated, is his *Wisdoms Tripos*, concerning Worldly Policy, Moral Prudence and Christian Wisdom; and dying, was buried in the Chancel of his Church aforesaid, *A. D.* 1659: But he not having been a Native of this County, tho' I might enlarge, I shall add nothing farther of him.

(*q*) Ath. Oxon. v. 2. p. 151.

The reverend Judge, we may suppose, as he lived, so he died in the Parish of *Ilfarcombe* aforementioned; and lieth interred somewhere in the Church thereunto belonging, without any Funeral Monument.

H.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1390.
R. R. Rich. 2.

Argent a Dart in pale Or [*] *between three Bugle-Horns Sab.*

[*] Sir *W. Pole's* Alphab. Catal. of Arms, Mſ.

HAWLEY

JOHN, was born at *Dartmouth*, in the South Parts of this County, Eight Miles from *Totnes*, and Twenty ſix from the City of *Exeter*; it is ſo call'd from the River on which it ſtands, which there runneth with full Mouth into the Britiſh Ocean: A large populous Town, ſituate on the South ſide of a very ſteep Hill; which runneth from Eaſt to Weſt a conſiderable length, of near a Mile, whereby the Houſes, as you paſs on the Water, ſeem Penſil, and to hang along in rows, like Gally-Pots in an Apothecary's Shop; for ſo high and ſteep is it, that you go from the lower to the higher part thereof by Stairs; and from the bottom to the top, requires no leſs, in ſome places many more, than an Hundred.

This Town, in old Records, is call'd (*a*) *Lud-Hill*, from what occaſion I do not find; but now, and of a long time, *Dartmouth*, no doubt ſo denominated, ſays my Author, by the Saxons, from the adjoining River, which there runs into the Sea. It hath a moſt convenient Haven, able to receive a great Navy into its Boſom, which may ride ſafe, without incommodeing one the other, load and unload in the midſt of the Town. The Mouth of this River, near a Mile diſtant from the Town, is well guarded with two Caſtles and other Munitions, ſtanding on the oppoſite Banks thereof. Heretofore was alſo a Chain, which reach'd from one ſide to the other; which in time of War was wont to be ſet up, to prevent any Invaſion of the Enemy. This Town then began to flouriſh, when *Totnes* Haven, by overmuch Sand brought down by the Water from the Tin-Works in *Dartmoor*, was choak'd up and ſpoil'd. Thro' the Safety and convenient Situation of its Port, this place became much frequented by Merchants, and to be well furniſhed with good Shipping; and is ſo ſtill, tho' ſhort of what it hath been heretofore.

(*a*) *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Dart.* Mſ.

Here Mr. *Hawley* liv'd and traded, and at length got a great number of Ships to his own uſe; which he ſo employ'd abroad to all parts of the World, that let the Wind be in what point of the Compaſs ſoever, it always ſtood to his Advantage, as to one Coaſt or another: Hence grew the Saying, riſe in thoſe days, and not forgotten in ours.

Blow the Wind high, blow the Wind low,
It bloweth good to Hawley's *Hoe.*

So was the Gentleman's Habitation, in that Town, call'd the *Hoe* or *Haw*; which retaineth the name to this day, with the corrupt Addition of a Letter, it being now pronounced *Hawley's-Hall*.

To proceed; Mr. *Hawley* was in his time, what but few are in ours, a publick Spirited Man, one that preferred the common to his own private Good; undertaking, for the Service of his King and Country, very noble Exploits, at his own proper Charges: wherein he was ſo ſucceſsful, that there is current ſtill in the Town, this memorable Tradition relateing to him:

When the Famine raged greatly in Callice, *then ſtreightly beſieged by the French (whereby the Engliſh within were juſt about to ſurrender to the Enemy without) in the very nick of time,* Mr. Hawley *ſent in two Ships of his own, loaden with Proviſions to their Relief; at ſight whereof, the French preſently raiſed their Siege and went their way. The King of* England *hearing of it, ſent for* Mr. Hawley, *and demanded of him,* What he ſhould do for him, in Reward of ſo ſeaſonable a piece of Service? *Unto whom Mr.* Hawley *modeſtly replied,* That he deſired nothing for himſelf; only he entreated, That his Majeſty would make the Town of *Dartmouth* (which had been an antient Burrough) a Corporation; and grant them a Charter, to

have a Mayor and Burgesses among themselves, for the better Government of the Place. *This humble Request was soon granted; together with a most noble Seal of Office,* a King standing in a Ship; *which they still enjoy.*

This is the Tradition; which I should embrace affectionately, could I but make it agree with the Truth of History: For, first, I can find no such Siege of *Callice* that was in all Mr. *Hawley*'s time; it was taken indeed by *K. Edw.* 3. from the French, in the 21th Year of his Reign (*b*), and in the Year of our Lord 1347: which probable enough might be after this Gentleman was born; but then, very likely, it was long before he could be any way Serviceable therein; as we may collect from a Consideration of the time of his death, which happened *A.* 1408 (*c*).

(*b*) *Speed*'s Chr. in K. *Edw.* 3.

(*c*) In the Epitaph on his Tomb.

In the next place, the Antiquaries (*d*) of this County do all agree, That after the Lord *Zouch*'s time, whose antiently *Dartmouth* was, one *Tewksbury*, a Merchant and Inhabitant of that Town, did purchase the Lands, and all manner of Customs, to him and his Heirs, to the Use of the said Town for ever. And this is said to be done expresly in the 15th Year of *K. Edw.* 3. At which time that King granted them power to choose a Mayor, with other Liberties. And Mr. *Hooker* more largely repeateth the Consideration of the King's Grant in these words (*e*), *That this Charter was obtained of the King, in consideration of two Ships, which with their Furniture they had and should find at their own Charges unto the King, in his Needs and Services*; *as doth appear*, saith he, *in the Charter, dated the* 14*th of* April, *in the* 15*th Year of the Reign of the said K.* Edw. 3. *A. D.* 1341.

(*d*) *Hooker*, *Pole*, *Risden*, *Westcot*, in their Mss. in *Dartm.*

(*e*) In his Synop. of *Dev.* in *Dartm.*

Which, if so, this must happen, according to Computation, near about the time of Mr. *Hawley*'s Birth, he dying about Threescore and Seven Years after the date of that Charter: and therefore it is very improbable that he should be any way concern'd in the Procuring thereof.

Whether this Corporation had at the first the same Seal of Office, which now it hath, I can't come to be informed: It is likely not; and that it was afterward granted them by one of the King's of *England*, in Honour to some noble Exploit or other done by some of that Place. That Mr. *Hawley*, according to the general Tradition among them, might be Instrumental towards the obtaining of it, may be probable enough; for he was *a Person of great Worth*, as one records it of him (*f*); and in those days having frequent Occasions to that purpose, he might signalize himself by some brave and famous Enterprize at Sea.

(*f*) *Risd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Dartm.*

For in his time it was, *Rich.* 2. being then *King* of *England*, that the French raised a powerful Army, and equipped a formidable Navy of Twelve hundred Sail of Ships (*g*), with design to transport them hither, to the intire Conquest of this Kingdom; though by God's Providence, and much by this Gentleman's Endeavours in particular, they were wholly disappointed herein. To repel this threatening Danger, the English fitted out what Ships they had, under two Admirals, who yet did nothing worthy of their Fame or Place.

(*g*) *Speed*'s Hist. of Gr. *Britt.* in K. *Ric.* 2. p. 724.

At this time, the Historian tells us (*h*), *the Townsmen of* Portsmouth *and* Dart, *i. e.* Dartmouth, *manned forth a few Ships at their own Peril and Charge*; *wherewith entering of the River* Sein, *upon which the renowned Cities of* Roan *and* Paris *are situate, they sunk some of their Enemies Ships, and took others*: *Among these, one of the goodliest that* France *had. The Success* (says the same Author) *answered their hopes*; *and they were enriched with the Spoils of their Adversaries*; *whom thus they compelled to bear the Charge of their proper Mischief.* This happen'd in the 11th of *K. Rich.* 2. reign, *A. D.* 1387, at what time Mr. *Hawley* might be near Fifty Years of Age. So that in these brave Exploits, we need not question but he was a chief and principal Actor, not only in the setting forth of those Ships and Forces, or a good part of them, at his own proper Charges, but also in his personal Command and Conduct of them. Which Action, at that time, might be so pleasing to the *King*, and of that Consequence to the Nation, that it is likely enough his Majesty might send for him to confer some Honour or royal Reward upon him. And because we find no particular Title he was distinguished withal, 'tis not improbable but he might decline all personal Favours, with the humble desire only, *That his Town might wear the Badge of the royal Bounty*

(*h*) *Speed*'s Chr. in K. *R.* 2. p. 724.

Though we cannot say, that this was the true reason thereof, yet likely enough it is, that this famous Exploit might occasion the bestowing on this Corporation that very noble Coat, which now belongs to their Charter, and is thus emblazoned (*i*). *Gules in a Ship Or, a King in all his royal Robes standing for the Main-mast, supported by two Lions ramp. Argent.*

(*i*) *Hook.* Alph. Cat. of Arms in his Synops. Ms.

This Coat undoubtedly hath relation to some very considerable Service done by this Town at Sea, for one of the Kings of *England*: and the general Tradition of the Place is, That Mr. *Hawley* was greatly concerned therein, whatever it was. For that he was no less a Soldier than a Merchant, we may partly infer from his being portraid on his Tomb like a Knight all in Armour; and not in the Robes of Peace

Nor was this Gentleman Beneficial to this Town only as a Soldier and a rich Merchant, but as a good Christian; whose liberal Piety displaid it self in the Building, upon his proper Cost and Charges, of the Chancel, belonging to the Church of *Dartmouth*; which is a lofty fair Pile.

(*k*) *Westcot* in *Chagford.*

(*l*) This Sir *Rob. Tresilian* is said to be a Native of this County, id. ibid.

He was twice married: One of his Wives, tho' which I cannot say, was the Daughter and Heir (*k*) of Sir *Robert Trisilian* (*l*) (that infamously famous Lord Chief-Justice of *England*, who for betraying the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, was deservedly Executed at

at *Tiburn*, in *K. Rich.* 2d's days) by his Wife *Emmot*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Rich. Hiwis* of *Hiwis*, an antient knightly Family in this County; unto several Places whereof the Name doth yet adhere (*m*): By whom, Mr. *Hawley* left Issue *Elizabeth*, his Daughter and Heir; married unto *John Copleston* of *Copleston*, the White-Spur.

(*m*) *Hiwis* in *Iddesley*, *North-Hiwis*, *South-Hiwis*, &c.

He died in the Town of *Dartmouth*, and lieth interred, in the Chancel of his own erecting, under a fair large Marble Stone, of above nine Foot in length, and four Foot in breadth; upon which is enlay'd with Brass, the Figure of Mr. *Hawley* at large, armed Cap-a-pee, between his two Wives, each under a very fine Canopy of the same; over which were likewise enlay'd in Brass Plates four Escutcheons, long since embezzel'd, though the rest be still entire.

Under their Feet is found this Inscription, engraven on Brass, in antient Characters.

Hic jacet venerabilis vir Johannes Hawley *istius Cancelle Fundator: Qui obiit tricessimo die* Decemb. *A. D. Millessimo* CCCC. viii. *in parte vero dextra jacet. Uxor ejus prima, nomine* Joanna, *que obiit xii die* Julii *An. Dom. Millessimo* CCC. *Nonogessimo Quarto. In parte Sinistra jacet Uxor ejus secunda* Alicia *que obiit vii die* Januar. *A. D. Millessimo* CCCC. *Tertio. Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus.*

H.

Arms —

Flor. A. D. 1390.
R. R. Rich. 2.

Sable a Chevron Barre Nebule Argent and Gules [*].

[*] *Ex.* Catal. of Sher. of *Dev.* in K. *Hen.* 6th.

HANKFORD

SIR *William*, Knight of the *Bath*, and Lord Chief-Justice of *England*, was Born, most probably, at the antient Seat of the Family, whence the name is derived, called *Hankford*, in the Hamblet of *Bulkworthy* (*a*), a Chappel of Ease to *Buckland-Brewer*, in the North-west parts of this County. The first I have met with of this name, is *William* of *East-Hankford*, in *Bulkworthy* aforesaid, mentioned in a Deed so antient that 'tis *sans-date*; the next is *Warinus de Hankford* (*b*), who was witness to a Deed of *Roger de Putford*, and *Robert* his Brother, of Land in *Little Bovey*, in the days of *K. Hen.* 3. An Argument he was a Person of some Note at that time. In which Tything of *Bulkworthy*, Mr. *Risdon* tells us (*c*), Sir *William Hankford* had a Dwelling-house bearing his name, which, together with his Building a Chappel in that place, may induce us to conclude he was Born there.

[*a*] *Risd.* Surv. in *Bulkw.* Ms.

[*b*] Sir *W. Pole's* great Vol. of Mss.

[*c*] Ib. quo sup.

However, from hence he afterward removed, and (whether upon the account of Match or Purchase, I know not, tho' the last quoted Author suggests the former) find his Habitation at *Annery*, in the Parish of *Monklegh*, near *Great Torrington*, in this Shire. A pleasant and noble Seat it is, on the West side of the *Turridge*, over which it stands, and takes a delightsome prospect of that Rivet. The House, now gone to decay, was heretofore stately and magnificent, and famous for a large upper Gallery, wherein might be placed thirty standing-Beds, fifteen of a side, and yet not one to be seen there; nor could you from one bed see another: For the Gallery being very long, and Wainscotted on each hand, there were several Doors in it, which led into little Alcoves or Appartments, well plaistered and whited, large and convenient enough for private Lodgings.

This Place had sometime Lords of its own Name, and was antiently held by *Osbert*, surnamed *de Annery* (*d*). After that, it was the *Stapledons*, where they had their Dwelling. Since, it yielded Habitation, for several Generations following, to the honourable Family of *Hankford*; here lived the famous Judge of this name, of whom now I shall proceed to speak.

[*d*] *Risd.* in *Annr.*

Sir *William Hankford* was in his time a very eminent Lawyer; for which reason, *A.* 14 *R. Rich.* 2. 1391, he was made one of the King's Serjeants at Law (*e*); and on the 6th of *May*, in

[*e*] Chr. Ser. p. 55.

the 21th of that Reign, one of the Lords Justices of the Court of *Common-Pleas* (*f*), in which honourable Station he continued the short remainder of that unfortunate Prince's reign. When *Henry* of *Bullingbrook* ascended the English Throne, by the title of K. *Henry* the 4th, this Gentleman was made Knight of the *Bath* at his Coronation (*g*), and confirmed by him in the same Seat of Judicature, during all his Rule, which was fourteen Years. When K. *Henry* the 5th succeeded in the Crown of *England*, Judge *Hankford* was called higher up, and *A.* 1 *Regnisui*, made Lord Chief-Justice of the *Kings-Bench*, and so remained all that short but glorious Reign of about ten Years. When this Heroick Prince yielded to Fate also, *Dugd.* tells us (*i*), Sir *William Hankford* was constituted in the same high Office by K. *Hen.* 6. in the beginning of his Reign; near about which time, Death gave him his *Quietus est*, as we may hereafter observe. Of whom this is farther remarkable, and whether it may be parallel'd by any other Example, I cannot tell), *That he was a Judge in the Reigns of no less than four Princes that successively sway'd the English Scepter.*

[f] Ib. p. 54.
[g] *Risd.* in *Buck.*
[h] Chr. Ser. p. 56.
[i] Ib. p. 58.

This is that noble and famous Justiciary (tho' some would ateribe the Honour hereof to another of our Country Men, Sir *John Hody*, which cannot be, for that he was not a Judge until thirty Years after) that dared to do Justice upon the King's Son (*k*), who afterwards was the Glory of the English Nation, by the name of *Hen.* 5th. The Story is thus: He, when he was yet Prince, commanded Judge *Hankford*, upon the Bench, to free a Servant of his, arraigned for Felony, at the Bar; which when he would not do, he offered to take the Prisoner away by force: Being withstood also herein by the Judge, the Prince step'd to him and struck him a blow on the Face. Whereat, nothing abashed, Judge *Hankford* told him boldly, *That he had not done this Affront to him, but to the King his Father, in whose place he sate; and if he would not obey his Soveraign's Laws now, he asked him, who should obey his when he was King? Wherefore*, says he, *in the King your Father's name, I commit you Prisoner to the King's Ward, the Fleet.* Whereat the Prince abashed, quietly obey'd the Judge's Sentence, and suffered himself to be led to Prison. *You would have wondered*, says the Historian, (*l*) *to have seen how calm the Prince was in his own Cause, who in the Cause of his Companion had been so violent.* When the King his Father was advertised thereof, after he had duly examined the Circumstances of the matter, he rejoyced, that he had a Son so Obedient to his Laws, and a Judge of such Integrity, as to administer Justice without fear or favour.

[k] *Risd.* quo sup.
[l] Sir *R. Bak.* Chron. in K. *H.* 4.

The Praises of this reverend Justiciary have been highly celebrated, and very deservedly, for his Gravity, Sobriety, Wisdom and Justice. Fair Ornaments for Men in Authority (*m*), but most especially necessary in those who sit in the Seat of Judgment; yea! they are required by Almighty God, and expected among all Nations, Pagan as well as others. So a Poet directs them:

[m] *Weste.* view of *Dev.* in *Monk.*

A manibus reseces Munus, ab aure Preces.

Thus translated to my hands:

To singer Bribes in any case detest;
And let thine Ears be shut against Request.

The present Judge, doubtless, was Eminent for all those laudible Qualities which are mentioned of him; yet surely somewhat was defective in him (as who among the Sons of Men is perfect on this side Heaven?) if that be true which some Authors have related of him: Then in him we may plainly see, as in a Mirror, how frail a thing a Man is, and that his Life is often either the Prologue or Catastrophe to an woful Tragedy; for in the last Act of his last Scene, wherein it might be expected he should have shewn his greatest Wisdom and Fortitude, he fell, not only short of himself, but of a much weaker and meaner Person. Being weary of his Life, 'tis said, upon direful apprehensions of dangerous approaching Evils, he fell into a desperate Resolution; as if,

Tristior est Letho, Lethi mora.

He that must die, hates lingering stay,
And Death were doubled by delay.

He became witty in finding out a safe way for the preservation of his Goods and Chattels, and getting rid of that; for thus is it storied of him (*n*).

[n] *Bake's* Chr. in K. *Ed.* 4. *Risd.* & *Weste.* quo prius.

On a fit time for the purpose, he called to him the Keeper of his Park, which adjoyn'd his House at *Annery*, and charged him with Negligence in his Office, suffering his Deer to be killed and stollen; whereupon he left it in strict charge with him, That he should be more careful in his Rounds by Night; and that if he met any one in his Walk that would not stand and speak, he should shoot him, whoever he was, and that he would discharge him. This the Keeper directly promised, and too faithfully performed. The Judge having thus laid the Design, meaning to end his doleful Days, in a dark tempestuous Night, fit for so black an Action, secretly convey'd himself out of the House, and walked alone in his Park, just

juſt in the Keeper's way; who being then in his Round, hearing ſomebody coming towards him, demanded, *Who was there?* No anſwer being made, he required him to ſtand; the which when he refuſed to do, the Keeper ſhot and killed him upon the place; and coming to ſee who he was, found him to be his Maſter.

This is the Story, which is authenticated by ſeveral Writers, and the conſtant Tradition of the Voiſenage in thoſe parts: and I my ſelf have been ſhewn the rotten Stump of an old Oak, under which he is ſaid to have fallen, called by the name of *Hankford's* Oak unto theſe days.

The Occaſion of which ſad Tragedy, is variouſly reported (*o*); ſome aſcribe it to thoſe tumultous and dangerous Times in which he lived, when *Henry* the 4th contended with, and at length diſmounted, *K. Richard* the 2d; at what time the Sword was unſheath'd, and the Voice of the Law could not be heard for the hideous Noiſe of warlike Inſtruments: And tho' he knew, perchance, to whom he ought juſtly to adhere, yet he did not know to whom he might ſafely. And, moreover, terrify'd he was with the ſight of infinite Executions and bloody Aſſaſſinations, which cauſed in him continual Agonies; and upon apprehenſion what his own Fate might be, he fell into that Melancholy, which haſtened his End.

[*o*] *Weſtc.* in *Annery*, Mſ.

Others repreſent the matter otherwiſe (*p*). That this Judge having, as was ſaid before, committed the Prince to Priſon in his younger Years, was afraid he would take a too ſevere Revenge thereof when he came to the Crown: the thought and conſideration whereof, filled him with ſuch inſuperable Melancholly, that it provoked him to take this Courſe, for the putting a period to his own Days. And this we know, that dreadful have been the Effects of this black aduſt Humour, when predominant, as might be confirmed from divers ſad Examples out of authentick Hiſtory.

[*p*] *Riſd.* in *Ann.*

Now ſome, it may be, (as one deſcants hereupon (*q*)) may chance to term this a Reſolution equal to that of the antient Romans, *Cato*, *Pomponius Atticus*, and many others; and ſay alſo with them, *That 'tis extream Folly to live long in Pain, Want, or Diſhonour, and only to wiſh Death when Nature affordeth a Man Remedies to eaſe himſelf at his pleaſure*; according to that of *Epicurus*, approved herein by that great Moraliſt *Seneca*, *Malum eſt in Neceſſitate vivere*; *Neceſſitas nulla eſt*; *quippe pateant undiq; ad Libertatem viæ multæ, breves, faciles: agamus Deo gratias, quod Nemo invite teneri poſſit*, I grant, *ſaith he*, 'tis a Miſery to live in Neceſſity, but there is no Neceſſity to live ſo; there are many quick and eaſy Means to free our ſelves: Let us therefore, *ſaith the Heathen*, thank God, that no Man can be conſtrained to live againſt his Will, or longer than it ſhall pleaſe himſelf. To which, agrees that of *Quintilian*, *Nemo niſi ſua Culpa diu dolet*, No Man endures Pain and Sorrow long, but thro' his own default. Theſe Sentences, indeed, may be alledged rightly, and accordfitly, with meer human Reaſon and philoſophick Arguments; which may undertake to juſtify the Practiſe, not only as Lawful and Convenient, but as Laudible and Noble. This, as it muſt be acknowledged, hath been ſo held, not only among Indians, Medes, Perſians, Greeks and Romans (*r*), but the Jews alſo; witneſs the old Man *Rhaſis*, termed the Father of the Jews (*ſ*). Nay! among Chriſtians, ſome have been canoniz'd Saints, as *Pelagia*, *Appolonia*, and others, tho' they have contributed to their Departure out of this Vale of Miſery (*t*) before their time.

[*q*] *Weſtc.* ibid.

[*r*] Vid. D. *Donn's* *Biathan*, p. 51, 52.

[*ſ*] 2 *Maccab.* ch. 14. v. 41, 42.

[*t*] Dr. *Donn's* *Biathan*, Part 2. Diſt. 6. Sect. 8. p. 147, 148.

Thus have I repreſented the Opinion herein of ſome others; but far be it from my thought to juſtify or excuſe ſo black a Crime: The ſacred Rites of our Religion allow of no ſuch leud Practiſe; Chriſtianity yields not its Votaries, upon any occaſion, any Diſpenſation in this Matter, but utterly abhors and condemns the Practiſe with ſuch Indignation, that ſo far as Puniſhment can be inflicted on the Dead, he that is *Felo de ſe*, ſhall be treated in an ignominious manner, be buried in a Ditch bottom or a Highway, *with the Burial of an Aſs*, and all his Goods and Chattles confiſcated to the King. Nor is Self-murder, whatever may be thought, an Act of that true Courage and Bravery ſome may ſuppoſe; rather is it an Inſtance of Puſillanimity and Cowardiſe: So true is that of *Joſephus* (*u*), *He that would Live longer, or Die ſooner, than he ought, is equally a Coward.* Even the Poet could ſay;

[*u*] *De Bell.* Jud. Lib. 3. cap. 14.

Fortius ille facit, Qui miſer eſſe poteſt.
Far more Stout and Brave is he,
That dares Miſerable be.

To conclude this Matter; however Wiſe, Learned, or Judicious, this reverend Judge was reputed, ſhould this be true, it muſt be granted, Terror brought him to that paſs, that he could not determine rightly how to bear or get out of the Danger he was in; for, truſting to his own Wiſdom, he found that of the Poet true;

Sick to my ſelf I ran for my Relief;
But Sicker of my Phyſick than my Grief.

Thus have ſome Authors made their Comments upon this reverend Judge's ſuppoſed violent End. But what if, after all, this finely contrived Story ſhould be found a Romance, and without any bottom of truth? Upon a due conſideration of Circumſtances, I ſuppoſe, it will ſo appear; which I ſhall be glad to Illuſtrate, for the clearing of the Memory of the Dead from ſo foul an Aſperſion, and the Honour of thoſe royal and noble Perſonages which deſcended from him, however long ſince laid in their Graves.

That he was not induced hereunto upon the account of the former Surmiſe, to wit, *The bloody and cruel Executions which happened in the latter end of K.* Rich. 2*d's Reign*, is clear, in that he lived in great Honour, and ſerved no leſs than three Princes, in one of the higheſt Seats of Judicature, for many Years after, even more than two Reigns.

As to the Suggeſtion, that this ſhould be occaſioned by his Fears of what might befall him, upon *K. Hen.* 5th's coming to the Crown, for Impriſoning of him when Prince; we find that Heroick King was ſo far from reſenting of it to his prejudice, that he ſeem'd to honour and applaud him for it the more, for he advanced him to an higher Station than he was in before, making him Chief Juſtice of his own Bench, and continued him in that honourable Office all his Reign. Nor was he in the leaſt Diſgrace with *K. Hen.* 6. but conſtituted by him in the ſame place, in the beginning of his Reign (*x*); ſoon after which he died.

[*x*] *Dugd.* Chr. Ser.

To all which, there is yet a farther Circumſtance to be added, which will not a little expoſe the Improbability of the Story, and that is the Piety and Devotion, according to the temper of that Age, this reverend Perſon was addicted to; a material Teſtimony whereof remains viſible to this Day, and that is his Building at his own Charges, the Chappel of *Bulkworthy* (now their Pariſh Church) for the Glory of God, and the Eaſe of the Inhabitants of that Place (*y*): As did appear from his Arms in one of the Windows, there lately, if not ſtill, to be ſeen, with this *Motto* under-written.

[*y*] *Riſd.* in *Bulk.*

Orate pro bono Statu Willielmi Hankford, qui iſtam Capellam fieri fecit.

i. e. Pray for the good Eſtate of *William Hankford*, who cauſed this Chappel to be erected.

To conclude. This learned and reverend Judge, which way ſoever it happened (though moſt likely in a good courſe of Nature, in a good old Age) yielded to Fate at his Houſe at *Annery*, on the 20th day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1422, being the laſt of *K. Hen.* 5th, and the firſt of *K. Hen.* 6th. After which, his Remains were honourably interred in the Pariſh Church of *Monklegh* aforeſaid; where, in an Iſle belonging to the Family, is a noble Monument erected to his Memory, having this Epitaph engraven thereon, in (*z*) a plate of Braſs;

[*z*] Ib. in *Monk.*

Hic jacet Willielmus Hankford Miles, quondam Capitalis Juſticiarius Domini Regis de Banco, qui obiit XX. *die Menſis Decembris, Anno Domini* M.C.C.C.C.X.X.II. *Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus*, Amen.

He is portraicted kneeling in his Robes, together with his Match, and the Matches of ſome of his Anceſtors are inſculpt on Braſs; out of his Mouth proceeds this prayer,

Miſerere mei Deus, ſecundum magnam Miſericordiam tuam.

Over his Head is this Inſcription,

Beati qui cuſtodiunt judicium & faciunt juſticiam omni tempore.

A Book in his Hand hath this,

Miſerere mei Deus ſecundum magnam juſticiam Divinam.

Near hereunto is the Statue of Sir *Richard Hankford*'s Son, wrought in Armour, kneeling on his knees; on whoſe Surcoat are his Arms. Then the Portraicture of his Lady, on whoſe upper Veſtments *Hankford*'s and *Stapledon*'s Armories are curiouſly cut in Braſs.

Before we go out of this Church of *Monklegh*, we can't but take notice, that in one of the Windows (if not lately defaced) are repreſented the Seven Works of Mercy, ſubſcribed with this Diſtick (*a*):

(*a*) *Weſtc.* in *Monk.*

Hac non vade via, niſi dices Ave-Maria:
Semper ſit ſine va, qui mihi dicit Ave.

(*b*) In K. *Ed.* 4.

Here, as well to correct a Miſtake or two in Sir *Richard Baker*'s Chronicle (*b*), as to gratify the Curious, I ſhall give a brief Account of the Iſſue of this honourable Judge. Sir *Richard* is miſtaken in his Chronology, placing Sir *William Hankford* under *K. Edw.* 4. who died in the beginning of the Reign of *K. Hen.* 6. at leaſt forty Years aſunder: And then he

he tells us, Having no Son, the Lord *Fitz-warren*, Sir *John Sentleger*, and Sir *William Bollein*, married his Daughters and were his Heirs. To set this matter right; You may please to know, that Judge *Hankford* left Issue two Sons (c), Sir *Richard* of *Annery*, and *John* of *Lodeford*, in the Parish of *Sheber*, in this County. Sir *Richard Hankford* of *Annery*, married *Thomasin*, the Heir-general of the knightly Family of *Stapledon* in *Devon*; by whom he had Issue Sir *Richard Hankford* of *Annery*, who was twice married, first unto *Elizabeth* Sister and Heir of *Fulk* Lord *Fitz-warren*, by whom he had Issue *Thomasin*, Wife of *William Bonchier* Lord *Fitz-warren*, from whom descended the late right Honourable the Earls of *Bath*, of that Name, now extinct. Sir *Richard Hankford*'s second Wife was *Anne*, Daughter of *John Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he had Issue *Anne*, Wife of *Thomas Boteler*, Earl of *Ormond*; who had Issue two Daughters, *Anne* Wife of Sir *James Saintleger* Kt. and *Margaret*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Bulloin* Kt. Grandfather to that renowned Princess Q. *Elizabeth*, of immortal Memory: Whereby it appears, that that illustrious Queen derived her Original from the County of *Devon*.

(c) Sir W. *Pole*'s Descr. of *Dev.* in *Annery*.

Annery, with the Mannor thereunto belonging, fell to the Portion of Sir *James Saintleger* and *Anne* his Wife, whose Posterity lived here in great Port: They had Issue Sir *George Saintleger*; who had Issue Sir *John Saintleger* of *Annery* Kt. who married *Katharine*, Daughter of *George Nevil*, Lord of *Abergaveny*, and had Issue, first *John*, second *Dudley*, both without Issue. *Mary* married to Sir *Richard Grenville* of *Bytheford* Kt. *Frances* married to *John Stukeley* of *Affton* in *Devon* Esq; and *Eulalia* first married unto *Edmund Tremain* of *Collacombe* Esq; secondly unto *Tristram Arscot* Esq; unto whom Sir *John Saintleger*, having no Issue Male to survive him, sold *Annery*. In this last antient Name it continued about two or three Generations; but 'tis since Alienated from that also, into what Hands I know not, and the House is gone to Ruin.

H

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1400. *R. R.* Hen. 4.

Gules a Saltire Verrey between four Mullets Argent pierced Sable [*].

[*] Sir *W. Pole*'s Alph. Cat. of Arms, Mf.

HILL

SIR *John* Knight, and one of the Justices of the *King's-Bench*, was Born at *Hills-Court*, the antient Seat of this Family, lying in the Suburbs of *Exeter*, without the East-Gate thereof, in the Parish of St. *Sydwell*, in this County.

The word Court annex'd unto the Name of the Lord, may imply, that *Hill* had a Lordship here; and that the Court of his Mannor, where the Tenants were to pay their Suit and Service, was usually kept (according to antient Custom) at this his Mansion House: This is the reason why many Gentlemens Seats, in this County and elsewhere, are distinguished by the Title of Court, or Court-House, because the Court of the Mannor was wont to be held there. But to let this pass.

This Gentleman, Sir *John Hill*, was bred a Lawyer, and grew very Famous in that honourable Profession; for he was advanced to the degree of Serjeant at Law; not by any ambitious seeking of his own, but by express Summons from the King: For thus we find, that *John Cary* (of whom before) *Edmund Clay*, and this *John Hill* (and they were the first who were so served) were expressly summoned, by the *King's Writ*, to take this Degree upon them (a). Which Writ of Summons to this purpose was become necessary; for this reason mentioned by my Author, *Because the great Charges that attended it, made the Learned in the Law, in those times, willing to decline it.* Now to gratify the Curious herein, I shall insert the *King's Writ*, to this purpose, issued out from the Lord Chancellor of *England*; the Tenor whereof runs thus (b):

(a) *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 110.

(b) Id. p. 136.

Rex, &c. N. N. Salutem. Quia de assensamento Consilii nostri, Ordinavimus vos ad statum & gradum Servientis ad Legem . . . . die mensis . . . proximo futuro, suscepturi; vobis Mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod vos ad statum & gradum prædictum, ad diem & locum, in forma prædicta suscipiendum, ordinetis & præparetis. Et hoc sub pœna mille librarum nullatenus omittatis. Teste meipso apud, &c.

This Summons from the King did the aforesaid *John Cary*, *Edmund de Clay*, and *John Hill* receive, to the purpose aforelaid, on the *Monday* next (c) before the Purification of St. *Mary*, *A.* 6 of *K. Rich.* 2. and of our blessed Saviour's Incarnation 1383. And we need not doubt but they proceeded accordingly.

(c) Summoniti ad gradum Serv. ad leg. suscipiend. Die Lunæ prox. ante Fest. Purif. S. Mariæ, 6 *R.* 2. The words of the Record, *Dugd.* Chron. Ser. p. 53.

(d) Id. p. 54.

About seventeen Years after this, when Time had taught much Gravity, well becoming a Judge, and Experience, Wisdom, *K. Hen.* 4th, having taken upon him the imperial Crown of *England*, was pleased to constitute our Serjeant *Hill*, as he did also, at the same time, *Hugo Hulse*, one of the Justices of the Court of *King's Bench*. This was done *Sept.* 30. in the first Year of his Reign, and of our Lord God 1400 (d). A most weighty and important Trust, as may appear from the Oath administered to them when they take this Office upon them: A Copy of which here followeth, as read to them by the Master of the Rolls, before the Lord Chancellor of *England* (e). They Swear,

(e) Id. Orig. Juris. p. 97.

That they shall indifferently minister Justice to all Men, as well Foes as Friends, that shall have any Suit or Plea before them; and this they shall not forbear to do, though the King, by his Letters, or by express Word of Mouth, would command the contrary. And that from time to time they shall not receive any Fee, or Pension, or Livery, of any Man, but of the King only; nor any Gift, Reward or Bribe of any Man, having Suit or Plea before them; saving Meat and Drink, which shall be of no great value.

How long this Gentleman continued in this honourable Office, is to me unknown; for, however, his Brother of the Robe, who was Sworn with him, *Hugo de Hulse*, outlived the fourteen Years Reign of that King, and was constituted into the same Office by his Son and Successor in the English Throne, *K. Hen.* 5. in the first Year of his Government (f); yet find we no farther mention, in the publick Records, of this reverend Judge Sir *John Hill*. Which may make us think, either that he died soon after, or else, broken with the Infirmities of Old Age, which rendered him less capable of executing so weighty a Trust, he retired into his Native Country, and lived privately at his House by *Exeter*: For so I find Sir *John Hill*, of *Hill's-Court*, inserted among the Knights of *Devon*, in the Reign of *King Henry* the 4th (g).

(f) Id. in Chro. Ser. p. 56.

(g) Sir *W. Pole's* Descr. of *Dev.* in the Cat. of Kts.

This Family continued at this Seat, firnamed from the Owners, in good Reputation, for several Generations after; when the Daughter and Heir thereof was married unto Sir *John Mallet* of *Enmer* in *Com. Somers.* But a younger Branch of it, upon what Encouragement or Invitation, 'tis to me unknown, removed thence, and settled himself at *Heligan* in *Cornwal* (h); where it was lately, if not still, extant.

(h) *Jos. Holland's* Collect. of Arms, in *Hill.*

There was, at the same time, another Gentleman of this Name, *viz.* Sir *Robert Hill* Kt. (i) one of the Justices of the Court of *Common-Pleas*. He was a Native also of this County (k), altho' where Born herein we can't so certainly determin: That he was not of the Family of *Hill's-Court* beforementioned, is to me apparent, from his differnt Coat of Arms, *viz. Arg. on a Chevron betw. 3 Water Bougets Sab. a Mullet Or* (l).

(i) Flor. *A. D.* 1408, R. R. *Hen.* 4.

(k) So reckon'd by Mr. *Hock*, in his Syn. of *Dev.* among emin. Lawy. Ms.

(l) Ex. Catal. of Sheriffs of *Dev.*

There are, or at least were, divers Places in this County called by the name of *Hill*, as *Hill* in the Parish of *Hunshaw*, near *Cheping-Torrington*, now *Great Torrington*; *Hill* in the Parish of *Brixton* near *Modbiry*; *Hill* of *Kilmington*, a Chappel of Ease to the Parish of *Axminster*; and elsewhere. But among them all, I find only the last of these to have given its Name to its Inhabitants; for here flourished *de la Hill* for many descents (m), before it came unto the Worshipful Name of *Haydon*, in which it hath continued several Generations.

(m) Sir *W. Pole's* Desc. of *Devon* in *Kilmin.*

In Confirmation hereof, I have met with *William de la Hill* of this Place, *Ralph de Doxne*, *Henry de Wicroft*, *Adam Hunt*, *Richard de Musbiry*, and *Roger le Ver*, Testees to a Deed of *Payn Boy* of *Axminster*, to *Melior*, his Sister, and *Henry de la Gach*, wherein was granted a Tenement, lying in *Axminster*, near the Place called the Castle, so antient that it is *Sans Date* (n). After this, *Adam de la Hill* married *Rose*, the Sister and one of the four Heirs of *Robert Coffin* of *Coffins-Will*, in the Parish of St. *Mary* Church; whose Son, *Roger de la Hill*, sold his part in that Estate unto the Abby of *Torr*, near adjoyning (o).

(n) In Sir *W. Pole's* great Ms. of Deeds and Charters.

(o) Sir *W. Pole's* Ms. of *Dev.* in *Coffins-Will.*

From all which Circumstances, it may not prove amiss, if we fix the Nativity of this reverend Judge in this Place; a pleasant commodious Seat, lying on the West side of the River *Ax*, over which it stands, on an easy Ascent, near two Miles below the Town of *Axminster* aforesaid, in the middle way between that and the Town of *Cullitон*.

However, if we are at any uncertainty in respect of this Gentleman's Birth, let it suffice us to be more rightly instructed in the Course of his Education; and those great Honours and Places of Trust, his Vertue and Merit at length advanced him and his Family to.

He was bred a Lawyer, and grew up as to great Knowledge and Skill in that profitable Faculty, so to much Credit and Reputation upon that Account. Tho' we find nothing of him in particular, until such time as he was called unto the highest Degree in the University of the Long-Robe, *viz.* that of Serjeans at Law: For when any are advanced, a Justice of

of either Bench, that is not to a Degree, but an Office; which all, who are of this Degree, are capable of, and no other. So *Dugd.* (*p*) 'A Juſtice thus made —— this is no De-'gree in the Faculty of the Law, but an Office only, and a Room of Authority, to conti-'nue during the King's pleaſure. And no Man alſo, be he never ſo cunning and skilful in 'the Laws of the Realm, ſhall be exalted to the Office and Dignity to be a Juſtice, in the 'Court of *Common-Pleas* before the King, or in the Court of *Common-Bench*, unleſs he be 'firſt promoted to the State and Degree of a Serjeant at Law (*q*).

(*p*) Orig. Jurid. p. 97. *b*.

(*q*) Id. p. 112. *b*. Out of the Ld. Ch. Juſt. *Forteſc.* de laud. Leg. Angl. cap. 50.

To which high State this Gentleman was advanced, although by what King, or in what particular Year he was ſo, doth not now appear: Only in the firſt of *Henry* the 4th he was made the King's Serjeant at Law (*r*), *Anno Dom.* 1400. And, indeed, moſt Serjeants at Law, in thoſe Days, were ſo ſtiled; as may be ſeen in Sir *William Dugdale*'s Chronologick Tables (*ſ*).

(*r*) *Dugd.* Chron. Ser. p. 55.

(*ſ*) P. 53, 55.

About Nine Years after this was he conſtituted, by *K. Hen.* 4th, one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas* (*t*); in which Station he continued the remainder of that King's Reign; the ſpace of about Five Years.

(*t*) Id. p. 56.

After whoſe deceaſe, when that warlike Prince K. *Hen.* 5th came to the Engliſh Throne, *Anno* 1414, Sir *Robert Hill* (at that time he had received the Honour of Knighthood), with *John Colepepper* and *John Kokain*, *May* 2d, in the firſt Year of his Reign, was appointed to continue in the ſame high Poſt he was in before (*u*): And, for any thing I can find to the contrary, he kept in that Station the whole of that ſhort Reign; which, to the great Loſs of the Engliſh Nation (their Affairs in *France* going back ſoon after his Death) continu'd but Ten Years.

(*u*) Id. p. 56.

Upon the Expiration whereof, when that pious Prince (*x*) *K. Hen.* 6th aſcended the Throne of *England*, Sir *Robert Hill* (by miſtake of the Printer named in my Author Sir *Robert Hull*) with *John Kokain*, *William Babington*, and others, was again conſtituted one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas* by that King alſo (*y*).

(*x*) Sir *R. Bak.* Chron. in the Char. of K. *Hen.* 6.

(*y*) *Dugd.* Quo Supra.

That one and the ſame Perſon ſhould be thus advanced to, and continued in, ſo high and honourable a Station (which is generally a ſlippery Place) by three ſeveral Princes ſucceſſively, is an Argument, not only of a wonderful Providence and a great Age, but alſo of good Integrity and excellent Accompliſhments for ſo weighty a Truſt, out-done herein but by few or none, except his Country-man and Contemporary, Judge *Hankford*. What therefore the Poet ſpeaks by way of Commendation of *Deucalion*, may no leſs truly be applied to this reverend Perſon (*z*);

(*z*) *Ovid.* Metamor. L. 1. Fab. 7.

Non illo melior quiſquam, nec amantior æqui vir fuit.

A better Man, or one more juſt,
There never was in any Truſt.

What the particular Occurrences or ſingular Accidents of his Life were, beyond thoſe already mentioned, I no where find, and ſo cannot tranſmit them to Poſterity: Only this is certain, that he ſettled his Habitation at *Shilſton* (antiently *Shilveſton*, which had Owners ſo called in the days of *K. Hen.* 3d [*a*]) in the Pariſh of *Modbiry*, in the *South-hams* of this County. Whether he had it by Match, or by Purchaſe from *John de Goneton* (whoſe it was in *K. Hen.* 4th's time) I cannot ſay.

[*a*] *Pole*'s Mſ. of *Devon* in *Modb.*

This Gentleman got a great Eſtate, no doubt, in the way of Juſtice and Honeſty, which he left to his Poſterity, that Flouriſhed there for about Nine Generations after him, and is a very good Confirmation thereof. For we may truly ſay of ill-gotten Goods;

——— ——— ——— *'Tis very rare,*
To ſee them come to the third Heir.

His eldeſt Son, *Robert Hill* of *Shilſton* Eſq; was an eminent Perſon alſo, both for Eſtate and Command. He was High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, in the ſeventh Year of *K. Hen.* 6. *Anno Dom.* 1427; and an Hundred and Twenty Pound Lands in the Subſidy Book, in the fourteenth of the ſame King [*b*]. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Champernon* of *Modbiry* Kt. [*c*] and had Iſſue *Richard*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *Richard*; who by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter to *Andrew Strechley* of *Strechley* Eſq; had Iſſue *Robert*; who by his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Denham* of *Wortham*, in the Pariſh of *Lifton*, in this County, Eſq; had Iſſue *Oliver*; who by *Agnes*, Siſter and Co-heir of *Roger Budokſhed* of *Budokſhed*, near *Plymouth* in this County, Eſq; had Iſſue *Robert* and others. *Robert Hill* of *Shilſton* Eſq; married *Urſula*, Daughter of *Thomas Southcot* of *Bidcho*, in this County, Eſq; and had Iſſue *Edward*, and others. *The ſaid* Robert *and* Edward *his Son waſted their Eſtate* (they are the words of my Author [*d*]), *and ſold* Shilſton *to* Chriſtopher Savery *Eſq*; In which Name it ſtill Flouriſheth.

[*b*] *Jeſ. Holland* in his Collection of Arms, Mſ.

[*c*] Sir *W. Pole*'s Mſ. of *Dev.* in *Shilſ. Weſte.* Pedigree.

[*d*] Sir *W. Pole*, Ubi Supra.

What particular Year of our Lord it was in which this reverend Judge expired, I do not find; nor yet the Place where: Although moſt probable it is, that he died at his Houſe at *Shilſton*, and lieth interred in the Pariſh Church of *Modbiry*, which hath ſince yielded a Dormitory to his Family, as they there, we hope, fell aſleep in the Lord. Al-

Although there is no Stone laid, or Pile raiſed, to the Memory of this venerable Judge, that I can hear of; yet in the Pariſh Church aforeſaid is one found, in Commemoration of the ſixth in deſcent from himſelf, *Oliver Hill* Eſq; it is a flat large Stone, having this Inſcription round the Edges:

Here lieth Maſter Oliver Hill *Eſquire, who Died the 26th Day of* December, *in the Year of Chriſt* 1573.

In the middle thereof is found this large Epitaph, being an *Acroſtick* on the Name of the Defunct; which, for the ſerious Strain thereof, as well as the rareneſs of the Poetry for thoſe times, I ſhall here offer to my Readers peruſal.

O *Wandering Waight, whoſe way lies now to paſs by this ſame Tomb,*
L *et ſtay your Steps, ſurvay this Verſe, and think on time to come.*
I *nclos'd in Cheſt his Carcaiſe lies, that earſt inclos'd a mind,*
V *nto's appointed Race that fled; whoſe like were hard to find,*
E *mong the maſſye multitude of mortal Men that be,*
R *egarding Righteouſneſs ſo much, and loathing Vice as he.*

H *aving a Will in all reſpects to make his Word his Deed;*
I *n Friendſhip's Facts, no Man more frank to aid his Friend at need.*
L *eanyou to leave your lawleſs Luſts, and Fancies fond to fly;*
L *earn by his godly Life to live, and quiet Death to die.*

O *f Anceſtors he did deſcend that famous were for Skill;*
F *or Judgment juſt; for Wit, for Wealth, their Glory grow'th yet ſtill.*

S *uch hap had* Hill *ſuch to ſucceed, and Prines Praiſe poſſeſs;*
H *is Pains in Court, and Toyle in Wars, deſerve indeed no leſs.*
I *t's hard for Men to leave their Luſt, poſſeſſing worldly Pelf;*
L *o! yet did* Hill *renounce them quite, and quite forſake himſelf.*
L *ong looking for a better Life, by Faith in Chriſt to take;*
E *ach Reader too I wiſh the like, by Death, exchange to make.*
S *ith Riches fade, and Form, and Strength, and Honour eke, and Luſt,*
T *were beſt, by Life, a Place provide, e're thou return to Duſt;*
O *Mortal Man! that canſt not 'ſcape Death's dreadful darting Stings,*
N *or certain knowſt (uncertain Life!) when certain End it brings.*

H.

Arms—

For. A. D. 1440
R. R. Hen. 6.

[*] Sir *W. Pole's* Cat. of Arms, Mſ.

Argent a Feſs indented within two Barulets *Sable and Vert* [*].

HODY

SIR *John* Knight, Lord Chief-Juſtice of *England*, was Born at *Nethaway*, in the Pariſh of *Brixham*, on the Weſt-ſide of *Torbay*, in this County. An ancient and retired Seat, lying ſomewhat low, almoſt ſurrounded with Hills; unto which belongeth a large Demeſne of ſeveral Hundred Acres of Land, extending Home to the River *Dart*, which alone parts it from the Town of *Dartmouth*. The Houſe, by reaſon of Age, being become ruinous and decay'd, the late Poſſeſſor of this Name, *John Hody* Eſq; repaired and made it a commodious Dwelling for himſelf and Family; but before he had quite finiſhed it, he ſold it to

wit

which the Estate thereunto belonging, unto *John Fowes* Esq; a Gentleman of excellent Parts, whose noble Issue

Sir *John Hody* the Judge, was Son of Sir *John Hody* of *Stowel*, in the County of *Somerset*, Kt. (so the late Heir of the Family informed me) by *Margaret* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *John Cole* of *Nethaway* aforesaid; so call'd, *q. Be-neath-the-way*, it lying low; or *Ni-theway*, it being *Nigh-the-way*, or Road, from *Exeter* to *Dartmouth*, East, whereof it standeth about the distance of ten Furlongs.

This was in the name of *Cole* in *K. Rich.* 2d's time; then *William Cole* held it; unto him succeeded *John Cole*, whose Daughter and Heir *Margaret* (as was said before) by her marrying Sir *John Hody*, brought it unto that gentile Family, in which it continued about twelve descents; and then *John Hody* aforesaid, about the Year 1696, though he had a numerous hopeful Issue of four Sons and three Daughters by *Lucia* his Wife, a vertuous Gentlewoman, Sister to *William Etherick* of *Dorset* Esq; (a very learned and eminent Lawyer) sold away this his Inheritance from his Posterity, for what reason is not known; and retiring into *Somersetshire*, he soon after came to an untimely End by a Fall from his Horse, his Foot entangling in the Stirrup, he was dragged to death.

Sir *John Hody*, of whom we are speaking, was bred a Lawyer, altho' in what particular Inn or Hostel I do not find, and grew very eminent in his Profession. Whether he took the degree of Serjeant at Law, I cannot tell; most likely not, for the reason beforementioned (*a*), *viz.* The Charges in grand Feasts, Presents of Rings, large Retinues, many Liveries, and the like, to the value of several Hundred Pounds. However this was, Sir *John Hody*, for his profound Skill in the Law, was advanced, by *K. Hen.* 6. on the 13th of *April*, in the 18th Year of his Reign, 1440, to the honourable Station of Lord Chief-Justice of *England* (*b*); so called, for that his Jurisdiction is great over all *England*. He is the supream Judge in the highest Court in the Kingdom, that of the House of Lords excepted: For we are expresly informed (*c*), That the highest Court of Judicature in *England*, is the House of Lords in *Parliament*. To the Judicature of this supream and most honourable Court, all other Courts and Persons are subject; and all last Appeals are to be made; from whose Sentence there lies no Appeal but to a succeeding Parliament. The next High-Court to this is that of the *King's-Bench* (*d*), the principal Judge whereof is stiled, the Lord Chief-Justice of the *King's-Bench*, and sometimes Lord Chief Justice of *England*; and is created, not by Patent (as the other Judges are) but by a short Writ, thus:

N. N. Militi Salutem. Sciatis quod Constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalem ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante Beneplacito nostro. Teste meipso apud Westmin. &c.

How great the Power and Jurisdiction of this Lord Chief-Justice is, we may hence infer, that even in Parliament time, the Lords, waving their own Power, have sometimes directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes. And, of late Years, the House of Commons made use of him, to seize the five Popish Lords for Treason (*e*).

Now for the better Maintenance of his State and Grandure in this high Office, the King was pleased to allow his Chief Justice *Hody* an Hundred and Forty Marks *per Annum*, which however now it sounds low, it might then be in effect, of very little less value than the present Sallary, paid out of the *Exchequer* to the Judges of Assize. For your fuller Satisfaction, here follows a Copy of the Record (*f*):

Johannes Hody Capitalis Justiciarius habeat CXL. *Marcas annuas sibi Concessas ad Statum suum decentius manutenendum. T. R. apud Windsore, 13 April. 18 Hen. 6.*

In this high Place did the Lord Chief-Justice *Hody* continue not above two Years; and then was succeeded therein by another very worthy Country-man of ours, Sir *John Fortescue*, of whom before. Judge *Hody* demeaned himself with such Honour and Integrity in his Office, that what was sometime spoken of that brave Roman, *Fabritius*, might (in a measure) be applied to him; *That 'twas easier to pluck the Sun from the Firmament, than* Fabritius *from his Honesty*: Of whom 'tis reported, That being a Noble Man of *Rome*, he was so poor, that his Daughters Portions were given out of the publick Treasure; yet neither could the Samnites, or *Pyrrhus*, corrupt him with Gold or Silver to deal falsly, or betray his Country.

So great a Lover of Justice was Judge *Hody* also, that according to his Oath, and the Obligation of his Honour, he most exactly administred it to all, without Favour or Affection. A traditionary Confirmation whereof in the Family, I crave leave here to relate; not as redounding to the Disparagement of that, but the high Honour of this grand Justiciary. 'Tis said, when his own Son *Thomas* was Tried before him at the publick Assizes, and found Guilty by his Country of a Capital Crime, he with his own Mouth pronounced Sentence of Death upon him. For which reason, 'tis observed, there hath not ever since been any of the name *Thomas* in this Family.

An Example so truly great, as can hardly be matched, but by the Justice of *Titus Manlius Torquatus* (*g*), whose Son *D. Silanus* being found guilty of Abusing his Imployment in the Roman Empire, he himself pronounced Sentence upon him, in words to this effect.

It having been sufficiently proved to me, that my Son hath ill acquitted his Charge, contrary to the Command of Laws and Honesty, I declare him, from this time forward, unworthy both of the Common-wealth and my House.

[a] In Judge *Hill.*

[b] Chr. Ser p. 62.

[c] Pref. State of *Engl.* by Dr. *Chamb.* Part 2. p. 79.

[d] Id. p. 82.

[e] Id. p. 83.

[f] Chron. Ser. p. 62.

[g] Valer. Max. l. 5. c. 8.

And when the unfortunate Son, overwhelmed with Sorrow and Melancholly, killed himſelf the next Night after, the Father, eſteeming him degenerate, would not ſo much as Honour his Funeral with his preſence.

What time the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Hody* died, we are not certain; though likely enough it was when Sir *John Forteſcue* ſucceeded in his Office, *A. D.* 1442; and that he lieth Interred in the Iſle belonging to his Houſe in *Brixham* Church; however we can find no Monument remaining thereof in that place.

[*b*] *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Beer-hal*, Mſ.

He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *John Jew* of *Whitfield* and *Beer-hal* (*b*), in the Pariſh of *Axminſter*, (the antient Dwelling of *Beer* or *Bear* near the Conqueſt) by whom he had Iſſue *John Hody* and Sir *William Hody*.

[*i*] Chron. Ser. p. 75. p. 74. p. 78.

Sir *William* was a Native alſo of this County, and a famous Lawyer, called to the Degree of a Serjeant *A.* 1486 (*i*); made Lord Chief-Baron by *K. Hen.* 7. 1487, in which honourable Place he continued the remainder of that Reign, which was twenty two Years; and by *K. Hen.* 8. was conſtituted in the ſame, *A.* 1510, and remained therein about three Years longer; and then had to his Succeſſor Sir *John Scot*. From him that gentile Family of the Name, near *Ilcheſter* in *Somerſet*, is deſcended, of which is the famous *Hody*, D. D.

H

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1442.
R. R. Hen. 6.

[*] *Holland's* Collect. Mſ.

England *within a Bordure of* France [*].

[†] Id. *Holland* of *Wear* near *Exet.*

Azure ſemie Flower-de-lis, a Lion rampant, gardant Argent, languid and armed Gules [†].

HOLLAND

LORD *John*, Duke of *Exeter*, was a Native of this County; Born, moſt likely, at *Dartinton*-Houſe, a Mile and half to the North of *Totnes*, but near adjoyning to the Church of that name. This Pariſh of *Dartinton*, is ſo denominated from the River *Dart*, which waſhes the North and Eaſt ſides thereof in its way to *Dartmouth* and *Ton*, antiently *Tun*; which with our Saxon Anceſtors, ſignified the ſame with an Hedge or Fence: As for Example, *Cote-tun*, now *Cotton*, for that his Cote or Houſe was Fenced or Tunned about. So when Wars and Troubles cauſed whole Thorps, Villages, or Burghs, with ſuch *Tuns* to be environed, they came to be called *Towns* (*a*): The Town in *Dart*, is *Dartinton*.

[*a*] Veſt. Antiq. p. 326.

This is a pleaſant and noble Seat, ſtanding aloft on the Weſt ſide of the aforementioned River, having a large and ſtately Pile of Buildings, much of the Figure of a College in one of the Univerſities, with a fair Quadrangle of about an Acre of Ground in the middle. The Hall is very ſpacious, conſiſting of near an Hundred Foot in length, with proportionable heighth and breadth Round which, lieth one of the beſt Bartons, both for Number of Acres and Goodneſs of Land, in this County; and is now the Inheritance of *Arthur Champernon* Eſq;

[*b*] Sir W. *Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Dartin.* Mſ.

This was always heretofore the Habitation of a noble Family; the firſt that poſſeſſed it after the Conqueſt, was *William de Falaiſe* (*b*), who held it in the 20th Year of *William* the

Con-

Conqueror; but ſoon after it came (on what occaſion I do not find) to *Martin de Turonibus*, Lord of *Camois* in *Wales* and of *Comb-Martin* in *Devon*, and his Heirs, who had both Dwelling and Barony in this Place. Him lineally ſucceeded *Robert*, *Robert*, *William*, *Nicholas*, and *Nicholas* which married *Matilda*, Daughter and Heir of the Lord *Henry Tracy* of *Barnſtaple*, and had Iſſue *William*: which by *Elenor*, Daughter of *Herebert Fitz-Peter*, had Iſſue *William* Lord *Martin*, which died without Iſſue *A.* 19 *K. Edw.* 2d: Unto whom ſucceeded *James* Lord *Audelegh*, Son of *Nicholas* Lord *Audelegh*, and of *Joan*, Siſter of the Lord *William Martin*; as hath been obſerved before (*c*). Who entail'd this, amongſt other his Lands, unto the Iſſue Male of his Body; which, albeit he had many Sons, yet all dying without Iſſue, *Dartmon* eſcheated to the Crown, and was given by *K. Rich.* 2d unto *John* Lord *Holland*, Earl of *Huntingdon* and Duke of *Exeter*, that King's half Brother, and the preſent Duke's Father of whom we are ſpeaking, who took up (for the moſt part) his Dwelling here; I ſay, for the moſt part, becauſe there was, at the ſame time, another noble Palace belonging to this illuſtrious Family in this County, which was the Caſtle of *Exeter*, called *Rugemont*, from the Red Earth whereon 'tis mounted, in the Eaſt part of that City. This (ſaith Mr. *Hooker* (*d*)) was of late the Habitation of the *Hollands*, Dukes of *Exeter*; antiently it was the Seat of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, and the chiefeſt Princes of this Country. It is now wholly ruinated; and in or near the place thereof, is raiſed, at the Charges of the County of *Devon*, a very convenient Building, for the Judges in their Circuits to keep the Aſſizes in, and the Juſtices of the Peace their General Quarter Seſſions. There remaineth yet entire the antient Chappel, built by the Lady *Elizabeth de Fortibus*, Counteſs of *Devon* (who was living *A.* 1270); whereunto ſhe gave certain Lands for two Prebends, now called the Prebend of *Hays*, and the Prebend of *Cutton*, in the Pariſh of *Broad-Cliſt* (*e*), for certain weekly Services therein to be performed. This Chappel is ſtill kept in good repair; and the Juſtices of the Peace for this County, have ſometimes of late begun their General Seſſions with Prayers and a Sermon therein.

[*c*] Ld. *Audelegh.*

[*d*] Chor. Synop. in the caſtles of *Dev.* Mſ.

[*e*] Sir *W. Pole* in *Broad-cliſt*, Mſ.

Now that the noble Duke we are diſcourſing of was Born at *Dartinton*, and not at *Exeter*, ſeems probable hence, For that the Sureties or Stipulators for him, at his Baptiſm, did all live much nearer the former than the latter place; as (*f*) the Abbot of *Taviſtock*, who gave him a Cup of Gold, framed after the manner of a Lilly, and ten Pound in Gold therein; and the Prior of *Plimpton*, who gave him twenty Pound in Gold: The God-mother was *Joan*, Wife of Sir *John Pomeroy* Kt. whoſe Caſtle of *Biry* was not above three Miles from; who carried him to the Church to be Chriſtened, Sir *John* her Husband, and Sir *John Dinham* Kt. (who had a Seat alſo at *King's-Kerſwell*, about ſix Miles thence) conducting her by the Arms. Of which Solemnity it is farther added, that twenty four Men walk'd before them with twenty-four Torches, which, ſo ſoon as the Baptiſm was ended, were enkindled. This nobleſt Lord was Born *A.* 1 *K. Hen.* 4th, 1399; eldeſt Son, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, of *John de Holland*, Earl of *Huntingdon* and Duke of *Exeter*; who was third Son of *Thomas de Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to *Edmund* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Kent*; who was ſecond Son of *Robert de Holland* (the eldeſt died without Iſſue Male) by *Mawde* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Alan la Zouch* of *Aſhby*, in the County of *Leiceſter*; who was Son of *John*, Son of *Ingelram de Holland* of *Holland*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, a knightly Race there.

[*f*] *Dugd.* Bar. Vol. 2. p. 80.

John Duke of *Exeter*, Father to him we are ſpeaking of, was a moſt eminent Perſon, as well in Merit as in Title. Notwithſtanding which, and that by his Mother he was Half-Brother to *K. Rich.* 2d, and, by his Wife, Brother in-Law to *K. Hen.* 4th, then on the Throne; yet being found in Conſpiracy with his Brother the Earl of *Kent*, and other Lords, for the Depoſing and Death of the ſaid K. *Henry*, and Reſtoration of K. *Richard*, he was Beheaded, and in Parliament adjudged to loſe his Honour; and his Lands, Caſtles, and other Poſſeſſions, were confiſcated to the King. He left Iſſue *Richard* his eldeſt Son, who after his Father's death, was ſeized of a great Eſtate in this County, which fell not under Confiſcation (*g*), as *Bovey-Tracy*, *Northlien* (ſo *Dugd.* for *Northliea*) *Barnſtaple*, *Holdeſworthy*, *Langacre* (it may be *Lang-tree*) *Comb-Martin*, *Fremington* with the Hundred, *South-Molton* with the Hundred, *Dartinton*, *Blackborn-Both* (ſo *Dugd.* for *Blackburgh-Bolhay* or *Botey*, both not far from *Cullampton*) and *Winkleſ.* But this *Richard* dying unmarried, *Decemb.* 3. *A.* 4 *K. Hen.* 5th, eighteen Years after his Father, *John* his ſecond Brother became his Heir; and the ſame Year was reſtored in Blood, as Heir to *John* his Father and *Richard* his Brother.

[*g*] Id. ib.

Being reſtored in Blood, and to the Earldom of *Huntingdon*, he was conſtituted General of all thoſe Men at Arms and Archers, at that time employed in the King's Fleet at Sea, againſt his Enemies, being then retained to ſerve with three Bannerets, nine Knights, thirty ſeven Men at Arms, and ſeven hundred Archers, for the fourth part of a Year. After that, he was retained again to ſerve the King (*Hen.* 5th) in his Voyage-Royal into *France*, for one whole Year, with forty Men at Arms and an hundred Archers. The Year after, he was made General at Sea, and aſſiſted that King in his Siege of *Caen* in *Normandy*, but had not made proof of his Age till the 6th of *Hen.* 5th, at what time he was near thirty Years of Age. Soon after which, he was ſent to view certain defenſible Places in thoſe parts of *France*;

which in a short time he manfully reduced to the King's Obedience. And being at the Siege of *Roan*, he lay before the Gate of the Castle called *Beauvois*. After that, upon taking of *Pontaise* by *Capitan de la Bouch*, he intercepted those of that Garrison, who endeavoured to get to *Paris*. He was also in the great Fight against the French, who came to raise the Siege of *Freney*; in which were slain by the English near five thousand of the Enemy, and six hundred taken Prisoners.

After this, *A.* 7. *K. Hen.* 5. being Governour of *Pontoise*, he had special Commission to subdue all the Castles and Strong-holds in *Normandy*, which held out against the King. And being with the King *A.* 8 *K. Hen.* 5. at the Siege of *Melon*, which lasted above fourteen Weeks, upon its Surrender, was constituted Governour thereof. And by reason of other his special Services, he was made Constable of the Tower of *London*. But passing the Year after with *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to that King *Henry* the fifth, over a Marsh, not far from the Castle of *Beufort* (where, by disorder, he fell into the Enemies hands) he had the Fate to be taken Prisoner, and the Duke himself with many others slain. After which he continued some Years in those parts; but upon the death of *Elizabeth* his Mother *A.* 4 *K. Hen.* 6. which was 1425, doing his Homage, he had Livery of those Lands, whereof she died seized.

K. Hen. 5th. (the Glory of *England*) being dead, he grew into Favour also with that good King, *Hen.* 6. in the 6th Year of whose Reign, in consideration of the Ransom which he paid for his Redemption from Imprisonment, and his good Services, he obtained a Grant of 123 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per An.* to be paid out of the *Exchequer*. Near two Years after this (*h*), he married; his first Wife was *Anne*, Widow of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, Daughter to *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*; and being the same Year retained to serve the King with three Knights, seventy six Men at Arms, and two hundred and forty Archers, he went thereupon into *France*, taking Shiping with the *King* at *Dover*, and landing at *Calais*, he was sent by the Duke of *Bedford*, then Regent of *France*, to the Siege of *Campeigne*. And the next ensuing Years he attended at the Royal Coronation of *King Henry* 6th, then solemnized at *Paris*.

[*b*] *A.* 8 K. *H.* 6. *Dugd.* id.

After this (*i*), he obtained the *King*'s special License, That himself, and *Anne* his Wife, might receive full Profit of all their Lands and Lordships in *Ireland*, notwithstanding their Absence from the Realm for three Years. And the Year following, the said *Anne* his Wife being dead, he obtained License to marry *Beatrice*, the Widow of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, illegitimate Daughter to *John* King of *Portugal*: At which time also, he had the Grant of the Office of Lord High-Marshal of *England*, to hold during the Minority of *John*, Son and Heir to the late Duke of *Norfolk*, and went again into *France*. And being sent Ambassador to the City of *Arras*, *A.* 13 *Hen* 6. to treat of Peace with the French, he had License to carry with him Gold, Silver, Plate, Jewels, Robes, twenty four pieces of woollen Cloth, and other Things, to the value of six thousand Pounds Sterling: A great Treasure in those Times.

[*i*] *A.* 10 K. *H.* 6. Id. ib.

The Year after this, *A.* 14 *Hen.* 6. he was joined in Commission with the Earl of *Northumberland*, for guarding the East and West Marches towards *Scotland*; as also constituted Admiral of *England* and *Aquitain*. Next was he retained to serve the *King*, *A.* 16 *Hen.* 6. as Lieutenant of *Guien*, for six Years, with two Bannerets, sixteen Knights, two hundred and eighty Men at Arms, and two thousand Archers, for the defence of those Parts. Before the expiration of which time, in consideration of his continual Services in the Wars of *France*, both in the time of *K. Henry* the fifth, and the then present *King Henry* the sixth; as also by reason he had been taken Prisoner, and put to a large Ransom for his Liberty, he obtained a Grant to himself, *A.* 19 *Hen.* 6. and to the Heirs Male of his Body, of five hundred Marks, to be yearly received out of the Ports of *London*, *&c.* Being the same Year joined in Commission with divers other Lords, and some of the Judges of the Land, To enquire of all manner of Treasons and Sorceries, which might be Hurtful to the King's Person.

Not long after which, *viz.* 21 *K. Hen.* 6. he was, by Letters Patents, bearing date at *Windsor* 6th of *Jan.* advanced to the Title of, Duke of *Exeter* (which Dignity his Father lost by Attainder, 1 *Hen.* 4th) with this special Priviledge, *That he and his Heirs Male should have Place and Seat in all Parliaments and Councils, next to the Duke of* York *and his Heirs Male.* Three Years after, *A.* 24 *Hen.* 6th, was he constituted Lord High Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Aquitain* for Life: His Son *Henry* being joined with him for Life in the Grant. And the Year after that, made Constable of the Tower of *London*, in like sort with his Son *Henry*.

This most Noble Duke married a third Wife, though in what Year I do not find, *viz. Anne*, Daughter of *John Mountague*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who survived him many Years.

At last this great Person, after he had seen all the Grandure of this World, and was himself a good part thereof, yielded to Fate near about the 26th Year of the Reign of *K. Hen.* 6th, 1447, not being fully arrived (*k*) at the 50th Year of his Age.

[*k*] Depart. this Life *Aug.* 5th, 25th *H.* 6. *Dugd.* id. p. 81.

By

By his Teſtament bearing date 16th *July*, 25 *Hen.* 6th, he bequeathed his Body to be Buried in a Chappel, within the Church of St. *Katharine*, beſide the Tower of *London*, at the North end of the High Altar, in a Tomb there ordained for him and *Anne* his firſt Wife, as alſo for his Siſter *Conſtance*, and *Anne* his other Wife, then living.

He bequeathed alſo to the High Altar of the ſaid Church a Cup of Byrel, garniſhed with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, to put in the Sacrament: alſo a Chalice of Gold, with the whole Furniture of his Chappel: appointing that another Chalice, two Baſons, two Candleſticks of Silver, with two pair of Veſtments, a Maſs-Book, a Paxbred and a pair of Cruets of Silver ſhould be delivered to that little Chappel, for Prieſts to celebrate Divine Service therein, and pray for their Souls. To the Prieſts and Clerks, and other of the Houſe of St. *Katharine*, for their great Labour and Obſervance on the Day of his *Obit* and Day of his Burying, he bequeathed forty Marks; ordaining, That four honeſt and cunning Prieſts ſhould be provided, yearly and perpetually, to pray for his Soul in the ſaid Chappel, and for the Soul of *Anne* his firſt Wife, the Soul of his Siſter *Conſtance*, and the Soul of *Anne* his preſent Wife, when ſhe ſhould paſs out of this World, and for the Souls of all his Progenitors. To his Daughter *Anne* he bequeathed his white Bed with *Popinjayes*; and to his Son *Henry* all the Stuff of his VVardrobe. And departing this Life 5. *Aug.* next enſuing, which was the Year of our Lord 1446, he was buried in the Chappel aforeſaid.

Anne his laſt VVife ſurvived him (as was ſaid) many Years, as appears from her laſt Teſtament, bearing date the 20th of *April* 1457; by which ſhe bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Chancel of the ſaid Church of St. *Katharine*'s, expreſly forbidding her Executors from making any great Feaſt, or having a ſolemn Herſe, or any coſtly Lights, or Largeſs of Liveries, according to the Glory and vain Pomp of the VVorld at her Funeral; but only to the VVorſhip of God, according to the diſcretion of *John Pinchback*, D. D. one of her Executors. She gave to the Maſter and every Brother of the ſaid College of St. *Katharine*, particular Legacies; further appointing, That her Executors ſhould find an honeſt Prieſt to ſay Maſs and pray for her Soul, her Lord's Soul, and all Chriſtian Souls in the Chappel where her Body ſhould be buried, for the ſpace of ſeven Years next after her deceaſe; for which he was to receive every Year twelve Marks. But to return to the Duke.

He had Iſſue, by *Anne* his firſt Wife, only *Henry*, his Son and Heir; and by *Anne* his laſt Wife, a Daughter called *Anne*, married firſt to *John* Lord *Nevil*, Son and Heir to *Ralph Nevil*, ſecond Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, of that Family; by whom having no Iſſue, ſhe took to Husband Sir *John Nevil* Kt. Uncle to her former Husband.

Henry, the only Son and Heir to his Father *John* Duke of *Exeter*, inherited his Father's Titles with his Lands. He was a very brave Soldier, but unfortunately engaging on the weakeſt ſide, (*viz.* the Support of the tottering Houſe of *Lancaſter*) he periſhed under the Ruins thereof. Fighting manfully at *Barnet-field* with the Lancaſtrians, he was ſore wounded and left for dead, from ſeven a Clock in the Morning, till four in the Afternoon. Recovering of his VVounds, he fled beyond Sea; but was reduced to very great Extremity, for though he deſcended from the Royal Family, and had married the Siſter of K. *Ed.* 4. yet is it reported by *Comines*, *That he ſaw him in ſuch great Diſtreſs, that he ran on Foot bare-legg'd after the Duke of* Burgundy's *Train* (who had married his Wife's Siſter) *begging his Bread for God's ſake (l).* He was at length found dead (13 *Edw.* 4. 1473) in the Sea, betwixt *Dover* and *Calais*, though not known how he came thither.

(l) *Bak.* Chron. in K. *Edw.* 4.

This *Henry* married *Anne*, Daughter of *Richard* Duke of *York*, and Siſter to K. *Edw.* 4. which *Anne*, at her own Suit, was divorced from him, 12. *Nov.* 1472, 12th *Edw.* 4. and having no Iſſue ſurviving, ſhe afterwards became the Wife of Sir *Thomas Saintleger*, Knight for the Body to K. *Edw.* 4th, who had ſometime their Habitation at *Dartinton*-Houſe aforeſaid, in this County.

H.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1445, *R. R.* Hen. 6.

[*] *Holland's* Coll. of Arms, Mſ.

Argent a Feſs between three Griffins Heads eraz'd Sable [*].

This Coat ſtands in *Sherford* and *Bigbury* Churches.

The Biſhop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry* of this Name, charges the Feſs with a Mitre Or [†].

[†] Id. ib.

HALSE

JOHN, Lord Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was Born at *Kenedon*, in the Pariſh of *Sherford* (a Chappel of Eaſe to *Stokenham* Church) about three Miles to the Eaſt of *Kingsbridge* in this County. It hath the name *Sherford* from a clear Stream of Water running there, and a Paſſage through it (*a*).

Kenedon was antiently the Lands of *Prall* (*b*); *Roger Prall* held it *A.* 27 K. *Hen.* 3d; *William Prall*, *A.* 24 *Ed.* 1ſt, and after him *William* his Son In the Year of our Lord 1395, and the 18th of *K. Rich.* 2. *John Govis* held the ſame, from whom it came to the gentile Family of *Halſe*, antiently written *de Alſe*; for ſo a certain VVriter tells us (*c*), That he ſaw it in a Deed of *K. Edw.* 3d's Age, *de Alſe*. *John Halſe* the Judge, was the firſt of the Name that poſſeſſed this Seat; whom I take to be a Native alſo of this County, although where Born herein I cannot ſay: In the firſt of *K. Hen.* 5. he was made the King's Serjeant at Law (*d*): In the firſt of *K. Hen.* 6. he was conſtituted one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*; and the Year after, 1424, one of the Juſtices of the *King's-Bench*. He took up his Habitation at *Kenedon*, and made it the Seat of his Family which flouriſhed there many Generations in worſhipful Degree, down to the latter end of the Reign of K. *Ch.* 2. when *Matthew Halſe* Eſq; was ſo far impoſed upon, as to make away this and his other Inheritance from his Uncle, (a reverend Divine of his Name, then living in *Cornwal*) and his Iſſue, and ſettle it upon his Siſters, whom he made his Heirs.

This Family, as it deſcended down, match'd with divers Daughters and Heirs, which greatly augmented their Eſtate. The firſt of the Name, whom I take to be the Judge's Father, married the Daughter and Co-heir of *Hidon*, an antient Family, whoſe Reſidence was at *Hemiok-Caſtle* in this County; and whoſe Name adheres to ſeveral Places herein, as *Cley-Hidon*, *Cliſt-Hidon*, &c. The Judge *Halſe* married the Daughter of .... *Mewy* of *Whitchurch* (*e*): his Son *Richard*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Giles Eſſe* or *Aſh*: *Richard* his Son, *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Robert Latimer* of *Fittleford*. His Son *Richard* had to Wife *Joan*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Richard Whittlegh* of *Effor* near *Plymouth* in this County. *Margaret*, the other Co-heir, became the Wife of Sir *Roger Grenvile* of *Stow* in *Cornwal* Kt: *Richard Halſe* and *Joan* his VVife had Iſſue *John*; who married firſt *Sibylla*, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Lapforde*; his ſecond VVife was *Joan* Daughter of *William Totbil*, Alderman of the City of *Exeter*; who by two Wives ſucceſſively had Iſſue ſix and thirty Children (*f*). By his firſt Wife, *Richard Halſe* had Iſſue *Richard*

(*a*) *Riſd.* View of *Dev.* in *Sherf.* Mſ.

(*b*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Devon* in *Stokenh.* Mſ.

(*c*) *Weſtc.* View of *Dev.* in *Kenedon* Mſ.

(*d*) Chron. Ser. p. 57, 58, 60.

(*e*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Kened.* Mſ.

(*f*) Ex. Mem. of *Exet.* p. 126.

chard: By his second, *Arthur*, *Grenvile*, and Sir *Nicholas*. To his Son *Grenvile Halse*, he granted an Estate upon *Efford*, which was redeemed by Dr. *Matthew Sutcliffe*, Dean of *Exeter* (*g*); whose Daughter and Heir (I have heard) was married to the Son and Heir of this Family: Of which enough.

(*g*) Sir *W. Pole's* Descr. of *Dev.* in *Efford*, Ms.

Let us now proceed unto the Bishop: He was second Son to the Judge aforesaid; and it being his Fortune (or rather Misfortune, as some may esteem it) to be a younger Brother, he endeavoured to free himself from the disadvantage thereof, by his own personal Worth and Accomplishments; and he did accordingly, by a vertuous Improvement of his Time, and the Blessing of God upon it, grow up to be a much greater Man in the VVorld, than his elder Brother was with all his Estate.

He was bred a Scholar; and had his Education in *Exeter* College in *Oxford*, of which House he became Fellow; and at length grew into that Reputation with the University, that he was chosen (not by his College, according to the late *Cycle*, but by common Suffrage of the Masters in Congregation) one of the Proctors thereof for the Year of our Lord 1432.

After this, he took the *D*egree of Batchelour of *D*ivinity: and on the 23d of *March* 1445, he was chosen Provost of *Orsel*-College there. A Place of weighty Trust, as well as Honour, to look after the Education, both in Learning and Manners, of so many young Men as were under him; whose future Serviceableness in Church and State depended much on the prudent Care and Vigilance of their Governours and Tutors. In this very reputable Station doth Mr. *Halse* (for I don't find he was *D*octor) continue the space of fifteen Years; and then his Fame having reached the Court, he was, by that pious Prince K. *Hen.* 6. in the thirty-eighth Year of his Reign, made Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, the Revenues whereof were valued in the King's Books (*b*) at 559*l.* 17*s.* 2*d. ob. q.* He was consecrated in the Chappel of St. *Clement*, in the Cathedral Church of *Coventry*, on the 25th of *Nov.* 1459 (*i*). He continued Bishop of this *D*iocess about one and thirty Years, and died upon the Lord's-day, *Octob.* 3. 1490 (*k*); at what time, by computation, he must be near Ninety Years of Age.

(*b*) *Godw.* de Præs. *Cov.* & *Lichf.*
(*i*) *Whart.* Ang. Sac. V. 1. p. 453.
(*k*) *Godw.* Quo Supra.

Bishop *Godwin* is very short (for what reason I know not) in his Account of this reverend Prelate, reducing all he hath to say of him into four Lines; whereas his Merit deserves a much larger History.

He was, *egregius Benefactor*, a very considerable Benefactor to his College, whereof he had been the Provost. *Pecuniam aliaq; dona per Nepotem suum Johannem Halse Collegio isti detulit* (as the Historian tells us (*l*)), He gave Money and other good Gifts thereunto, by the hands of his Nephew *John Halse*. He was otherwise, in all respects, a most worthy and excellent Person; so that he obtained a Character few meet with, *Quod optimè meritus sit, de omnibus Ordinibus Christianorum* (*m*), He behaved himself so, that he deserved marvellously well, of all Orders and Ranks of Christians.

(*l*) Hist. & Antiq. Univ. *Oxon.* L. 2. p. 105.
(*m*) *Whart.* ex *Whit.* Loc. Loc. quo supra.

When this reverend Prelate came first to his See, he found the State of the Church, in those days, more than formerly, corrupt (*n*). To remedy which great Grievance, he called to him, from the Universities, learned and discreet Men to be his Prebendaries, and other Officers to assist him therein: Thus he made *Dr. Salter* LL. *D.* his Chancellor; who served him, and three of his Successors, very faithfully in that weighty Office. *Thomas Mylley* he made his Secretary and Register: This Person raised stately Houses near the Pond in the West at *Lichfield*, for the Canons Residentiary. He sent also for *Henry Edial*, who more handsomely builded the Houses next adjoyning to the Cathedral; and took unto him that magnificent Man (as he is called (*o*)) *George Strangwaies*, *D. D.* who erected the like Buildings, in the Eastern Parts of the Close there.

(*n*) Reperit hic pius Pater Statum ecclesiæ Corruptionem, id. ib.
(*o*) Magnificum etiam virum *Georg. Strangwaies* S. T. P. id. p. 454.

Under this pious Bishop's Government, Almighty God raised to the Church of *Lichfield*, an eminent *D*ivine, named *John Totton*, S. T. P. to be the *D*ean thereof; who settled Lands on that Church for the Maintenance of a Priest for ever; which was to be either a *D*ivine, to preach the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ freely in the neighbouring Churches; or a Professor of Laws, to plead the Cause of the Poor *gratis*, that should have any thing to do in the Consistory Court of *Lichfield*.

Many other egregious and worthy Men did this Bishop choose for his Officers and Assistants, who were great Ornaments to the Church (*p*); an Argument both of his Piety and his Prudence. To choose apt Instruments for effecting great *D*esigns with credit and reputation, is not the least Evidence of an Artist's Skill; and to pick out pious Men for the Encouragement of Vertue and the Fear of God, is an Argument of a pious Mind.

(*p*) Multi præter istos egregii viri ecclesiæ ornamento fuerunt, &c. Id.

When this reverend and learned Prelate died, you heard before: He lieth buried in his Church at *Lichfield* (*q*), whether with, or without, any Funeral Monument, it is to me unknown.

(*q*) Id. p. 453.

H.

Arms—

For. A.D. 1486.
R. R. Hen. 7.

[*] *Holland's* Collect. Mſ.

Argent a Feſs between three Boars paſſant Sable [*].

HUDDESFEILD

SIR *William* Knight, and Juſtice of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, was Born at *Honiton*, a clean and healthy Town, fifteen Miles Eaſt of the City of *Exeter*, in the Road to *London*, in this County. Here lived *John Huddesfeild* (*a*), antiently *Hoddesfeild*, his Grand-father, in the days of *K. Edw.* 3. as did his Father after him. He was bred in the Study of the Law in the moſt Noble Society of *Lincolns-Inn*, *London*, whereof he became famous for his Skill and Learning therein. He was the firſt Reader of his Houſe, mentioned by Sir *Will. Dugd.* in his *Orig. Juridic.* (*b*) which happened *A.* 4 *Edw.* 4. 1465; *A.* 9th of that Reign, he was Double, and *A.* 15th, Triple Reader thereof. He was likewiſe one of the Governours of that honourable Society for nine ſeveral Years, *viz.* 2d, 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 20th, and 21th of *K. Edw.* 4th (*c*). He was alſo choſen Recorder of the City of *Exeter*, in his own Country (*d*); then the King's Solicitor; and after that, his Attorney-General. 'Tis true, he is not mentioned as ſuch by Sir *W. Dugd.* in his *Chron. Ser.* nor indeed any other Perſon, for the greateſt part of that King's two and twenty Years Reign: But that he ſuſtained both thoſe Offices, is plain, from an Inſcription under his Arms at his Houſe of *Shillingford*, for the former (*e*), and from his Epitaph for the latter. He was alſo advanced to the Degree of Serjeant at Law, and became of the King's Serjeants *A.* 1 *Hen.* 7. (*f*); near about which time he received the Honour of Knighthood: And was in that high Eſteem with that wiſe Prince for his Learning, Judgment and Integrity, that he was pleaſed to call him into Conſultation with him, and make him one of his moſt honourable Privy Council (*g*).

[*a*] *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Honit.* Mſ.

[*b*] Page 249.

[*c*] Id. p. 257, 258.

[*d*] *Ix.* Mem. Part 1. p. 50.

[*e*] *Holland's* Collect. of Arms in *Huddesf.* Mſ.

[*f*] *Dugd.* Chron. Ser. p. 75.

[*g*] His Epitaph.

In this Reign (we may ſuppoſe) he was made a Juſtice of *Oyer* and *Terminer*; which being an Office ſomewhat unuſual, it may not prove ungrateful to give a brief Account thereof (*h*). *Juſticiarii ad Audiendum & Terminandum*; ſo call'd in Latin of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in French, *Were Juſtices deputed by the King, upon ſome ſpecial extraordinary Occaſion, to Hear and Determin ſome or more Cauſes in a place; as upon any great Inſurrections, heinous Demeanour or Treſpaſs committed.* What that ſpecial Occaſion was that then moved the King to put Sir *William Hoddesfeild* into ſuch a Commiſſion, doth not now appear; nor indeed, in relation to his more publick Concerns, have I met with any other memorable Matter recorded of him.

[*h*] Dr. *Cow.* Interpr. in Juſt. &c.

As to his private Affairs, he having been ſo long employed in ſuch profitable as well as honourable Places, it may not be thought ſtrange, that he ſhould add *Widecombe in the Moor*, *Farrindon* and *Shillingford* (all in this County) to his paternal Inheritance. He ſettled his Habitation at *Shillingford* near *Exeter*, which, in the days of *K. Hen.* the 1ſt, were the Lands of *Oſmond de Shillingford*; in which Name they remained unto the time that *William Shillingford* (*i*) ſold them to Sir *William Huddesfeild*.

[*i*] Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Shillingf.* Mſ.

He had ſucceſſively two Wives: his firſt was *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *John Bozum* of *Bozums-hele*, Widow of Sir *Baldw. Falford*, by whom he had Iſſue *Katharine*, Wife of Sir *Edmund* Baron *Carew*; his ſecond Wife was *Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *William Courtenay* of *Powderham-Caſtle* Kt. Relict of *Thomas Rogers*, Serjeant at Law (from whom iſſued *Rogers* of *Cannington* in *Somerſet*, now extinct) by whom he had Iſſue *Elizabeth*, Wife of Sir *Anthony Pointz* of *Acton* in *Gloceſterſhire*; who ſold *Shillingford* unto *John Southcot* Eſq; in which honourable Name it ſtill remains.

Here died Sir *William Hoddesfeild*, and was buried in the little Church of *Shillingford*; unto whoſe Memory is a fair Monument there erected, having theſe following Inſcriptions:

Here

Here lieth Sir William Huddesfeild *Kt. Attorney-General to K.* Edw. *4th, and of Council to K.* Hen. *7th, and Juſtice of Oyer and Terminer; which died the* XXth *day of* March, *A. D.* MCCCCXCIX.
On whoſe Soul Jeſus have Mercy, *Amen.*
Honor Deo & Gloria.

Above is this Motto,

Conditor & Redemptor Corporis & Animæ
Sit mihi Medicus & Cuſtos utriuſque.

In the VVindow over his Picture is this,

Hi tres ſunt mea ſpes, Jheſus, Maria, Johannes.

Over his Lady's Picture this,

Quæ peperit florem, det nobis Floris odorem.

Under both their Pictures are theſe words,

Orate pro Bono ſtatu Willihelmi Huddesfeild Militis & Catherinæ uxoris ejus.

On another part of the Tomb is this,

Dame Katharine, *the Wife of Sir* VVilliam Huddesfeild *Kt. Daughter to Sir* William Courtenay *Kt.*

Which is all I have met with in Relation to this worthy Perſon.

H.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1540.
R. R. Hen. 8.

Sab. 3 *Creſcents within a Bordure Arg.* 2, 1 [*].

[*] *Holland's* Coll. of Arms, Mſ.

HARRIS

JOHN, Serjeant at Law to *K. Hen.* 8. was a Native of this County; Born either at *Stone*, or at *Hayne*, Neighbour Dwellings, and both his Fathers, ſtanding in the Pariſh of *Stowford*, near *Lifton*, on the edge of *Cornwall*, North-weſt from *Exeter* about thirty Miles. His Father was *William Harris* of *Stone* aforeſaid, by *Thomaſin* his VVife, Daughter and Heir of *Walter Hayne* of *Hayne* (*a*). His Grandfather was *John Harris*, a younger Brother of *John Harris* of *Radford*, in the Pariſh of *Plimſtock* near *Plymouth*, Eſq; the Practiſe heretofore being more common to call two Sons after the ſame Chriſtian-name, than in theſe latter days. His Grandmother was the Daughter and Heir of *Stone* of *Stone*; at which laſt place this Family reſided, until Serjeant *Harris*, having fairly rebuilded his Houſe at *Hayne*, made that a gentile and commodious Dwelling for himſelf and his Poſterity; which hath flouriſhed there ever ſince in worſhipful Degree.

(*a*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Devon* in *Stowf.*

Serjeant *Harris* (to carry on the Pedigree of this Family in this place) by . . . his Wife, Daughter of *Michael Kelley* of *Ratcliffe* and *Southwyke* in *Devon* (*b*), had Iſſue five Sons; *William*, *John*, *Oliver*, *Anthony* and *Arthur*; and two Daughters, *Alice*, married to *John*

(*b*) Mr. *Weſt.* Pedigt. Mſ.

Wife of *Sydenham* in *Devon*, Esq; and *Wilmot*, married unto *John Trevillian* of *Nettlecombe* in *Somerset*, Esq; *William Harris*, Esq; married *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *Fulk Grevil* of *Beauchamps-Court* in the County of *Warwick*, Kt. by whom he had Issue *Arthur* and four Daughters. *Arthur Harris* of *Hayne*, Esq; married *Margaret*, sole Daughter and Heir of *John Davils* of *Toteley*, in the Parish of *Black-Torrington* in this County, by whom he had Issue *John*, *Arthur*, and others. *John Harris* of *Hayne*, Esq; married first . . . Daughter of Sir *John Windham* of *Orchard-Windham*, in the County of *Somerset*, Kt. *sans issue*; secondly, the Lady *Cordelia*, Daughter of the Lord *Mohun* of *Bocanock* in *Cornwall*, by whom he had Issue the late Sir *Arthur Harris* of *Hayne*, Baronet; who married . . . Daughter of Sir . : . *Turner* of *London*, Kt. but dying without Issue, *Hayne* and the other Estate fell to a Gentleman of this Name and Family, then flourishing in *Cornwall*: who removing hither, hath taken up his Habitation in this place. But to return unto the Serjeant.

He applied his younger Years to the Study of the Laws, which became the Practise of his Elder, in the honourable Society of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *London*; where having continued many Years, and gotten great Reputation for his Skill and Learning, he was chosen Autumn-Reader of his house (*c*), in the 27th Year of *K. Hen.* 8th, 1535. Four Years after, he was Double-Reader, and one of the Antients or Governours of that famous Society. Five Years after this, *sc.* 1540, was *John Harris*, together with *Thomas Rushdon* and *Robert Townsend*, called to the Degree of Serjeant at Law (*d*). And seven Years after that again, was Serjeant *Harris* made the King's Serjeant at Law, in the last Year of *K. Hen.* 8th's Reign, *A. D.* 1547, as appears from the Patent (*e*).

(*c*) *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 251, 259.

(*d*) Id. in Chron. Ser. p. 85.

(*e*) Id. p. 87.

Joh. Harris Serviens ad Legem, constitutus unus Serv. Regis ad Legem. T. R. apud Westm. 13 *Maii*, *A. R. R.* 38.

Now they who by the King's Writ are called to be of his Council at Law, is he pleased to allow each one (*f*) Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage and Regardage (which what they import, I must leave to the Gentlemen of this Roab to explain). They have also the Priviledge to sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, where all sit without the Bar. What I find farther remarkable of this eminent Serjeant, is, that he was chosen Recorder of the City of *Exeter*, in his own Country, in the 36th Year of the Reign of *K. Hen.* (*g*) 8th, 1544. He succeeded Sir *Thomas Dennis*, Kt. and after four Years continuance, he was succeeded in this honourable Office by *Lewis Pollard*, of this County, Serjeant at Law.

(*f*) Cham. Pres. State of *Engl.* Part 2. p. 272.

(*g*) Iz. Mem. of *Exet.* part 1. p. 50.

The Eminency of this great Lawyer in his Profession, we may infer from that considerable Estate he acquired, and left to his Family. For to his own fair Inheritance he added the Mannor, Hundred and Advowsan of *Lifton*, near adjoyning to *Hayne*, which he purchased (*h*) from the Lord *Nevil*, Earl of *Westmoreland*; and is still in his Name and Family. What other things he acquired, or what his Benefactions were, or any thing else of him, I no where find; only, we may suppose, he died near about the time that he quitted his Recordership of *Exeter*, which was *A. D.* 1548, and that he lieth interred in the Church of *Lifton* aforesaid, where he hath a very handsome Monument erected to him.

(*h*) Sir *W. Pole* in *Lifton*.

There was another very worthy Person of this Name and Family, Sir *Thomas Harris*, Kt. (*i*) who was also Serjeant at Law. He was Born most likely at *West-Cornworthy*, on the West side of the River *Dart*, near the Midway between the two Towns of *Totnes* and *Dartmouth*, in this County. This was sometime a Priory, founded by the antient Family of *Edgecombe* (*k*), of the yearly value of 63*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* which, at the Dissolution of Monasteries in *England*, in the Reign of *K. Hen.* 8. was purchased by *William*, the Father of Sir *Thomas Harris* aforesaid; and became the Habitation of himself and Family. After three Generations in this Name, it came to be divided between the Daughters and Heirs of Sir *Edward Harris*, Kt. and the House is now almost utterly demolished.

(*i*) Flor. *A.* 1592. *R. R.* Eliz.

(*k*) *Risd.* Descr. of *Dev.* in *Corn.* Ms.

This Gentleman, having by Nature excellent Parts, had them well cultivated by a very good Education. After some Years abode at the University, where he well improved his time, he removed to the Inns of Court, and settled himself in the *Middle-Temple*. There was another Gentleman, of both his Names, at the same time Reader of *Lincoln's-Inn*, afterward Serjeant at Law, and a Baronet (*l*); but he was not of the *Devonshire* Family so called, what County soever he was of, as may appear from his different Coat of Arms, *Barry Ermin and Azure* 3 *Annulets Or*, 2, 1 (*m*). That this Sir *Thomas Harris* was so, may appear from his Coat Armour, which is the same with that belonging to the antient Family of *Harris* of *Radford*, near *Plymouth*. Having applied himself to the Study of the Law, he made an excellent Progress in the Skill and Knowledge thereof; for which he became as Eminent as any of his Time and Quality. In the 30th of Q. *Eliz.* 1588, he was chosen *Lent*-Reader of his House (*n*); the Year after, he was called to the Degree of Serjeant at Law (*o*), the highest Degree in that University. When K. *Jam.* 1. came to the Crown of *England*, such was his Eminency, he was pleased, at his Coronation, to confer upon him the Honour of Knighthood (*p*). Where he spent most of his Days, and what the more remarkable Accidents of his Life were, I no where find; but this I have, which is a noble Character, and no doubt well deserved (*q*), *That for his Learning, and Pregnancy of Wit, he was eminent even to Admiration.* And indeed where they both meet, if sanctified by Grace

(*l*) *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 254.

(*m*) Id. p. 240.

(*n*) Ib. p. 218.

(*o*) Chron. Ser. p. 99.

(*p*) Sir *W. Pole* in the Krs. of *Dev.* *R. R. Jac.* Ms.

(*q*) *Westc.* Descr. of *Dev.* in *Corn.* Ms.

and governed by Prudence, they muſt render that Perſon illuſtrious, as they did him. His learned Deciſion of the Caſe of Tyth-wood above Twenty Years growth, may be ſeen hereafter in the Life of Mr. *Tho. Summaſter*, Arch-Deacon of *Cornwall*.

Sir *Thomas* was very happy in his Iſſue, eſpecially in his eldeſt Son, Sir *Edward Harris*, of the ſame Profeſſion with himſelf, and of no leſs Reputation. He went into *Ireland*, and following there the Profeſſion of the Law, he was made Lord Chief-Juſtice of *Munſter*. Either he returned before, or elſe after his Death, his Remains were brought over into *England*, as I take it, and interred in the Sepulchre of his Father, in the Chancel of the Pariſh Church of *Cornworthy*; where a large and beautiful Monument is erected to both their Memories: The Effigies of one of them, cut in Stone, in his ſcarlet Robes, and well painted, is there yet to be ſeen; in a Table over which is this Inſcription:

Here lieth the right worſhipful Sir Thomas Harris, *Kt. Serjeant at Law; and the Lady* Elizabeth *his Wife, with their four Children: their eldeſt Son* Edward, *Chief-Juſtice of* Munſter *in* Ireland; *their youngeſt Son* Chriſtopher *ſlain in the Wars at* Oſtend *in* Flanders; *their eldeſt Daughter* Anne, *married to Sir* Thomas Southwel, *a Knight of* Suffolk; *and their youngeſt Daughter* Honor, *married to Sir* Hugh Harris, *a Knight of* Scotland.

Whereby we ſee how this Gentleman's Seed was ſcattered over *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. He departed this mortal Life *May* 17th, *A. D.* 1610.

H.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1550. *R. R.* Edw. 6.

Argent three Barrs Gemells Azure; on a chief Gules a Barrulet dancette Or.

Creſt, On a Torſe Arg. and B. a Lion Arg. ſeizing a Bull Sab. armed and ung. Or, vulned Gules [*].

[*] Mr. *Weſtc.* Pedigr. Mſ.

Motto, *Ieo ay Pris & Morier.*

The Lion vulning the Bull, was the antient Impreſs or Cognizance of this Family, as appears by the Seal of Peter de Haydon, A. 8 Edw. 2*d*, *where round the edge was this French Motto above-mentioned.*

HAYDON

JOHN, Bencher of *Lincoln's-Inn*, was Born at *Ebford*, an antient Houſe ſtanding about a Mile from *Topſham*, on the Eaſt ſide of the River *Cliſt*, in the Pariſh of *Woodberry* in this County. There was heretofore an eminent Family in this Province, called *Hidon*, that, as was obſerved before, gave its Name to ſeveral Places herein, which they retain unto this day; but we muſt not ſuppoſe it to be the ſame with *Haydon*; not ſo much from any great difference in the ſound of thoſe two Names, as their Armories: *Hidon* of *Hidon* gave *Gules* 3 *Beſants, with a File of* 3 *Labels Argent* (*a*).

[*a*] Sir *W. Pole's* Alph. Car. of Arms. Mſ.

The firſt I have met with of this Name, in this County, was *John de Haydon*, who was a Judge in the firſt Year of the Reign of K. *Edw.* 1. according to this enſuing Record, taken out of the Tower of *London* by *Henry St. George Richmond* (*b*).

[*b*] Ex Autogr. in Man. Gid. Haydon Armig. Mſ.

Herbertus de Mortles, Johannes de Haydon, Willielmus de Bikebir & Guido de Nonaunt conſtituuntur Juſticiarii ad Gaolam Exon. deliberandam 24 *Jul. A.* 1 *Edw.* 1. 1273.

This

This Gentleman was a younger Branch of a knightly Stock ſo call'd, which flouriſhed in the Eaſtern Parts of *England*. A certain Author (*c*) makes mention of another Family of this Name at *Limſton*, near *Exmouth*, in this County; and tells us, That *Robert Haydon* of *Limſton*, married and had Iſſue *William*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *John* and *William*: *John* died without Iſſue; *William* had Iſſue *Richard Haydon* of *Limſton*; who had *Richard Haydon* of *Ebford*; and ſo on. This, I am informed by a good hand, the preſent Heir of this antient Family, is true enough; and that the Heir of *John Haydon* the Judge, in proceſs of time, married the Daughter and Heir of *Haydon* of *Ebford*, and was Poſſeſſor of ſeveral Thouſands *per An.* in this County. The moſt antient Habitation, in theſe Parts, of the former Family, is *Boughwood*, in the Pariſh of *Harpford*, near *Ottery St. Mary*, in this County: Which Barton hath continued in this Name from *Robert Haydon* (who lived there the 19th of *K. Edw.* 1. 1325) unto the preſent *Gideon Haydon*, Eſq; now living, 1699, upwards of 370 Years. This I might confirm from a Deed, granted by *Robert Haydon* of theſe Lands unto *Henry* his Son and *Julian* his Wife; dated at *Harpford* in the 19th of *K. Ed.* 1. atteſted by *Tho. Fraunces*, *Ralph de Todwill*, &c. but that may be tedious.

[*c*] *Weſtc.* in his Pedig. Mſ.

John de Haydon married, and had Iſſue *Robert Haydon* of *Boughwood*; who married *Joan*, and had Iſſue *Henry*; who married *Julian*, Daughter and Heir of *Haydon* of *Ebford*, and had Iſſue *William*; who had Iſſue *Robert*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *Henry Haydon* of *Boughwood* and *Ebford*, *A.* 20 *Rich.* 2d; *Henry* had Iſſue *John*, living 8th *Hen* 4th; who had *Richard*, living 15th *E.* 4th; who had *Richard Haydon* of *Boughwood* and *Ebford*, 13th *Hen.* 8th. *Richard* married firſt *Joan*, Daughter of *Morice Trent*, and had Iſſue firſt *Thomas Haydon* of *Boughwood* and *Ebford*; ſecond, *John Haydon* of *Cadhay*; third, *George Haydon* of *Hornſeys*: Secondly, he married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Merifeild*, and had Iſſue *John Haydon*, Sheriff and Alderman of *London*; who gave more than 3000 *l.* for the Relief of the Poor, *viz.* To 100 Poor, ſo many Gowns, and 12 *d.* apiece in Money: To the Company of Mercers in *London*, 600 *l.* to be Lent to Young Men at 3 *l* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Cent.* 400 *l.* more to the ſame Company, to be Lent at the ſame Rate, the Intereſt wherof to go to the maintaining of a Lecture in St. *Mich. Pater-Noſter*: To *Chriſt*-Hoſpital, 500 *l.* To the 11 worſhipful Companies, 1100 *l.*: To *Exeter*, 200 *l.* To *Briſtol* and *Gloceſter*, 100 *l.* each to be Lent to young Tradeſmen at 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Cent.* To the Company of Mercers, which was his Profeſſion, for a Cup, 40 *l.* To his Servants, 240 *l.* *&c.* (*d*).

[*d*] Dr. *Willet's* Synop. Pap. p. 1226, & 1239.

Thomas Haydon aforeſaid, married *Joan*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Weeks* of *Honichurch*, in this County, and had Iſſue *Robert Haydon* of *Boughwood*, *Ebford*, and *Cadhay*; who by *Joan*, eldeſt Daughter of Sir *Amias Paulet* of *Hinton St. George*, had Iſſue *Gideon*; who by *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Davie* of *Creedy*, Eſq; had Iſſue *Robert*; who had Iſſue *Gideon*; who hath Iſſue *Gideon* of *Boughwood*, *Ebford*, and *Cadhay*, Eſq; To proceed.

John Haydon, of whom we are ſpeaking, was the ſecond Son of *Richard Haydon* of *Ebford*, Eſq; whoſe Genius inclining him to the Study of the Common Law, he became Eminent for his Skill and Knowledge therein. He was firſt a Member; and after that, a Bencher of *Lincoln's-Inn* (*e*): Altho' I muſt confeſs, I don't find him mentioned by that Name in Sir *W. Dugd. Origines Juridicales*. In the days of K. *Hen.* 8. we meet there with two eminent Lawyers, called *Richard* and *Henry Heydon*, that were Readers and Benchers of that Houſe (*f*); both which afterward are called by the ſame Author *Haydon* (*g*): whether there be any Miſnomer in the matter, as *Richard*, or *Henry*, put for *John*, or that *John Haydon* be wholly omitted in that Catalogue, or my Author be miſtaken in it. I am not able to define: however, a noted Lawyer this Gentleman was, and of great Worth and Merit; which may no leſs certainly be calculated from his VVorks, than a Tree may be known by his Fruit.

[*e*] *Riſd.* View of *Dev.* in *Cadhay*.

[*f*] Orig. Jurid. p. 252.

[*g*] Id. p. 259, 260.

Many of his Benefactions are undoubtedly buried in Oblivion, and yet ſome ſtill remain upon Record, as well in relation to the publick, as his private Concerns, to embalm his Memory. He obtained from K. *Hen.* 8th a Charter, for Incorporating the Pariſh of Saint *Mary Ottery*, in this County, and was the firſt Governour of that Corporation himſelf. He procured that King's Letters-Patents for the Founding a Grammar School in that Town alſo; and was very Inſtrumental in getting it well endow'd. A matter of much greater Uſe and Advantage than moſt may apprehend; there being nothing more Beneficial to the Common-wealth, than to have the Youth thereof well Inſtituted in Learning and Morality; whereby they become the more Serviceable to their Country, and more Uſeful in their Generations. This was that which gave occaſion to the famous Queſtion, ſo much exagitated among the Antients, *Whether* Alexander *owed more to his Father* Philip, *or his Maſter* Ariſtotle? He that needs farther Conviction herein, let him conſult Mr. *Chriſtopher VVaſe*'s Conſiderations concerning Free-Schools (*h*). He alſo rebuilded or repaired the Porch belonging to the Pariſh Church of that Town, as an Argument of his Faith and Piety towards God.

[*b*] Print. at the *Theatre* at *Oxf.* 8*vo*, *A.* 1678.

But as to his Charity towards Man, he was a liberal Benefactor to the Poor; not to thoſe only who lived within the Confines of his own Pariſh, but in other places; witneſs his Benefactions to the Poor of the City of *Exeter*; by his Deed indented, dated the 6th of *March*, *A. D.* 1590, and the 30th of Q. *Elizab.* (ſo my Author (*i*), though as to the time this muſt be a Miſtake, if the Epitaph on his Monument be true, which tells us, he died three Years before) he gave to the Poor of *Gromdon*'s Alms-houſe in that City, the yearly Sum of Forty Shillings

[*i*] *Ix.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 187.

hillings and Eight Pence, to be beſtow'd in Bread for them at the two principal Feaſts of he Year, *viz. Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, for ever: And what is obſervable, he did this, *inter lia*, among other things; implying, that he had given other Legacies to the Poor, though hey are not expreſſed in particular. He perform'd farther, a piece of more general Chari-y, wherein Rich and Poor are equally concern'd unto this day: A little beneath his Houſe t *Cadhay* (*k*), the two Riverets of *Tale* and *Otter* meet; where (eſpecially upon great Rains nd Floods) they made a rapid Stream, and yielded a dangerous Paſſage to the Traveller hat way. This Current was this Gentleman pleaſed, at his own proper Charges, to rown with a fair Stone Bridge of ſeveral Arches; which ſtands there as a laſting Monu-ment of his Worth and Merit to this day. And however his Profeſſion was the Law which is a kind of Vocal War and Tongue Combat) yet his Practice was Peace; whereof he was a ſtudious Conſervator among his Neighbours: He did not blow the Coal of Diſcord for his own private Advantage, and to warm his hands thereby (as ſome mean ſneaking Spirits often do); but his Buſineſs was to extinguiſh Contention, and prevent its growing up into a Flame: All which excellent and deſirable Qualifications, rendered his Death the Ground of a general Lamentation among all his Neighbours when that time came.

[*k*] Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſc. of *Devon* in *Cadhay*, Mſ.

He was once married; but 'tis not (I find) ſo well agreed on with whom: The Pedigree of the Family (*l*), and Sir *W. Pole*'s Manuſcript of *Devon* (*m*) tells us, It was with *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Granville*, by *Joan Cadhay* his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *Cadhay* of *Cadhay*: But the Inſcription on his Tomb ſays, it was with *Joan*, the Couſin-German and Heir of *Joan Cadhay*, who was the Wife of *Hugh Grenvile*, Gent. How-ever that be, *Cadhay* came to be the Poſſeſſion of *John Haydon* by marriage with *Joan* afore-ſaid; who having no Iſſue of their own Bodies, conveyed *Cadhay* unto *Robert Haydon*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of his elder Brother *Thomas*: he it was who new builded the Houſe, made it a very fair and gentile Dwelling, and enlarged the Demeſnes thereof, which he left unto his Nephew, as before; who removed his Family thither, where his Poſterity flouriſh in much Honour unto this day. *Gideon Haydon*, the elder Eſq; (a very worthy honeſt Gentleman) hath lately parted with it unto *Gideon* his eldeſt Son, whoſe pleaſant Habitation now it is; where long may he and his Poſterity flouriſh in Health and Honour.

[*l*] In the hands of *Gid. Haydon*, Senior, Eſq;
[*m*] Quo Supra.

Mr. *John Haydon* aforeſaid, departed this mortal Life at his houſe at *Cadhay*, in the Year of our Lord 1587, and was buried in his Pariſh Church of *Ottery St. Mary*, where is erected to his Memory an handſome Monument, having this Inſcription (*n*):

[*n*] Theſe following Epitaphs are taken out of *Weſtc.* View of *Dev.* Mſ.

Hic jacet Johannes Haydon de Cadhay Armiger, & Johanna Uxor ejus, conſanguinea & hæres Johanna Cadhay, quæ fuit Uxor Hugonis Grenvile Generoſi. Qui quidem Johannes fuit primus Gubernator incorporatus hujus Parochiæ; & obiit ſine exitu, Anno Dom. 1587. *Dicta autem Johanna obiit ſine exitu, Anno Dom.* 1592.

Pro Quibus Laus ſit Deo.

To this is added an Elegiac-Epitaph, which may not prove ungrateful to be here ſub-joined.

In obitum Ornatiſſimi viri Johannis Haydon Armig.

Dicite Mortales, quis fructus Divitiarum,
Hinc quum demigrans vita petita fugit.
Dicite quam multum Dives ſit Paupere major
Quum fera Mors una tollit utrumq; die.
Omnis homo fanum eſt, levis & vaneſcit in Umbra
Nil eſt, & fœdis vermibus eſca manet.
Indicat hæc nobis tua Mors Haydone dolenda
Quæ ſiccas hominum, non ſinat eſſe genas.
In Patriam Benefacta tuam primaq; ſuperſunt
Quæ poterant Multi Multa referre viri.
A Rege Henrico primus Diploma paraſti
Floreat at Literis læta juventa bonis,
Ludus & Erectus ſtat, & Rectoria clara
Effecit ſtudium Sedulitaſq; tua.
Sparſit ubiq; tuam pietatem Pons novus infra,
Inq; Dei monſtrat Porticus iſta fidem.
Legum Cultor eras, ſemper dilectus Egenis,
Impia devitans Jurgia Pacis amans.
Vos igitur Pueri, Juvines, properate Seneſq;
Et mitem Haydon erudite Corpus humo.
Illi qui meruit Pretia reddite Laſa,
Famam & Elegis celebrate ſuam.

Dicite Livor abi, tandem post Funera cessa,
Spiritus Haydoni nam loca sancta tenet.
Qui multa in terris vivens Benefacta locavit,
cum Christo sedem, jam capit ille suam.

In the same Church are, or were, these following Epitaphs:

On Sarah, *Daughter of* Rob. Haydon, *who died* Apr. 24. 1620.

Apollo moist this Tomb with Tears,
For such great Loss in tender Years:
Virtue's Hope now is dead,
And from Earth to Heaven fled.
Wit's Perfection, with pure Spirit,
Doth an Angel's place inherit:
Stay in that Celestial Sky,
Where thou shalt live, and never die.

I shall crave leave to add two Epitaphs, relating to some of the Family of *Sherman* of *Neiston*, in that Parish, who lie here interred; the Name there is lately extinct.

On John Sherman, *who died, and his Son, born in one Day*, Anno Dom. 1617.

Under this Monument lies one,
Did Good to many, Hurt to none;
Friended the Rich, Reliev'd the Poor;
Was Kind to all; who can do more?
That loved Hospitality,
Yet loathed Prodigality:
That rais'd his State and Portion,
Yet used no Extortion:
Each Dweller and each Tenant roar'd,
For such a Neighbour, such a Lord.
When aged Weakness did possess
His infirm Body, ne'ertheless,
His Steps his Church-path so would wear,
The Church should often have him there:
His Limbs were weak, his Walk was long,
Yet this seem'd short, the other strong.
His Life above, his Death here-under,
Was full of Goodness, full of Wonder.
Six Years beyond Man's common Age,
He walked here in Pilgrimage;
And then one Month, one very Day,
Took both the Sire and Son away;
As if Time for the Sire and Son,
As much as Time could do had done;
Making them live and die uneven,
And yet to live as Twins in Heaven.
Let us that are here standing by,
Learn so to live, and so to die,
That after Life's and Death's Annoy,
We may receive, and live in Joy.

On the *Wife of* Gideon Sherman, *Esq*; *Daughter of* Nicholas Fry *of* Yarty, *Esq*; *who died the first Week of her Marriage.*

If VVealth, VVit, Beauty, Youth, or modest Mirth,
could hire, perswade, intice, prolong, beguile,
Death's fatal Dart, this fading Flower on Earth
might yet, unquail'd, have flourished a while.
But VVealth, Youth, Beauty, VVit, nor Mirth, nor all,
Can stay, or once delay, when Death doth call.

No sooner was she to a loving Mate,
from careful Parents, solemnly bequeath'd,
The new Alliance scarce congratulate,
but she from him, them all, was straight bereav'd;
Slipping from Bridal Bed to Funeral Bier,
She soon fell Sick, expired, lies buried here.

Oh! Death, thou might'st have waited in the Field,
on murdering Cannon, wounding Sword, and Spear:
Or there, where fearful Passengers do yield,
At every Surge, each blast of VVind doth rear;
In stabbing Taverns, or infected Towns,
On loathsome Prisons, or on Prince's Frowns.

There, not unlook'd for, many one abides
thy dreadful Summons; but a Nuptial Feast,
Needs not thy grim Attendance; Maiden Brides,
in strength and flower of Age, thou may'st let rest.
VVith Wings so weak Mortality doth fly
In height of flight Death strikes, we fall, we die.

Sherman *bears, Or a Lion ramp. Sab, inter 3 Holy-leafs vert.* Sir *W. Pole's* Catal. *Arms*

H.

Arms—For. *A.D.* 1554. *R. R.* Mar.

Argent on a Bend Azure three Martlets Or [*]. [*] *Holland's* Coll. of Arms, Mſ.

HARDING

THOMAS, D. D. and Treaſurer of the Church of *Salisbury*, was Born, ſaith a certain Author (*a*), at *Beconton* in *Devonſhire*: Whereas there is no ſuch Pariſh, nor Place of that denomination, that I know, in the whole County; however, I thought the miſtake might have lain in the Orthography, and that it was intended for *Bickinton*, ſirnamed, from its old Lord in K. *John*'s time, *Loges*, and from its Site, *High*; famous heretofore for its *Holt* (which, in the Saxon (*b*) Language, ſignifies a Wood) called *Bucken-holt*; oppoſite unto which, ſtood another ſuch, in the Pariſh of *Chittle-hampton*, called *Chitten-holt*, only a River between them: Both which, an Age or two back, were deſtroyed; of which unkind Uſage they complained unto each other in theſe fanciful words of the Poet (*c*):

[*a*] Ath. *Oxon.* Vol. 1. p. 138.

[*b*] Veſt. Ant.

[*c*] *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *High-Bic.*

Our lofty tower'd Trees, in Times that are forepaſt,
Did to the ſavage Swine let fall our larding Maſt:
But now alas! our ſelves we have not to ſuſtain;
And Safe-guard we have none, to keep us from the Rain.
Such Changes of the World, that ſince our Youth befel
This naked Nook of Land, 'twere grievous for to tell.
Where, fearleſs of the Hunt, the Deer ſecurely ſtood;
And tripping freely walk'd a Burgeſs of the Wood, &c.

But, upon farther enquiry, I am inform'd, That this Dr. *Harding* was Born at *Comb-Martin*, in the North moſt parts of this County, about ten Miles beyond *Barnſtaple*, oppoſite to *Berry-Nerber*, where his famous Adverſary, Biſhop *Jewel*, was firſt received into this World; ſo called from its Combe or Valley, and its antient Lords the *Martins*; and famous of latter Years for the Silver Mines that are therein: At which place his Name and Family continue to this day, and enjoy a competent Eſtate.

He was brought up in School Learning, firſt at *Barnſtaple* aforeſaid, where Biſhop *Jewel* and he were School-fellows (*d*): After that, he was removed to *Wickham*'s School near *Winchester*; from whence he was choſen Fellow of *New College* in *Oxford* (*e*); where after two Years Probation, he became Perpetual, *A.* 1536: Then he took his Degrees in Arts, that of Maſter being compleated, 1542; about which time, eſteemed a knowing Perſon in the Tongues, he was, by the Favour of *K. Hen.* 8th, made Hebrew Profeſſor of that Univerſity.

[*d*] *Camb. Britt.* in *Devon.*

[*e*] Ath. *Oxon.* Quo Supra.

In the Year of our Saviour Chriſt's Incarnation 1547, Dr. *Richard Cox*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, was by a ſolemn decree of that Univerſity (though then at *London*) elected Chancellor thereof: And the 22d of *July* following, the ſaid Chancellor coming to *Oxford*, was received at *Magdalen* College by the Vice-Chancellor, and other Officers of the Univerſity; where Mr. *Thomas Harding*, the King's Profeſſor of the Hebrew Tongue (there being no ſet Orator at that time) delivered an eloquent Oration before him (*f*); which ended, the ſaid Chancellour was conducted to his Lodgings at *Chriſt*-Church.

(*f*) Id. Faſt. pag. 700.

Upon the death of K. *Hen.* 8th, and Coronation of *Edw.* 6th, Mr. *Harding* became a fierce Proteſtant; and by his Zeal and Devotion ſo far inſinuated himſelf into the Favour of the moſt noble *Henry Gray*, Duke of *Suffolk*, that he admitted him his Domeſtick-Chaplain. From this Relation he took occaſion to ſuggeſt unto the Lady *Jane*, his Daughter (afterwards, upon the death of K. *Edw.* 6th, but without her liking, proclaimed Queen of *England*)

land) out of the Holy Bible, many wholesome Instructions (*g*). At what time also he came to be a great Admirer, *tantum non*, an Adorer of *Peter Martyr* (*h*), (one of the primitive Fathers of the Reformation then at *Oxford*) of whom he thus expressed himself to *Francis Guavarra*: 'I have been, *says he*, like a wise Merchant, seeking goodly Pearl every where, 'but loe! I have found the best here at Home, *Peter Martyr*, *Quo nihil habet Europa Doctius* (*i*), than whom *Europe* can't shew a more learned Person. In his Sermons, he would express great Indignation against the Church of *Rome*, calling the Mass, a Mess of Idolatry, and the very Mystery of Iniquity: And Preaching publickly at *Oxford*, he wished his Voice as loud as a Trumpet, or the great Bell at *Osney* Abby (now *Tom* of *Christ*-Church) that he might lay open, to the hearing of all, the Superstitions of that Church.

During this time, he came to *Exeter*, where he acquainted himself with Mr. *Hooker*, alias *Vowel* (*k*), who then lived under Bishop *Coverdale*, and prayed him, That he would bring him unto the knowledge of that Bishop; and delivered him five Sermons, which he had preached, to be presented to the said Bishop, together with a Petition, That it might please his Lordship, to give him the Advowsan of the Arch-deaconry of *Barnstaple*: which the Bishop yielded unto. But before this could be compleated, the good K. *Edw.* 6th died; not without suspicion of Poison from an envenom'd Handkerchief: These are the words of my Author.

This King no sooner dead, but Mr. *Harding* of a suddain changed his Religion, and became a no less zealous Papist, than before he had been a Protestant; professing this his Change to proceed from his reading the Volumes of the Councils and Fathers, Greek and Latin (*l*). Hence he proceeded to denounce his *Anathema* against the Protestants, calling them audacious, impious, unlearned, Lucianists, Schismaticks, Hereticks; saying, they were the Enemies of the Cross of Christ and his Church, Heathens, Publicans, Turks, Antichrists, Monsters. Upon which he grew into great Favour with the chief Dignitaries of the Roman Church in Q. *Mary*'s days, especiall with Dr. *Gardner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, no Man more (*m*).

But this his shameful Apostacy was not without the severe Reproof of his *Quondam Pupil* (while her Father's Chaplain) the Lady *Jane Gray*; a Lady for her Years (not being above Seventeen when beheaded) of incomparable Piety and Learning (*n*), for she understood perfectly the Greek and Latin Tongues; and was so ready in points of *Divinity*, as if she knew them by Inspiration, rather than by Instruction; no less a Miracle in this kind than K. *Edw.* 6th, and therefore no marvel he appointed her to succeed him in the Crown. When she understood Dr. *Harding* aforesaid had departed from the Truth of the Gospel, she writ him a Letter full of severe Expostulations and Threatenings for his Apostacy (*o*): Which being, as *Dr. Burnet* tells us, of an extraordinary Strain, full of Life in the Thought, and of Zeal (if not too much) in the Expression, I shall here subjoin some part thereof, as it is in Mr. *Fox*'s *Acts and Monum.* (*p*) *of the Church* (the whole is too large to be here inserted).

[*g*] Qui illustris. Ducis Suffolc. sacrorum Minister Domesticus fuit. qui nobilis. ejus filiæ Janæ Graiæ fælicis memoriæ, salutaria Consilia, è divino Codice non rarò suggessit. Dr. Humphred. in vit. Jewelli. p. 139.

[*h*] Id. ib.

[*i*] Id. Missam, Massam Idololat. & mysterium Iniquitatum essedixit.

[*k*] Synops. of *Dev.* among the learned Men.

[*l*] Ex hac Patrum Lectione se mutatum profitetur. Dr. Humpherd. Loc. jam citat.

[*m*] So Mr. *Hooker*, alias *Vowel*, who knew him well. Ut Supra.

[*n*] *Bak.* Chron. in Q. *Mar.* p. 340.

[*o*] Dr. *Burnet*'s Hist. of the Reform. Vol. 2. Lib. 2. p. 272.

[*p*] V. 3. p. 27, &c.

A Letter of the Lady Jane *to Mr.* Harding, *late Chaplain to the Duke of* Suffolk *her Father, then fallen from the Truth of God's most Holy Word.*

'SO oft as I call to mind the dreadful and fearful Saying of God, *That he which layeth hold upon the Plow, and looketh back, is not meet for the Kingdom of Heaven*; and, on the other side, the comfortable Words of our Saviour Christ to all those that, forsaking themselves, do follow him; I cannot but marvel at thee, and lament thy Case, which seem'd sometime to be the lively Member of Christ, but now the deformed Imp of the Devil; sometime the beautiful Temple of God, but now the stinking and filthy Kennel of Satan; sometime the unspotted Spouse of Christ, but now the unshamefac'd Paramour of Antichrist; sometime my faithful Brother, but now a Stranger and Apostate; sometime a stout christian Soldier, but now a cowardly Runaway: Yea! when I consider these things, I cannot but speak to thee, and cry out upon thee, thou Seed of *Satan*, and not of *Judah*; whom the Devil hath deceived, the World hath beguiled, and the desire of Life subverted, and made thee, of a Christian, an Infidel. Wherefore hast thou taken the Testament of the Lord in thy Mouth? Wherefore hast thou preached the Law and the Will of God to others? Wherefore hast thou instructed others to be strong in Christ, when thou thy self dost now so shamefully shrink and so horribly abuse the Testament and Law of the Lord? When thou thy self preachest, *Not to Steal*, yet most abominably Stealest, not from Men, but from God, and committing most hainous Sacriledge robbest Christ thy Lord of his right Members, thy Body and Soul; and choosest to live miserably with Shame in the World, than to die and gloriously with Honour reign with Christ, in whom even in *D*eath is Life. VVhy dost thou now shew thy self most weak when indeed thou oughtest to be most strong? The Strenth of a Fort is unknown before the Assault: But thou yieldest thy Hold before any Battery be made. Oh! wretched and unhappy Man! What art thou but Dust and Ashes? And wilt thou resist thy Maker, that fashion'd thee and fram'd thee? How darest thou neglect the Law of the Lord and

'and follow the vain Traditions of Men? And whereas thou haſt been a publick Profeſſor 'of his Name, become now a Defacer of his Glory? Wilt thou refuſe the true God, and 'worſhip the Invention of Man, the golden Calf, the Whore of *Babylon*, the Romiſh Re-'ligion, the abominable Idol, the moſt wicked Maſs? Wilt thou take upon thee to offer up 'any Sacrifice to God for our Sins, conſidering that Chriſt offered up himſelf, as *Paul* ſaith, '*upon the Croſs a lively Sacrifice once for all*? Can neither the Puniſhments of the Iſraelites, 'nor the terrible Threatenings of the Prophets, nor the Curſes of God's own Mouth, fear 'thee from Honouring any other God than him? Doth not the Prophet at laſt conclude, '*Confounded be all they that worſhip graven Images*? The Iſraelites were warn'd by *Jeremiah*, 'and thou, as *Jeremiah*, haſt warned others, and art warned thy ſelf by many Scriptures 'in many places. God will have all the Honour, Glory and VVorſhip given to him only; 'and Chriſt ſaith to Satan that tempted him, (even the ſame Devil which hath prevailed 'againſt thee) *It is written, thou ſhalt honour the Lord thy God, and him only ſhalt thou ſerve*: 'And wilt thou honour a deteſtable Idol, invented by Romiſh Popes and the abominable 'College of Cardinals? But thou wilt ſay, *Thou doſt it for a good Intent*. Oh! Sink of 'Sin! Oh! Child of Perdition! How did *Saul*? who for that he diſobey'd the VVord of 'the Lord for a good Intent, was thrown out of his Kingdom. But thou wilt ſay, *I will 'not break Unity*. What! Not the Unity of Satan and his Members? Not the Agreement 'of Antichriſt and his Adherents? VVere not the falſe Prophets in a Unity? VVere not the 'Heathen, the Amalekites, Perizites, *&c.* But mark, my Friend, (yea! Friend, if thou 'be not God's Enemy) there is no Unity but where Chriſt knitteth the Knot: The Unity 'of ill Men, is not an Unity, but a Conſpiracy.

And then ſhe concludeth her long Letter (of which this is not half) with this Diſtick:

Be conſtant, be conſtant, fear not for any Pain;
Chriſt hath redeemed thee, and Heaven is thy Gain.

But this excellent Letter had no effect upon him; and ſeeking Preferment at this time, was Mr. *Harding* made Prebendary of the Church of *Wincheſter*: And *Jul.* 13. 1554, he proceeded Doctor of Divinity at *Oxford*: And on the 17th of the ſame Month, the Year following, 1555, was he made Treaſurer of the Church of *Saliſbury* (*q*).

(*q*) Ath. *Oxon.* Vol. 1. p. 138, and Faſt. p. 709.

Q. *Mary* dying (heart-broken, 'tis ſaid, for the Loſs of *Calais*) Q. *Elizabeth* her Siſter, of glorious Memory, aſcended the Engliſh Throne: And carrying on the Reformation of Religion, ſo happily begun in the days of K. *Edw.* 6th, all who would not conform thereunto, could not reaſonably expect the Continuation of their Preferments in the Church. Dr. *Harding* therefore was deprived of his Treaſurerſhip of the Church of *Saliſbury* 1559, and another prefer'd to his place: So that ſeeing Matters thus involved, and all his hopes of better Times being ſunk, upon pretence of ſome Dangers likely to enſue, he forſook *England*, and went beyond the Seas into *Brabant*; where ſettling at *Lovain*, he became the Target of Popery (as my Author calls him) and a zealous Aſſerter of that Religion, in theſe Books following, thus Entituled:

An Anſwer to Mr. Jewel's *Challeng.* Lov. 1654, 4*to.* VVhereupon that Biſhop coming out with a Reply, he wrote,

A Rejoynder to Mr. Jewel's *Reply*: Juſtifying his Anſwer to the Biſhop's Challenge. *Antw.* 1566, in a thick 4*to.*

Another Rejoynder to Mr. Jewel's *Reply againſt the Sacrifice of the Maſs*, Lov. 1567, 4*to.*

A Confutation of a Book, called, An Apology of the Church of England, An. 1563, *and* An. 1565, 4*to.*

A Detection of Errors in Mr. Jewel's *Book, called, A Defence of the Apology, &c.* Lov. 1564.

An Anſwer touching certain Untruths, which Mr. John Jewel *charged him with in his late Sermon at* Paul's-Croſs, *8th of* Jul. 1565. Antw. *26th of* Jul. 1565, 4*to.* In which he intimates, that this Book was written in leſs than three VVeeks time.

Many other things is Dr. *Harding* ſaid to have written; tho' what they are I no where find: Moſt of the Books before-mentioned, were by his Country-man and ours, *William Rainolds* (a famous Champion alſo of the Romiſh Church) turned into Latin: But Money being wanting (which maketh the Preſs, as well as the Mare, to go) their Publication was therefore hindered (*r*).

(*r*) Ath. *Oxon.* Quo Supra.

This reverend Doctor was undoubtedly a very great Scholar, and well Read, in controverſial Matters eſpecially, as moſt the Church of *Rome* ever had: And if his ſteadfaſtneſs in Religion had been anſwerable to his eminent Learning (for which reaſon he deſerves a

place in these Memorials) he would have proved a much greater Ornament to our Country.

His great Controversy (which he maintained with vast Labour and Industry) was with his Country-man and School-fellow our precious *Jewel*: To whose mighty Learning and Abilities, the Truth also standing of his side, he became a Match unequal. So that here may we apply what the Historian Records of *Jugurth* and *Mannus*, *That what they had Learned in one, they Practised in two contrary Camps, with repugnant affection.*

Dr. *Laurence Humphrey* (who wrote the Life of Bishop *Jewel*, near as elegantly as he lived it) gives Dr. *Harding*, though an Enemy, a very great Commendation; in that Comparison which he makes between these two famous Champions in these words (*s*), *In multis pares sunt, & ambo Doctrinæ & Eloquentiæ gloriâ præcellentes*, In many things *(saith he)* they were equal; for they did both excel in the Glory of Learning and Eloquence; and in some things they did each exceed the other. Doctor *Harding* was somewhat more free and bitter in his Language; Bishop *Jewel* more sweet and graceful: *Harding* was more spare in his Testimonies, but larger in a great circuit of words; *Jewel* more dense and thick in his Authorities, more pleasant and facile in Speech. In short, *Harding, ut canis ad Nilum*, scarce touches the Argument with the tip of his Lips; *Jewel* drinks deep into the matter; anxiously enquires into particulars, and adheres to the Explication of Vocularies and single words.

(*s*) In vita Jo. Jew. Epis. Sacrisb. p. 142.

Dr. *Harding* then being so Eminent a Person, and deserving so very highly of the Church of *Rome*, strange it is he should obtain no greater Preferments from her Hands; for I find no mention of any that he had after he went out of *England*: one occasion whereof might be his early death; for having lived ten Years after, he died at *Lovain*, in the 60th Year of his Age, or thereabout (*t*); and his Body was interred in the Church of St. *Gertrude* there, on the 16th day of *September*, that same Year, 1572.

(*t*) Ath. *Oxon.* Loc. citat. p. 139.

Soon after his Burial, a Monument, with a large Inscription thereon, was set over his Grave; a Copy whereof, with a fair *Encomium* of him, may be found in *John Pitts*'s *De Scriptoribus Magnæ Brittaniæ Ætat.* 16. *Num.* 1019, which for the Gratification of the Curious, I shall here subjoyn.

Deo Opt. Max.

Habes, Lector, Epitaphium Thomæ Hardingi Devonienſis; *Qui honesto loco Natus, & in Collegiis* Gulielmi *de* Wiccam *educatus, sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, ac Linguæ Hebraicæ Regius Professor innotuit. Fuit ille quidem abundans ingenio, disertus, acutus, & insignis Divini verbi Buccinator. Locatus autem in Gradu Sacerdotii, Dignitates habuit bene Cultas & Illustres. At postquam* Anglia (*proh dolor!*) *aversa esse cæpit ab Unitate Catholica, quia palam confitebatur Fidem Catholicam, Fortunis omnibus exturbatus est. Videns ergo Rem omnem implicatam Controversiis, factasque sibi Insidias defugit* Angliam, *migravit in* Brabantium.

Jamq; Lovanii *securus, ad Ecclesiæ Causas se adjunxit, Religionis negotium tractavit, oppugnatæ Religionis Propugnator acerrimus, multos Ille Libros adversus Ætatis nostræ Hæreticos Conscripsit, Quorum adjumento, nutanti Ecclesiæ Saluturem manum porrexisse & suis multum profuisse certum est. Cum ergo Religionis nomine, decennale perduraſſet Exilium, agens jam Annum Ætatis suæ Sexagesimum, confectus Studiis, fractusq; Ægritudine,* Lovanii *Mortuus est; & hic è Regione Sepultus Anno Dom.* 1572, *Mensis* Septembris *die decimo sexto,* Cornelio & Cypriano *Martyribus dicato. At tu, pie Lector, pro pietate tuâ fac pro defuncto Fratre, quod pro te faciat tua Posteritas.*

Thus far the Epitaph, which is cut upon a Brass Table, over his Grave in the Church of St. *Gertrude* aforesaid (*u*); on which is also inseulp'd his Picture, with his Right-hand supporting a Church, leaning towards a fall.

(*u*) Ubi etiam insculpta est Imago ejus, dextera Ecclesiam inclinantem suffulcientis. Pits. quo supra.

H.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1560.
R. R. Elizab.

Gules on a Fess ingrail'd Argent two Flower-de-lis Azure, between three Cinquefoils Or [*].

[*] Sir *W. Pole's* Alph. Cat. of Arms Mf.

Crest, [†] Upon a Wreath, on a Helmet, a Doe tripping with a Branch of Roses in her Mouth.

[†] Mr. *Westc.* Pedigr. Mf.

Hooker, alias *Vowel*,

JOHN, Chamberlain of the City of *Exeter*, was Born in that City about the Year of our Lord 1524. He was the second by Birth, but the eldest surviving Son of *Robert Hooker*, Mayor of the said City, *A.* 1529, by *Agnes* his third Wife, Daughter of *John Doble* of *Woodbridge*, in the County of *Suffolk* (*a*). What I shall farther add of this eminent Person, shall be taken (with very little addition, from another good Author) out of that Narrative of his Life, written by himself (*b*); whose words are these.

(*a*) Out of the Pedigr. of the *Dev.* Gent. *Fol.* Mf. supposed Mr. *Westc.*

(*b*) Syn. Chorog. of *Dev.* among the learned Men.

John Hooker, Uncle to *Richard Hooker*, was Born in *Exeter*; his Ancestors were Gentlemen of great . . . . (*c*) *ex Patricio Ordine*, his Parents died, leaving this their Son about ten Years of Age; who was brought up in *Cornwall*, under Doctor *Moreman*, Vicar of *Menhinit*; and from thence was removed to *Oxford*, whether to *Exeter*, or *Corpus Christi* College, is uncertain (*d*), where he studied the Civil Law; but whether he took a Degree therein, the Registers, which in that time were very imperfect, shew not. From thence he travelled beyond the Seas into *Germany*; where, when he came to *Collen*, he kept the common Exercises of a Lecture, and Disputations in the Law; an Argument he was graduated therein, e're he went hence. From thence he travelled to *Strasburgh*, and there sojourned with *Peter Martyr*, a Doctor and Reader of Divinity; by which means he gave himself to the Study of Divinity. From hence he was called Home, where making some short stay, he travelled into *France*; and minded to have travelled into *Italy* and *Spain*, and other foreign Nations; but by reason of the Wars then proclaimed in *France*, and the danger he was in to have been taken Prisoner, was driven to shift himself homewards again.

(*c*) The word omitted in the Mf.

(*d*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 270.

Not long after, he was driven, *he says*, to take a Wife; his first (*e*) was *Martha*, Daughter of *Robert Tooker* of the City of *Exeter*, Gent. by whom he had Issue *Robert*. His 2d was *Anstice*, Daughter to *Edw. Bridgman* of *Exeter*, by whom he had Issue *Thomas*, *Toby*, and *Zachery*; and then all his desires to Learning and Knowledge therewith abated: Notwithstanding he gave himself to the reading of Histories, and seeking of Antiquities, and somewhat to Armory.

(*e*) Mr. *Westc.* Mf. of Pedigrees.

And the Magistrates of this City *Exeter*, conceiving well of him, elected and chose him to be the Chamberlain of their City 1555 (*f*); the first Person that ever bore that Office there (*g*), but still he continued his Studies, and wrote sundry Books, which he ranges in this order.

(*f*) 21 Sept. 2d. Mariæ 1554. So Mr. *Iz.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 56.

(*g*) Id. ib.

I. First he translated the Epistle of St. *Austin* to *Dardanus*; And the work of *Erasmus*, named *Detectio Prastigiarum* into English. Both which, he did present to the Lord *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*.

II. *A Discourse of the Comet or Blazing Star*; and dedicated it to Sir *John Gilbert*, Knight: Or (*h*), *The Events of Comets or Blazing Stars, made upon the sight of the Comet* Pagonia, *which appeared in the Month of* Novemb. *and* Decemb. 1577, Lond. 8*vo*.

(*h*) Ath. Oxon. Quo Supra.

III. *A Book of Ensigns*: Which he dedicated to the Earl of *Bedford*.

IV. *A Book of the Order of Orphans*; and a Pamphlet of the Government of the City of *Exeter*, dedicated unto the Mayor of the said City, 8*vo*.

V. Also, *The Statutes of* Ireland he first imprinted, and the order of keeping a Parliament in *Ireland*; presented unto Sir *William Fitz-william*, Kt. Lord Deputy. Which, in probability, is the same Book a certain Author by mistake tells us (*i*), Mr. *Hooker* published under this Title, *Order and Usage of keeping the Parliaments in* England; there being no such mentioned by him in his own Catalogue.

(*i*) Ath. Oxon. Loc. quo prius.

VI. *The Hist. of* Ireland, newly by him enlarged, and presented unto Sir *W. Raleigh*, Kt. He translated into english the Irish Hist. of *Girald. Cambrensis* (*k*), and put *Scholias* to the same; which being dedicated by him, with a large Epistle, to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, were remitted into the 2d Vol. of the Chronicles of *Ralph Hollingshead*, &c. He wrote also, *An Addition to the Chronicles of* Ireland, *from the Year* 1546, (where *Giraldus* and his Continuators left off) *unto the Year* 1568; published also in the 2d Vol. of *Hollingshead's* Chron.

(*k*) Id. ib.

VII. Also *The enlarging and augmenting of the last English Chronicle* (he means *Hollingshead's*, for so are we informed from a good Hand (*l*), That he took great pains in augmenting and continuing, to the Year 1586, the said 1st and 2d Vol. of Chronicles, which were printed at *London*, 1587, *Fol.*

(*l*) Id. ib.

VIII. He wrote also, *A Catalogue of the Bishops of* Exeter, home to his own time; which he presented to the Bishop *Wolton*, remitted into the 3d Vol. of *Hollingsh.* Chronicles, page 1300, *Lond.* 1587. Printed also with his Pamphlet of *The Gouvernm. of* Exet. *A.* 1584, 4*to*.

Lastly, He wrote, *A Synopsis Chorographical*: Or, *An Historical Record of the Province of* Devon: Wherein he gives an Account of the Soil, Air, Commodities, Natives, Government Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, First-Fruits, Tenths, Patrons, Subsidies, Castles, Parks, Gentry, Armories, *&c.* This Book was never printed; but goes up and down the County in *Mss.* from hand to hand: Which, upon the Author's Death, was put into Judge *Dodderidge's* hands (who was a learned Antiquary), to correct and fit it for the Press. And I have seen a Copy thereof in the possession of *John Eastchurch* of *Wood-Gent*, wherein that great Lawyer had marked many things which he thought fit to be expung'd: At the end of which, is added his Letter to Mr. *Zach. Pasfeild*, or *Pasvie* (whom I take to be a Printer or a Stationer); in which we have a Recommendation of the Work to the Press; a Copy whereof I shall here subjoyn *verbatim*.

Mr. Pasvie,

THough unacquainted, yet I have thought good to advertise you thus much. That the Author of this Book, being a Gentleman Learned in the Antiquities of this Realm, and now deceased, addressed the same unto a Person (m) of honourable Place in the Common-Wealth, and by the Executors of the Author delivered unto him; who, on his care of the Work, committed the perusal thereof to my vacant Hours. So I do assure you, that it containeth nothing blame-worthy or offensive, but requisite to be published for the use of all such as are delighted in this kind of Travel.

(*m*) Supposed to be Sir *W. Raleigh*.

Yours to use, *John Dodderidge*.

Notwithstanding all which, for what reason I know not, this Book never yet came under the Press. This Gentleman was an excellent Antiquary and Historian; and on this Account he is mentioned with great respect by Bp. *Godwin de Præsul. Angl.* Camden in his *Britannia*, and Mr. *Carew* in his *Survey of* Cornwall, all which were able and sufficient Judges, and by others also.

He inhabited in the Parish of St. *Mary the More*, in the City of *Exeter*, where several of his Family lie interred, as appears from the publick Register of that Church. As for himself, he lived to a fair age of near eighty Years, and died in *Nov.* 1601 (*n*), he was buried in the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter* there, as appeared from a Ring with his Seal of Arms not long since digg'd out of his Grave; where tho' he had adorned divers Tombs in the Church with Epitaphs, as Bp. *Leofricus*, Bp. *Stapledon's*, and others, yet had he none to adorn his own.

(*n*) Ath. Oxon. Loc. jam Citat.

H

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1588.
R. R. Eliz.

Sab. on a Point wavee a Lion paſſ. Or, in chief 3 Beaſants; on a Canton Gold an Eſcalope betw. 2 Palmers Staves Sab.

HAWKINS

SIR *John*, Kt. was Born at *Plymouth*, in this County; he was ſecond Son unto *William Hawkins* of that place, Eſq; and *Joan Trelawny* his Wife, Daughter of *William Trelawny* in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; which *William* (*a*) was Son and Heir of *John Hawkins* of *Taviſtock* in this County, Eſq; and of *Joan* his Wife, Daughter of *William Amydas* of *Launſton* in *Cornwal*, Eſq; whereby it appears, that Sir *John Hawkins* was a Gentleman of worſhipful Extraction by both his Parents for ſeveral Deſcents.

He being thus born in *Plymouth* (a Port ſo famous that it hath a kind of Invitation from the Commodiouſneſs thereof, to Maritime Noble Actions) betook himſelf early to the Sea; and, in protract of time, atchieved ſuch famous Exploits thereon, as have rendered his Name and Memory immortal; tho' with regret we muſt acknowledge, for want of a due and grateful recording of them in time, many of them are buried in Oblivion; what I am able, I ſhall reſcue out of the devouring Jaws of Time, and hand them down to Poſterity. Briefly therefore, thoſe things which rendered him firſt Famous, were the Voyages he undertook to, and the Diſcoveries which he made of, foreign Countries, both in *Affrica* and *America*, for the Honour and Advantage of his own.

His firſt Voyage was to the *Weſt-Indies*, *A. D.* 1561; what the iſſue and effect of that was, I do not find.

His ſecond was to *Nova Hiſpania* and *Guiny* in *America* and *Affrica*, A. 1564, when he ſet out in the *Jeſus of Lubeck*, a Ship of 700 Tuns; with the *Solomon*, a Ship of Seven-ſcore; the *Tyger*, a Bark of 50; and the *Swallow* of 30 Tuns; all well furniſhed with Men, to the number of One Hundred threeſcore and ten (*b*), and Ordnance, and all other Neceſſaries for ſuch a Voyage. He put forth out of *Plymouth-Sound* on the 18th day of *October*, that Year, with a proſperous Gale of Wind.

In this Expedition he was ſo ſucceſsful againſt the Moors, that *Clarentieux Hervey*, that then was, in the Year following, added for his Creſt of Arms (*c*), a *Demie Moor* in his proper Colour, bound in a Cord, of which more hereafter. This ſeems to ſignify as if he had taken Priſoner ſome *Roytelet*, or chief Perſon among the Moors.

Another Voyage Sir *John Hawkins* took in the Year 1567, to the Relief of certain diſtreſſed French Proteſtants, moſt likely in *Rochel*, a famous City in *France*. In the beginning of the Civil Wars of that Kingdom, this Town fell under the power of the *Hugonots*, who much improved its Fortifications, and was the principal Place of their Refuge.

His next Voyage was to the *Weſt-Indies*, *A.* 1568; where arriving at a Town call'd *Rio de la Hacho*, near *Cape de la Vela*, with intent to furniſh himſelf with ſuch Neceſſaries as he wanted, *viz.* Water and Fuel, he was by *Michael de Caſtilliano*, a Spaniard, in war-like wiſe reſiſted, with ten Hundred Harquebuſiers: Nevertheleſs, our Capt. *Hawkins*, with two Hundred under his Conduction (to uſe the words of the Patent) and Valiantneſs, entered the ſaid Town; and not only put the ſaid Captain and his Men to flight, but alſo took and brought his Enſign away; for which noble Action, at his return, he had a farther addition of Honour granted to his Arms, to wit, *On a Canton gold an Eſcalope between 2 Palmers Staves Sab.* (*d*) by *Clarentieux Cook*.

But his greateſt Glory was the Share he had in Beating the Spaniard's Invincible *Armada*, in the Year of our Lord 1588, when his Conduct and Valour both were ſuch, that the Admiral of the Engliſh Navy, the Lord *Charles Howard*, conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon

(*a*) This Account I had in the additional Chart of Arms granted by *William Hervey Clarentieux* unto this Sir *John Hawkins*, *A.D.* 1565

(*b*) *Hackl.* Voyag. In the 2d part of the 2d Vol. p. 56.

(*c*) As appears in the Patent of Arms granted by him, *A.* 1565, Ex autogr.

(*d*) This appears from a 2d Patent granted to Sir *John Hawkins* by *Clarentieux Cook*, from a Copy whereof this is extracted.

upon him (with ſome other brave Captains beſides) on the Sea: and after that, when he divided his Fleet into four Squadrons, he aſſigned the third to the command of Sir *John Hawkins*.

After this, Q. *Elizab.* perceiving that the only way to make the Spaniard a Cripple for ever, was to cut his Sinews of War in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſhe furniſhed out Sir *John Hawkins*, together with Sir *Francis Drake*, with ſix of her Ships; in which, with one and twenty Sail more of their own providing, well appointed, in the Year 1595, they ſet forth for ſome Service on *America*. But this deſign was ſpoil'd before begun, for the King of *Spain* ſent Intelligence thither three Weeks before the Fleet weighed Anchor in *England* (e).

(e) *Fuller*'s Holy State, p. 128, 129.

In which Voyage *Hawkins* and *Drake* were in joint Commiſſion; which contributed not a little to the embarraſſing of the Enterprize; for not agreeing in Opinion, they hindered one the other; and the Action was unlike to thrive, where neither would follow, and both could not handſomely go abreaſt. It is a matter worthy of Remark (according to the Obſervation of this Gentleman's own Son (f)) That thoſe Actions and Undertakings have been ſeldom obſerved to proſper, whoſe Management has been committed to the joint Government of two or more: And for this there are divers Examples of Confirmation; the famous Victory of *Hanibal* againſt the Roman Conſuls, *Paulus Æmillius*, and *Terrentius Varro*, was attributed to their Equality of Government: The unhappy Overthrow in recovery of the *Holy Land*, undertaken by *K. Rich.* 1. of *England*, and *Philip* King of *France*, ſprang from the like Differences and Diſſentions. 'If we look into our own Actions, *ſays the* 'ſame Author, committed to the charge of two Generals, the Effects and Fruits which they 'have brought forth, for the moſt part, will be found to be but little better, what through 'Emulation, Pride or Envy.

(f) Sir *Ri. Hawkins*'s Obſervat. in his Voyage to the South-Sea, *Fol.* printed 1622, p. 133.

'Twas old *Hawkins*'s Advice and Counſel (and he took himſelf to be inferior to *Drake*, rather in Succeſs than Skill) that they ſhould Sail preſently for *America*: but overborn herein, they ſpent time in vain in aſſaulting the *Canaries*. The grief that his Advice was ſlighted (as ſome (g) opine) was the cauſe of his death: Others impute it to the ſorrow he took for the Loſs of a Ship of his, called the *Francis*, intercepted by the Spaniards. But when the ſame Heart hath two mortal Wounds given it together, it is hard to ſay which of them killeth.

(g) *Ful.* quo ſup.

However this was, being come to *Port Rico* (a City in South *America*) in the ſame Year, *viz.* 1595, Sir *John Hawkins* died; and *Nov.* 15th, together with Sir *Nicholas Clifford* (that was killed with a Cannon Shot from the Fort, as he ſate with the General in his Cabbin at Supper) was buried in the Ocean.

I have met with an ingenuous Parallel between thoſe two famous Country-men and Sea-Commanders, Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *John Hawkins*, made by one, who perſonally knew them both, in a Letter to his Friend; which however it touches upon the Infirmities of both (and what Fleſh ſo perfect as to be without any?) I ſhall crave pardon here to inſert in my Author's own words (h):

(h) *Purchas*'s Pilgrim. V. 6. p. 1185.

SIR,

'I Have, according to your Requeſt and my Plainneſs, ſent you here the Compariſon be-'tween thoſe two Commanders, Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *John Hawkins*: They were 'both much given to Travel in their Youth and Age, attempting many honourable Voyages 'alike; as that of Sir *John Hawkins* to *Guiny*, to the Iſles of *America*, to St. *John de Ulua*, '&c. So likewiſe Sir *Francis Drake*, after many Diſcoveries of the *Weſt-Indies* and other 'Parts, was the firſt Engliſh-man that did ever compaſs the World; wherein, as in his 'deep Judgment in Sea-cauſes, he did far exceed, not only Sir *John Hawkins* alone, but all 'others whomſoever.

'In their own Natures and Diſpoſitions they did as much differ, as in the managing the 'Matters of the Wars; Sir *Francis* being of a lively Spirit, reſolute, quick and ſufficiently Va-'liant: The other ſlow, jealous, and hardly brought to Reſolution. In Council, Sir *John* '*Hawkins* did often differ from the Judgment of others, ſeeming thereby to know more in 'doubtful things than he would utter: Sir *Francis* was a willing Hearer of every Man's O-'pinion, but commonly a Follower of his own. He never attempted any Action, wherein 'he was an abſolute Commander, but he performed the ſame with great Reputation, and 'did eaſily diſpatch great Matters: Contrariwiſe, Sir *John Hawkins* did only give the bare 'Attempt of Things, for the moſt part, without any Fortune or good Succeſs therein.

'Sir *John Hawkins* did naturally hate the Land-Soldier; and tho' he were very popular, 'yet he affected more the common ſort than his equals: Sir *Francis* contrarily did much 'love the Land-Soldier, and greatly advanced good Parts whereſoever he found them; he 'was alſo affable to all Men and of eaſy acceſs. They were both of many Virtues, and a-'greeing in ſome, as Patience, in enduring Labours and Hardneſs; Obſervation and Me-'mory of Things paſt; and great Diſcretion in ſuddain Dangers; in which neither of 'them was much diſtempered. And in ſome other Virtues they differed; Sir *John Haw-'kins* had in him Mercy, and aptneſs to Forgive, and True of Word. Sir *Francis* hard in 'Reconciliation and conſtant in Friendſhip; he was wholly Severe and Courteous, Mag-'nanimous and Liberal.

'They

'They were both Faulty in Ambition, but more the one than the other; for in Sir 'Francis was an insatiable desire of Honour, indeed beyond reason; he was infinite in 'Promises, and more temperate in Adversity than in better Fortune: He had also other 'Imperfections, as aptness to Anger, and bitterness in Disgracing, and too much pleased 'with open Flattery. Sir *John Hawkins* had in him Malice with Dissimulation, Rudeness 'in Behaviour, and passing Sparing, indeed Miserable. They were both happy alike, in 'being great Commanders, but not of equal Success; and grew great and famous by one 'means, rising through their own Virtues and the Fortune of the Sea: There was no com-'parison to be made between their Well-deserving and Good-parts, for therein Sir *Francis* 'did far exceed. This is all I have observed in the Voyages, wherein I have served with 'them.

R. M.

This Parallel might have been carried on a little farther; for as in their Lives they were alike, so in their Deaths they were not divided: Either in respect of the Cause thereof, for they died both heart-broken; the one, for that being in joint Commission with the other, his Advice and Counsel was neglected; the other, for the ill Success with which that his last Voyage was attended: As if the event of things lay in our own power, and it were our Fault they do not always succeed to our expectations

Alike they were also in their Deaths; as to the Place, for they both died on the Sea; as to the Time, they both expired in the same Voyage, the one a little before the other, about the interspace of a few Months; and lastly as to their Funerals, for they were both buried in the Ocean, over which they had both so often rid in Triumph; and yet farther alike in this, that they had neither Tomb nor Epitaph to recommend their Memories to Posterity, but their own immortal Virtues.

This Gentleman had a Son, no less Famous for his Exploits at Sea than himself, the renowned Sir *Richard Hawkins*, Kt. Born also in this County, at the Town of *Plymouth*: the couragious Son of a noble Sire; whose high-spirited Actions had they been all duly recorded (as pity it is they were not) would have made a large Volume of themselves. He was pleased to compose one Book in *Folio* of his Travels, wherein he gives an excellent Account of his Voyage into the South-Sea; and had he lived, he intended to have given a larger Narrative of his Actions, and the great Accidents of his Life, as he tells us himself in these words (*i*): *What succeeded to me and the rest of my Company during our Imprisonment, with the Rarities and Particularities of the* Peru *and* Tierra firme, *my Voyage to* Spain, *with the Success; with the time I spent in Prison, in the* Peru, *in the* Tercera, *in* Sevil, *and in* Madrid; *with the Accidents which befel me in them; I leave for the Second Part of this Discourse, if God give life*: But Death envied the World so great an Happiness; which is the reason why I have drawn his Picture in *Miniature*, which deserved, as well as most others of his Quality, if it might have been, to have had it portraied in its fullest Magnitude.

(*i*) Sir *R. Hawk.* Observ. p. 169.

This most memorable and famous of his Voyages into the South-Sea, was undertaken by him in the Year of our Lord 1593; at what time he set out with three of her Majesty's Ships (Q. *Elizabeth* of immortal Memory), and two Hundred Men in them (*k*); whereof one, at the Isle of St. *Anne*, was by chance fired; and another of them, seperated by a Tempest, returned into *England*; but the third, in which himself commanded, passed the *Straights of Magellan*: So that our Sir *Richard Hawkins*, according to the Spanish Account, was the sixth Man that had ever done it (*l*). Being now come into the wide South-Sea, he took five Ships laden with Merchandize, one whereof he brought away, the rest he suffered to redeem themselves for two Thousand Duckats: But at last he was met with, and set upon by *Bertrandus à Castro*, who was sent out by the King of *Spain*'s Vice-Roy in those Parts, with eight Ships to intercept him. Sir *Richard Hawkins* held the Fight for three days, with but Threescore and fifteen Men and Boys, against thirteen Hundred of the Enemy (*m*), and those the choice of *Peru* (a vast Disproportion, of above ten to one odds, when the Proverb says, *Ne Hercules contra Duos*). At length, rather tired than conquered, himself dangerously Wounded in six several Places of his Body (*n*), several of his best Officers and Seamen slain out-right, and many others hurted, he was forced to yield to a Composition, and so surrendered upon honourable Articles of Life and Liberty, and Imbarkation of himself and Company for their own Country (*o*). If those Articles were not duly performed and made good, as it seems they were not, 'twas to their Dishonour who failed therein; for instead of being sent Home, he was sent into *Spain*, where he was kept Prisoner for many Years.

(*k*) *Bak.* Chron. in Q. *Elizab.*

(*l*) Id. ib.

(*m*) His Observ. p. 122.

(*n*) Id. p. 143.

(*o*) Id. p. 154.

But this was not the only unfortunate Voyage which this great and brave Captain met with; for he speaks of another Imprisonment after this (*p*), which he sustained in that Kingdom at *Sevil* and *Madrid*: Whereby it appears, that however in noble Enterprizes and bold Adventures, he did shew himself a Son worthy of such a Father, yet in the Illness of Success, he did too much *Patrizare*, or participate of his Father's Misfortunes, of whom one hath given us this Remark (*q*), *That had Fortune been as propitious to them both, as their Virtue, Valour and Knowledge were eminent, they might have paralleled the choicest Worthies of any Age.*

(*p*) Id. p. 169.

(*q*) *Westc.* View of Dev. in *Plym.* Mf.

As to Sir *Richard*'s Knowledge and Judgment in Maritime Affairs, his Prudence and Curioſity in Diſcovering ſeveral unknown Countries, and deſcribing their particular Inhabitants, and wonderful Productions, of all theſe hath he given us a full Demonſtration in that excellent Hiſtory written by himſelf, and publiſhed after his Death; of which more by and by.

In which Hiſtory are many things of rare Obſervation, one whereof, for its extraordinary Curioſity, I ſhall, with my Reader's pardon, here inſert (*r*).

(*r*) Sir *R. Hawk.* Obſerv. p. 74.

'In the Iſlands of *Pengwin*, in the South-Sea (*ſaith he*) are Ducks, different to ours, and 'nothing ſo good Meat, yet they may ſerve for Neceſſity (which I take to be of the kind 'which we call the *Burrow Duck*). They were many, and had part of the Iſland ſeveral to 'themſelves; which was the higheſt Hill, and more than a Musket Shot over: In all the 'Days of my Life I have not ſeen greater Art and Curioſity in Creatures void of reaſon, than 'in the placing and making their Neſts: All the Hill being ſo full of them, that the greateſt 'Mathematician of the World could not deviſe how to place one more than there was upon 'the Hill, leaving only one Path for a Fowl to paſs betwixt. The Hill was all level, as if 'it had been ſmoothed by Art; the Neſts made only of Earth, and ſeeming to be of the 'ſelf ſame Mold: For the Neſts and the Soil is all one, which with Water that they bring 'in their Beaks, they make into Clay, or a certain Daub, and after faſhion them round as 'with a Compaſs; in the Bottom, they contain the meaſure of a Foot; in the Heighth, a'bout eight Inches; and in the Top, the ſame Quantity over; there they are hollowed in 'ſomewhat deep, wherein they lay their Eggs, without other prevention: And I am of 'opinion, that the Sun helpeth them to hatch their Young. Their Neſts are for many Years, 'and of one Proportion, not one exceeding another in Bigneſs, in Heighth, nor Circum'ference, and in proportionable Diſtance one from another. In all this Hill, nor in any of 'their Neſts, was to be found a Blade of Graſs, a Straw, a Stick, a Feather, a Moat, no 'nor the Filing of any Fowl: But all the Neſts, and Paſſages betwixt them, were ſo 'ſmooth and clean, as they had been newly ſwept and waſh'd. All which (*ſays this wor'thy Author*) are Motives to praiſe and magnify the univerſal Creator.

This Gentleman, Sir *Richard Hawkins*, as he was not Fortunate in his Life, ſo nor in his Death as ſome may apprehend; for he who might have expected, Soldier-like, to have died in the Field, fighting for the Honour of his Prince and Country, Death, as if afraid to meet him fairly there, he having ſome Occaſions which drew him to the Council-Table here in *England*, ſuddainly ſurprized him at it, or near it, with a Fit of an *Apoplexy*. But this others may eſteem as his Felicity, ſuppoſing he was duly prepared for the approach of that invincible Enemy; it being held by them much more deſirable (if it may conſiſt with the Divine Pleaſure) rather to expire quickly, than to linger long, many reſtleſs Nights and weariſome Days, in Pain and Torture: This was that which made *Auguſtus Caſar* (*ſ*), when he heard any one to die ſuddainly, with little Senſe of Grief, to Wiſh, *ſibi & ſuis* εὐθανασιαν *ſimilem*, to him and his ſuch an eaſy kind of Death.

(*ſ*) Sueton. in vita ejus.

The Hiſtory of his Travels, mentioned before, was dedicated to Prince *Charles*, afterwards K. *Char.* 1ſt of bleſſed Memory, and publiſhed, after his deceaſe, by a ſurviving Friend, under this Title:

The Obſervations of Sir Richard Hawkins, *Kt. in his Voyage into the South-Sea*, A. D. 1593, Lond. *Printed*, Fol. 1622. Underneath is this *Motto*:

Per varios caſus, Artem experientia fecit,
Exemplo monſtrante viam. *Minil.* Lib. 1.

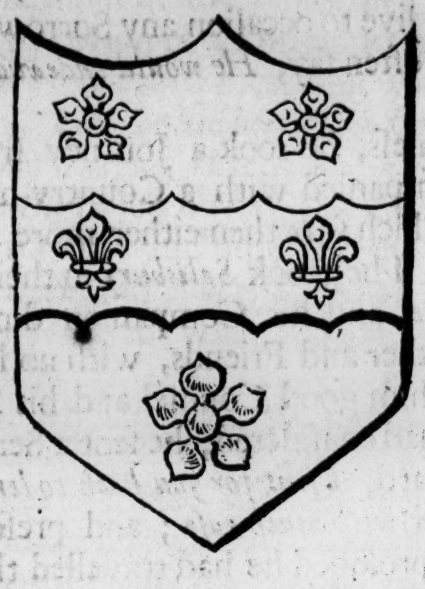
But to return to the Father. Sir *John Hawkins*, by way of encreaſe and augmentation of Honour, had theſe Arms with the Creſt ſettled upon him and his Poſterity, by *William Hervey Clarentieux* (*t*), *A.* 8 *Eliz.* 1565, thus worded in the Patent; *He bears Sable on a Point wavee a Lion paſſant Gold, in chief three Beſants.* After this, *A.* 1571, for ſome other brave Exploit, Sir *John* had this Addition to his Coat, by *Robert Cook Clarentieux*, viz. *On a Canton Gold a Scalope between two Palmers Staves Sable.*

[*t*] Ex Autogr. a Copy of both which Patents I had in my cuſtody.

The Creſt granted with the firſt of theſe, was in token of a remarkable Victory he got over the Moors, as in the Patent expreſſed: *Upon his Helm a Wreath Arg. and Azure, a Demy Moor in his proper Colour Bound and Captive, with Annulets on his Arms and Ears Or, mantelled Gules doubled Argent.* Some of his Poſterity are yet in being, though ſhort of the Splendour of their Anceſtors.

Arms

H.



Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1590.
R. R. Elizab.

Gules on a Feſs ingrail'd Argent two Flower-de-lis Azure, between three Cinquefoils Or [*].

[*] Sir *W. Pole*'s Alph. Cat. of Arms Mſ.

Creſt, [†] Upon a Wreath, on a Helmet, a Doe tripping with a Branch of Roſes in her Mouth.

[†] Mr. *Weſtc.* Pedigr. Mſ.

HOOKER

RICHARD, Maſter of the *Temple*, Born whether at *Exeter*, or *Heavy-tree* near adjoyning, is yet a Queſtion; but none at all, whether he was a Native of this County: His Birth happened about the Year of our Saviour's Incarnation 1553; whoſe Parents were not ſo remarkable for their Riches, as Vertue, though ſome of his Anceſtors had place in the higheſt Seat of Authority in that antient and honourable City; *Robert Hooker* his Grandfather was Mayor thereof, *A.* 1529; and *John Hooker* his Great-Grandfather, *A.* 1490 (*a*).

[*a*] *Iz.* Mem. of *Exon*, p. 96, 115.

He being put to School, there was obſerved in him, even in his tender Years, ſuch a propenſity to Learning, mix'd with meekneſs and modeſty of Converſation, that his School-maſter perſuaded his Parents (who intended him for an Apprentice) to continue him at his Book; and for their better encouragement, the good Man told them (pity it is his Name ſhould be buried in Oblivion), *That he would double his Diligence in Inſtructing him, and would neither expect nor receive any other Reward, than the Content of ſo hopeful and happy an Employment* (*b*). All Parties were ſo pleaſed with this Propoſal, that it was reſolved ſo it ſhould be.

[*b*] This Account of Mr. *Hooker* is extracted from his Life, writ. by Mr. *Walton* & the Author of *Ath. Oxon*, Part 1, p. 262, and others.

The Youth's Pregnancy, and the good Maſter's Diligence, thus concurring, it was not long e're he was ripe for the Univerſity: Whereupon, his School-maſter was very ſolicitous with his Uncle *John Hooker*, then Chamberlain of the City of *Exeter*, to take this his Nephew into his care, and maintain him for one Year at *Oxford*; withal aſſuring him, that his Charge would not continue long, for that the Lad's Learning and Manners were both ſo remarkable, that they muſt of neceſſity be taken Notice of, and ſpeedily procure him ſome more able Patron. His Uncle, moved with the affectionate Rhetorick of this good School-maſter, promiſed that he would take him into his care; and he did ſo accordingly, for having contracted a Friendſhip (upon his coming down Commiſſioner into theſe Weſtern Parts) with the famous Biſhop *Jewel*, he ſo effectually recommended his Nephew to that pious and learned Prelate, that he appointed the Boy and his School-maſter to attend him at *Salisbury* the *Eaſter* following; and ſo they did: Where after ſome Queſtions and Obſervations of the Boy's Learning and Gravity, the Biſhop gave the School-maſter a Reward, and promiſed to take care of the Youth's Preferment; which was alſo performed.

Hereupon, about the fifteenth Year of his Age, and the Year of our Lord 1567, he was (by the Biſhop) appointed to remove to *Oxford*, and there to attend Dr. *Cole*, then Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* College; who preſently provided him an excellent Tutor, our famous and learned Country-man Dr. *John Rainolds*, and a Clerk's Place in that College: Which tho' it were not a full Maintenance, yet with the Contribution of his Uncle, and the continued Penſion of his Patron, the good Biſhop gave him a comfortable Subſiſtence. In this Condition he continued unto the eighteenth Year of his Age; ſtill encreaſing in Learning and Prudence, and ſo much in Humility and Piety, that he ſeemed, like *John* Baptiſt, to be ſanctified from his Mother's Womb.

About this time of his Age he fell into a dangerous Sickneſs, which laſted two Months; all which time, his Mother having notice of it, did in her hourly Prayers as earneſtly beg his Life of God, as the Mother of St. *Auſtin* did, *That he might become a true Chriſtian*; and they were both heard: Which Mr. *Hooker* would often mention with much Joy, and as often pray, That he might never live to occaſion any Sorrow to ſo good a Mother; whom he loved ſo dearly, that he would often ſay, *He would endeavour to be good as much for hers as his own ſake.*

Being recovered of this Sickneſs, he took a Journey from *Oxford* to *Exeter*, to ſatisfy and ſee his good Mother, accompanied with a Country-man and Companion of his own College, and both on Foot; which was then either more in Faſhion, or want of Money, or their Humility, made it ſo. They took *Salisbury* in their Way, purpoſely to ſee the good Biſhop; who made Mr. *Hooker* and his Companion dine with him at his own Table: Which he boaſted of to his Mother and Friends, with no little Joy and Gratitude.

At parting, the Biſhop gave him good Counſel and his Benediction; but forgot to give him Money; which when he had conſidered, he ſent a Servant in all haſte to call him back again; to whom he ſaid, Richard, *I ſent for you back to lend you a Horſe, which hath carried me many a Mile, and (I thank God) with much eaſe*; and preſently delivered into his Hands a Walking Staff, with which he profeſſed he had travelled through many parts of *Germany*: And he ſaid, Richard, *I do not give but lend you my Horſe, be ſure you be Honeſt, and bring it back to me at your return this way to* Oxford; and then giving him Money to diſcharge his Journey to *Exeter*, as likewiſe a Token and a Biſhop's Benediction to his Mother, with his Bleſſing on himſelf, he thus diſmiſſed him.

This we may believe was accordingly performed; but alas! the next News that follow'd *Richard* to *Oxford*, was, That his learned and charitable Patron, the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, had changed this Life for a better. Now Mr. *Hooker* became a Man of Sorrow and Fear; of Sorrow, for the Loſs of ſo dear and comfortable a Patron; and of Fear, for his future Subſiſtence: But Dr. *Cole* raiſed his Spirits, bidding him go chearfully to his Studies, aſſuring him he ſhould not Want, and that he would become his Patron. And ſo he was, for about nine Months and no longer; and that upon no failure of the Doctors, but upon this following Occaſion: Biſhop *Jewel*, a little before his Death, being in Diſcourſe with Dr. *Edwin Sandys*, then Biſhop of *London*, (afterwards Arch-biſh of *York*) took occaſion to ſpeak of this *Richard Hooker*, and gave ſuch a Character of his Learning and Manners, that though the Biſhop was Educated in *Cambridge*, where he had obliged and had many Friends, yet his Reſolution was, that his Son *Edwin* ſhould be ſent to *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Oxford*, and by all means be a Pupil to Mr. *Hooker*; though his Son *Edwin* was not then much younger in Years: *For*, ſaid the Biſhop, *I will have a Tutor for my Son, that ſhall teach him Learning by Inſtruction, and Virtue by Example*; and he did ſo, in about twelve Months after this Reſolution. And doubtleſs, as to theſe two, a better Choice could not be made; for Mr. *Hooker* was now in the nineteenth Year of his Age, had ſpent five in the Univerſity, and had, by a conſtant unwearied Diligence, attained unto a Perfection in all the learned Languages; by the help of which, an excellent Tutor, and his unintermitted Study, he had made the Subtilty of all the Arts eaſy and familiar to him: So that he did not only know more of Cauſes and Effects, but what he knew, he knew better than other Men. And with this Knowledge he had a moſt clear method of Demonſtrating what he knew, to the great Advantage of all his Pupils, which in time were many, but eſpecially to his two firſt, his dear *Edwin Sandys*, and his as dear *George Cranmer*, eldeſt Son of *Thomas*, Son of *Edmund Cranmer*, Arch-deacon of *Canterbury*, Brother to the Arch-biſhop and Martyr of that Name, a Gentleman of ſingular Hopes and Worth.

In this nineteenth Year of his Age, he was, *Dec.* 24. 1573, as a *Devonſhire* Man, admitted one of the Foundation-Scholars of his College; and *Feb.* 23. 1576, his Grace was granted him for Inceptor in Arts; and the Act following, he was compleat Maſter; and the ſame Year admitted Fellow. Being now a Tutor, there was contracted betwixt the two forementioned Pupils and himſelf, a ſacred Friendſhip, a Friendſhip made up of religious Principles, which encreaſed daily by a Similitude of Inclinations, to the ſame Recreations and Studies. In this ſweet, this bleſſed, this ſpiritual Amity, they went on for many Years; until a deſire to know the Affairs, Manners, Laws, and Learning of other Nations, that they might thereby become the more Serviceable unto their own, made thoſe two Gentlemen put off their Gowns, and leave the College and their Tutor to their Studies. In which he was daily more aſſiduous ſtill, enriching his quiet and capacious Soul with the uſeful Learning of the Philoſophers, Caſuiſts and School-men; and with them the Foundation and Reaſon of all Laws, both Sacred and Civil; and with ſuch other Learning as lay moſt remote from the track of common Studies: And as he was diligent in theſe, ſo he was reſtleſs in ſearching the Scope and Intention of God's Spirit, revealed to mankind in the ſacred Scripture; for the underſtanding of which, he ſeemed to be aſſiſted by the ſame Spirit, with which they were written: *He that regardeth Truth in the inward parts, making him to underſtand Wiſdom ſecretly.* And the good Man would often ſay, *That the Scripture was not written to beget Diſputations and Pride, and Oppoſition to Government; but Charity and Humility, Moderation and Obedience to Authority, Love and Peace to Mankind; of which Virtues no Man*

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did ever repent himself at his Death. Nor was this excellent Man a Stranger to the more light and airy Parts of Learning, as Musick and Poetry, all which he had digested and made useful.

In the Year 1579, the Chancellour of the University being given to understand, That the publick Hebrew Lecture (by reason of a Distemper that had seized the Brain of Mr. *Kingsmil*, the then Lecturer) was not read according to the Statutes, he writ to his Vice-Chancellour and the University, *That he had heard such Commendations of the excellent Knowledge of Mr.* Rich. Hooker *in that Tongue, that he desired he might be procured to read it:* And he did, and continued to do so till he left *Oxford*; within three Months after which his Undertaking, he was, with Dr. *Rainolds* and others, expelled the College. This Expulsion was by Dr. *John Barfoote*, Chaplain to *Ambrose* Earl of *Warwick*, and Vice-President of the College, tho' by what Authority, or for what Reason, is not mentioned; however, they were all restored the same Month.

About three Years after this, Mr. *Hooker* entered into Sacred Orders; and not long after was appointed to Preach at *Paul's-Cross*: In order to which Sermon, to *London* he came, and immediately to the *Shunamite*'s House; so called for that, besides the Stipend paid the Preacher, there was Provision made also for his Lodging and Dyet, two days before and one day after his Sermon. To this House Mr. *Hooker* came, so Wet, so Weary and Weather-beaten, that he was never known to express more Passion, than against a Friend that disswaded him from Footing it to *London*, and for finding him no easier an Horse: At which time also such a Faintness and Fear possess'd him, that he would not be perswaded two days Quietness, or any other means, could make him able to Preach his *Sunday*'s Sermon; but a warm Bed, Rest, and Drink fit for a Cold, given him by Mrs. *Churchman*, the Woman of the House, and her diligent Attendance added to it, enabled him to perform the Office of the Day, which was in or about the Year 1581.

This Officiousness of Mrs. *Churchman* in curing him of his Cold, was so gratefully apprehended by Mr. *Hooker*, that he thought himself bound in Conscience to believe all that she said; so that the good Man came to be perswaded by her, That he was a Man of a tender Constitution, and that 'twas best for him to have a Wife that might prove a Nurse to him; and in the end proposes her Daughter *Joan*, who brought him neither Beauty nor Portion, and for her Conditions, they were too like that Wife's which is by *Solomon* compared to a *dripping House*: She was the Daughter of *John Churchman*, sometimes a Draper of good Note in *Watling-street*, *London*, upon whom Poverty had broken in like an Armed-man, and brought him into a necessitous Condition.

By this means *Mr. Hooker* was drawn from the Tranquility of his College, from that Garden of Piety, of Pleasure, of Peace; into the thorny Wilderness of a busy World, into those corroding Cares that attend a married Priest and a Country Parsonage, which was *Draiton-Beauchamp* in *Buckingham-shire*, not far from *Aylsbury*, in the Diocess of *Lincoln*, to which he was presented by *John Cheney*, Esq; then Patron of it, *Dec.* 9. 1584: Where he behaved himself, as became a Minister of God, in much Patience, in Afflictions, *&c.* yet troubling no Man with his Discontents and Wants. In this Condition he continued about a Year, when his two Pupils, *Edwin Sandys* and *George Cranmer*, took a Journey to see him; where they found him (like humble *Abel*) tending, with a Book in his hand, his small alotment of Sheep in a Common Field; which he did, he said, for that his Servant was gone Home to dine and assist his Wife in some Houshold Affairs. When his Servant returned and released him, his two Pupils attended him to his House, where their best Entertainment was his quiet Company; which was presently denied them, for *Richard* was called to Rock the Cradle; the rest of their Welcome was so like this, that they staid but till the next morning, which was time enough to discover and pity their Tutor's Condition, and then took their Leave.

At their return to *London*, *Edwin Sandys* acquaints his Father, then Bishop of *London*, with his Tutor's sad Condition, and solicites for his Removal to some Benefice, which might give him a more comfortable Subsistence. Not long after this, *sc. A.* 1585, *Mr. Alvey*, Master of the *Temple*, dying, Dr. *Sandys*, now Arch-bishop of *York*, being at the next *Temple-Reading*, at Dinner with the Judges, the Reader, and Benchers of that Society, had a fair occasion to recommend *Mr. Hooker* to the place; and he did it with so effectual an Earnestness, that *Mr. Hooker* was sent for to *London*; where the Mastership of the *Temple* was proposed to him, and which at length he unwillingly accepted: So that he was, by Patent for Life, made Master of the *Temple*, *Mar.* 17. 1585, being then in the 34th Year of his Age. And even here was this good Man's Life rendered uncomfortable to him, by the Opposition and Contradiction he met with from *Walter Travers*, Lecturer there for the Evening Sermon; who having taken Orders by the Presbytery in *Antwerp*, he became transported with an extream desire to set up the Presbyterian Government in this Nation: Insomuch, that Pulpit became a Cock-pit; and as one pleasantly expressed it, *The Forenoon Sermon speak* Canterbury, *and the Afternoon* Geneva. In which Sermons tho' there was but little Bitterness, yet the Oppositions became so visible, and the Consequences so dangerous, that the prudent Arch-bishop *Whitgift* put a stop to *Mr. Travers*'s Preaching by a positive Prohibition: Against which *Mr. Travers* appealed, and petitioned her Majesty's Privy-Council to

have it recalled; but not prevailing (intending the Arch-biſhop's and Mr. *Hooker*'s Diſgrace) he procured the Appeal to be privately printed, and ſcattered abroad; giving out, *It could never be anſwered.* Mr. *Hooker* was then forced to appear publickly in his own juſt Defence, which he dedicated to the Arch-biſhop; and it proved ſo full an Anſwer, writ with ſo much meekneſs and majeſty of Stile, that the Arch-biſhop began to wonder at the Man, to rejoyce that he had appeared in his Cauſe, and diſdained not to beg even a more familiar Friendſhip with one of ſo much quiet Learning and Humility.

Now though by this Anſwer Mr. *Hooker* grew daily into greater Repute with the moſt learned and wiſe Men of the Natiõn, and the chief Benchers of the Houſe gave him Reverence and Encouragement; yet he there met with many Neglects and Oppoſitions, by thoſe of Mr. *Travers*'s Judgment: Whereupon, that he might unbeguile and win them, he deſigned to write a deliberate ſober Treatiſe, *Of the Churches power to make Canons for the Uſe of Ceremonies*; and by Law to impoſe an Obedience to them, as upon her Children; and this he propoſed to do in eight Books, of the *Laws of Eccleſiaſtical Polity.* The Foundation of theſe Books was laid in the *Temple*; but he found that no fit place to finiſh what he had there deſigned, not only on the account of the multiplicity of his Affairs, which did there more than ordinarily preſs him, but for that the Malice of his Enemies of the New Stamp proceeded ſo far as to attempt to blaſt his Reputation; and that in no leſs ſignal a Scandal than the diſcovery of it was Remarkable; the ſhort whereof was thus:

A certain leud Woman came to his Chamber, and ſolicited his Charity under this cogent Argument, *That if he ſhould deny her, ſhe would lay baſe Attempts to his Charge:* and by this means at ſeveral times ſhe had gotten money from him; until at laſt, Providence was pleaſed to concern it ſelf for the righting wronged Innocence; It ſo fell out, that this Woman came to him when his two dear Friends, *Mr. Sandys* and *Mr. Cranmer*, were with him; wondering to ſee ſuch a Perſon come with ſo much Confidence, enquired of their Tutor the occaſion of it? Who in a little while tells them the Truth of the whole Abuſe. Upon which they contrive a way to be preſent in his Chamber, where they might hear the whole Diſcourſe at her next coming: An Opportunity ſoon offered; and the leud Woman perſiſting in her Threats of laying ill things to his Charge if ſhe was denied (what ſhe came for) money, his two Friends ſtep'd forth from behind the Curtains, to her Confuſion and the Shame of thoſe who had employed her in ſo vile an Action; for his Slanderers were puniſhed for this their vile Attempt, who at their Suffering ſhewed a penitent Behaviour, and made an open Confeſſion (*c*). A Slander not unlike to that which was ſometime laid to the Charge of the great *Athanaſius*, and from which he was no leſs ſignally and graciouſly abſoiled: 'Twas ſaid the Accuſation was contrived by a Diſſenting Brother, one that (not enduring Church Ceremonies) hated him for his Zeal to the Church.

[*c*] *Walt.* Life of Mr. *Hook.* p. 107.

The Noiſe and Hurry of the *Temple* then being no fit place to finiſh the Work he had deſigned in, he ſolicited the Arch-biſhop for a Remove. About this time the Parſonage of *Boſcum*, in the Dioceſs of *Sarum*, and ſix Miles from that City, became void; and by a Lapſe it fell into the Hands of the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, who preſented *Mr. Hooker* to it, *A.* 1591; in which Year he was alſo inſtituted a *Minor Prebend* of *Saliſbury* (the *Corps* to it being *Nether-Haven* in *Dorſetſhire*) which, though of no great Value, was intended chiefly to make him capable of a better Preferment in that Church. In this place he continued till he had finiſhed four of his eight propoſed Books of *Eccleſiaſtical Polity*, which was done in the Year 1592; though not publiſhed until the Year 1594, being then in the 39th Year of his Age.

Having continued here about four Years, he left *Boſcum*, 1595 (upon what reaſon is not mentioned), and the Parſonage of *Biſhops born* in *Kent*, three Miles from *Canterbury*, being void, by the Preferment of Dr. *Redman* to the Biſhoprick of *Norwich*, and the Advowſan, *pro hac vice*, falling into the Hands of Queen *Elizabeth*, ſhe preſented *Mr. Hooker*, whom ſhe loved well, unto this good Living; in which he continued unto the time of his death, without any addition of Dignity or Profit, which was about the ſpace of five or ſix Years.

We are now come to the laſt Scene of this learned and pious Perſon's Life: About the Year of our Lord 1600, and of his Age 46, *Mr. Hooker* fell into a long and ſharp Sickneſs, occaſioned by a Cold taken in his paſſage betwixt *London* and *Graveſend*; from the malignity of which he never recovered, for till his death he was not free from thoughtful Days and reſtleſs Nights; and yet all this time he was ſolicitous in his Study, and ſaid often to Dr. *Saravia*, a famous German Divine, then Prebend of *Canterbury* (between whom, as engaged in the ſame Controverſy, there was contracted a mutual dear Friendſhip) who ſaw him daily, *That he did not beg a long Life of God for any other reaſon, but to live to finiſh his three remaining Books of Polity; and then, Lord let thy Servant depart in Peace.* And God heard his Prayers, though he denied the Church the Benefit of them, as compleated by himſelf; and 'tis thought he haſtened his own death, by haſtening to give Life to thoſe Books.

About a Month before his death, this good Man began to loſe his Appetite, and to have an averſeneſs to all Food; inſomuch he ſeemed to live, ſome intermitted Weeks, by the Smell of Meat only, and yet ſtill Studied and Writ. In the time of his Sickneſs, and not many days before his Death, his Houſe was Robbed; of which he having Notice, his Queſtion was, *Are my Books and written Papers ſafe?* and being anſwered, That they were; his

Reply

Reply was, *Then it matters not, for no other Loſs can trouble me.* About one day before his Death, the before-mentioned Dr. *Saravia* (who knew the Secrets of his Soul) came to him, and having given him the Benefit of the Churches *Abſolution*, and the comfortable *Viaticum* of the Lord's Supper, left him, with a promiſe to return the next morning; which accordingly he did; when with great Submiſſion of himſelf to the Divine Will, and in great tranquility of mind, after a ſhort Conflict betwixt Nature and Death, a quiet Sigh put a period to his laſt Breath, and he fell aſleep, *Nov. 2. A. Ætat.* 46. *A. D.* 1600.

Having thus brought this good Man to his Grave, I ſhall only give a brief Account of his *Perſon*, his *Piety*, his *Works*, his *Family*, and his *Interment*; and then I ſhall draw his Curtain and take my Leave.

I. For his *Perſon*: His Complexion was Sanguine, with a mixture of Choler; yet his motion was ſlow, even in his Youth, and ſo was his Speech, never expreſſing an Earneſtneſs in either of them, but a Gravity ſuitable to the aged. He was an obſcure harmleſs Man, a Man in poor Cloaths his Loins uſually girt in a coarſe Gown or canonical Coat; of a mean Stature and ſtooping, and yet more lowly in the Thoughts of his Soul; his Body worn out, not with Age, but with Study and holy Mortifications; his Face full of Heat-pimples, begot by his Unactivity and Sedentary Life; and of ſo baſhful a diſpoſition was he, that in his younger days his Pupils might eaſily look him out of Countenance, nor in his Elder did he ever willingly look any Man in the Face; and he was of ſo mild and humble a Nature, that his poor Pariſh-Clerk and he did never Talk but with both their Hats on, or both off, at the ſame time. To which may be added, that tho' he was not Purblind, yet he was Short or Weak-ſighted; and where he fixed his Eyes at the beginning of the Sermon, there they continued until it was ended; notwithſtanding which, for the Fame of his Books, and the Innocency and Sanctity of his Life, many Perſons of Note and Quality, Scholars eſpecially, were wont to turn out of the Road (his Parſonage lying between *Canterbury* and *Dover*) purpoſely to ſee the Man, whoſe Life and Learning were ſo much admired.

II. As to his *Piety*; That was ſo Conſpicuous, that he ſeemed to be filled with the Holy Ghoſt, whereof this Teſtimony remains upon Record, *That for four Years time he was but twice abſent from the Chappel-Prayers in the College*: and his Behaviour there was ſuch, as ſhewed an awful Reverence of that God, which he then worſhipped and prayed to, giving all outward demonſtration, that his Affections were ſet on Heavenly Things. He gave a holy Valediction to all the pleaſures and allurements of Earth, poſſeſſing his Soul in a vertuous Quietneſs, which he maintained by conſtant Study, Prayers and Meditations. He beſtowed much of his time in Faſting and Prayer; and never failed, the *Sunday* before *Ember-Week*, to give Notice of it to his Pariſhioners, perſuading them to Faſt, and double their Devotions, for a learned and pious Clergy: and he would uſually every *Ember-Week*, take from the Pariſh Clerk the Key of the Church-door, into which he retired every day, and locked himſelf up for many Hours; and he did the like moſt *Fridays*, and other Days of Faſting. His Uſe was to preach once every *Sunday*, and he or his Curate to Catechize after the ſecond Leſſon in the Evening-prayer. His Sermons were neither long nor earneſt, but uttered with a grave Zeal and an humble Voice: He never laboured by hard Words and needleſs Diſtinctions to amuſe his Hearers, and get Glory to himſelf; but by apt Illuſtrations and familiar Examples to inform and teach them, that by their Edification he might bring the greater Glory to God. He was diligent to enquire, Who of his Pariſh were Sick, or any ways Diſtreſſed, and would often viſit them unſent for; as knowing his Advice and Counſel, in ſuch a time, would produce the beſt Effect, and leave the deepeſt Impreſſion upon their Souls. To which may be added, His great Care and Zeal to promote Love and Charity in his Pariſh; being very diligent to prevent Law-Suits, and urgent with his Pariſhioners to bear with each others Infirmities, and to Live in Love, *Becauſe*, as St. *John* ſays, *he that liveth in Love, liveth in God, for God is Love:* Inſomnch he may be ſaid, *with* Enoch *to have walked with God, in all Holineſs, Humility and Charity, making each Day a Step towards a bleſſed Eternity.*

In ſhort, His whole Life ſeemed a Lecture of Piety, and a deep Veneration of the Majeſty of God, *Whom*, he ſaid, *by his Grace, he loved in his Youth, and feared him in his Age*; and laboured alway to have a Conſcience void of Offence both to Him and to Men: Whereby we need not queſtion, but a Man of ſuch a Life met with a joyful and bleſſed Death. Hence, when he came to die, *He felt*, he ſaid, *that inward Joy which this World could neither give nor take away.*

III. Proceed we to his *Works*: And,

Firſt, Of that immortal one, *The Laws of Eccleſiaſtical Polity*, in eight Books; the firſt four were publiſhed 1594, *Fol.* To which Mr. *Hooker* added a fifth Book, larger than the four firſt, publiſhed 1597, *Fol.* The other three Books, according to his Intention, he had compleated before his death, which, with the conſent of his unlucky Widow, were ſeized on in his Study, ſoon after his deceaſe, by *William Clark*, a noted Puritan, and another Miniſter that lived near *Canterbury*; who making the ſilly Woman believe they were not fit to be ſeen, did either burn them in the place, or convey them away ſecretly: So that the foul Copy being only remaining, with many Interlinings, Dr. *Spenſer* (the Author's ſpecial

Friend) got it into his Hands; who with the assistance of *Hen. Jackson* of the same College, did compleat it as much as could be: And yet, after all, Dr. *Spenser* left this Testimony, *That they have no Favour, no Grace, not the Shadow of themselves remaining in them* (*d*). And even those imperfect Copies, upon the Decollation of Arch-bishop *Laud*, fell into such hands (his Grace's Library being given to *Hugh Peters*) as were not wanting in their Endeavours to corrupt and make them speak that Language, for which the Faction then fought, to subject the Soveraign Power to the People: However, Bp. *Gawden* published these three Books with the other five in one Volume, as true and genuine; with an Account of the Author's Holy Life and Happy Death, in *Fol. A.* 1662. Though with the Peace of that pious Prelate, whether he derived them from any Manuscript of Mr. *Hooker*'s own Hand-writing, is by learned Men made a Question, and so I leave the matter.

(*d*) In the Epist. before the 5 Books subscribed *J. S.* i. e. *John Spencer.*

As for the Worth and Excellency of the five first Books, we have the highest Attestation that has been given of any of this kind. Some part of the four first being read by Dr. *Tho. Stapledon*, in Latin, to Pope *Clem.* 8th, the Pope in Conclusion said thus, *There is no Learning that this Man hath not searched into, nothing too hard for his Understanding; this Man indeed deserves the Name of an Author: His Books will get Reverence by Age, for there are in them such Seeds of Eternity, that if the rest be like this, they shall last till the Last Fire consume all Learning.* K. *Jam.* 1st also, who did never mention him but with the Epithet of, *Learned*, or *Judicious*, or *Reverend*, or *Venerable* Mr. Hooker, did put an high esteem upon those Books, and usually said, *They were the Picture of a divine Soul in every Page of Truth and Reason.* K. *Charles* the Martyr read them over several times, and commended them to be read by the Prince (our late gracious Soveraign K. *Ch.* 2d) and his other Children, next the Bible. The learned *Usher*, Primate of *Ireland*, Dr. *Moreton*, Bp. of *Durham*, Mr. *Hales* of *Eaton*, and generally all other learned Men, except those who were prejudiced against the Cause they vindicate, had always the same high Opinion of the Author and his Works. But then farther:

Secondly, He wrote, *An Answer to a Supplication, preferred by Mr.* Walter Travers *to the H. H. Lords of the Privy-Council*, Oxon. 1612, 4*to*.

Thirdly, *Causes of Contention concerning Church-Government*, Oxon. 1641, 4*to*.

Fourthly, *Sermons.* 1. *A Discourse of Justification, on* Hab. 1. 4. 2. *Of the Nature of Pride, on* Hab. 2 4 3. *A Remedy against Sorrow and Fear, Fun. Sermon, on* John 14. 27. 4. *Of the certainty and perpetuity of Faith in the Elect, on* Hab. 1. 4. 5. *Two Sermons on part of St.* Jude's *Epist. ver.* 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. All which Sermons were published by *Hen. Jackson*, Fellow of *C. C. C.* at the end of the five Books of *Ecclesiastical Polity*, at *London* 1622, *Fol.* and again printed at the end of the eight Books, 1682, *Fol.* 6. *A Sermon found in the Study of* Bp. Andrews, *and published by* Iz. Walton, *at the end of Bp.* Sanderson's *Life.* What other Things, or whether any other at all, this renowned Author hath published, I find not, and so have nothing to add farther of this Subject. Proceed we therefore:

IV. To his *Domestical Concerns.* By his Wife, the Daughter of Mr. *Churchman* aforesaid, a decayed *London* Mercer, he left at his death four Daughters, to each of whom he gave an Hundred Pounds: His eldest Daughter was married to one Mr. *Chalonor*, a School-master in *Chichester*; *Margaret*, his youngest Daughter, was married unto *Ezekiel Charke*, Batchelour in Divinity, Rector of St. *Nicholas Harble-down*, near *Canterbury*; his other two Daughters died before they were marriageable. He left his Wife *Joan*, his Sole Executrix; the Inventory of his Estate (the greater part being in Books) came to 1092 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d* which was much more than he thought himself worth: Which was not got by his Care, much less by the good Housewifery of his Wife; but saved by his trusty Servant *Thomas Lane*, who was wiser than his Master in getting Money for him, and more frugal than his Mistress in keeping it.

As for his Wife, she staid not a comely time to bewail her VVidowhood, nor lived long enough to repent her second Marriage; for which doubtless she would have had Cause, if there had been but four Months betwixt Mr. *Hooker*'s death and hers: For being sent for to *London* by the Arch-bishop, and questioned about her Husband's Manuscripts, in her Lodging in *Kingstreet*, *Westminster*, she was the next Morning found dead in her Bed; and her new Husband suspected and questioned, but declared Innocent of her death.

Lastly, I shall speak briefly of the *Interment* of this holy, reverend and learned Divine, and conclude. Being thus fallen asleep in the Lord *Nov.* 2. 1600, as appears from a marginal Note in Arch-bishop *Laud*'s *Hooker*'s *Ecclesiastical Polity*, and not *A.* 1603, as by mistake he is said to have done in the Inscription on his Monument; he was buried in the Chancel of his Church at *Bishops-born* aforesaid; over whose Grave, thirty five Years after, a Monument was erected to him by the Piety of Sir *Will. Cooper* (who acknowledges him to have been his Spiritual Father) with the Statue or Bust of the Defunct, in the Habit of a grave Divine, to the middle part of his Body; with this following Epitaph, long since presented to the VVorld.

Tho'

Though nothing can be ſpoke worthy his Fame,
Or the remembrance of that precious name,
Judicious Hooker; *though this Coſt be ſpent*
On him that hath a laſting Monument
In his own Books; yet ought we to expreſs,
If not his Worth, yet our Reſpectfulneſs.
Church-Ceremonies he maintain'd; then why
Without all Ceremony ſhould he die?
Was it becauſe his Life and Death ſhould be
Both equal Paterns of Humility?
Or that perhaps, this only glorious one
Was above all to ask, VVhy had he none?
Tet he that lay ſo long obſcurely low,
Doth now, preferr'd, to greater Honours go.
Ambitious Men learn hence to be more Wiſe;
Humility is the true way to riſe:
And God in me this Leſſon did inſpire,
To bid this humble Man, Friend, ſit up higher.

VVith this I ſhall draw his Curtains, and leave him to his Reſt; till, with the moſt glorious Company of the Patriarchs and Apoſtles, the moſt noble Army of Martyrs and Confeſſors, this moſt learned, moſt humbly, holy Man, ſhall alſo awake to receive an eternal Tranquility, and with it a greater degree of Glory than common Chriſtians ſhall be made Partakers of; according to the Opinion of ſome antient Fathers of the Church, That three ſorts of Chriſtians ſhall receive, above the common Crown, an additional Coronet of Glory, *viz.* Martyrs, Doctors and Virgins.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1594.
R. R. Eliz.

Gules five Fuſils in Bend Argent, on every Fuſil one Ermin.

HEALE

SIR *John*, Serjeant at Law, was Born in the County of *Devon*, but at what particular place herein, from the great Variety of Seats belonging to this numerous Family, it is not eaſy to determin: There were antiently two diſtinct Tribes of this Name, which heretofore flouriſhed in this Province; and they both either took from, or gave denomination to, the place of their Abode.

There was *Hele* of *Hele*, in the pariſh of *Bradnidge*, eight Miles to the North of *Exeter*; here lived *Bartholomew de Hela*, ſo far back as the days of *K. Hen.* 2d (*a*), whoſe Reign commenced *Oct* 25. *A. D.* 1154, now near 550 Years ſince; him ſucceeded *Roger*, next Sir *Roger Hele*, Kt. and then Sir *Roger* his Son, and divers others: Until, at laſt, *Alice* the Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Hele*, in the days of K. *Hen.* 5th, brought this Seat, with a very fair Eſtate beſides, unto her Husband *William Frances*, of *Frances-Court*, in the pariſh of *Broad-Cliſt*, not far from. A knightly and gentile Progeny, as appears from what follows (*b*): *John Frances*, living in *Killerington*, in the Eaſt part of the pariſh of *Broad-Cliſt*, near about the time of K. *Edw.* 1ſt, called his Dwelling there, *Frances-Court*; he had Iſſue Sir *Henry Frances*, that died *ſans-iſſue*, and *William*; who had Iſſue *John*; who had Iſſue *William*, that married the Daughter and Heir of *Hele* aforeſaid: VVhoſe Poſterity matched into ſome of the beſt Families of this County, as *Jew*, *Bampfield*, *Winnard*, *Aſhford*, *Courtney*, &c. which although long ſince ſeated at *Combe-Flory* in *Somerſetſhire*, yet this Eſtate continued

[*a*] Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcript. of *Dev.* in *Bradn.* Mſ.

[*b*] Id. in *Broad-Cliſt.*

tinued in this Name to this Age; when the Daughter and Heir of *Frances* brought it to her Husband, Attorney General *Prideaux*.

There is another place in this County called *Hele*, in the Pariſh of *Cornwood*, eight Miles Eaſt of *Plymouth*, which gave Name to, or took its Name from, another Family ſo called; if perhaps this be not a younger Cyon of the *Bradridge* Family, tranſplanted hither; which hath exceedingly flouriſhed in theſe Parts ever ſince: For from the Houſe of *South-Heale* are all the Families of this Name now in *Devon* deſcended (*c*); they have long lived in this place; *John de la Hele* lived there R. R. *Hen.* 3d, and *William de la Hele* his Son, *A.* 2 *Edw.* 1ſt, 1273, and hath ever ſince continued in the Name unto this day; which is 426 Years, 1699.

[*c*] Id. in *Cornwood.*

This Family of *South Heale*, by a wonderful prolifick Vertue, became, as was hinted before, mighty Numerous, and branched out into many worſhipful Houſes: That I may, among ſo great a Multitude, the more plainly ſhew the Deſcent and Relation of this worthy Serjeant I am treating of, I ſhall give a brief Account of the whole Pedigree, as I find it in the Manuſcript of a late induſtrious Author (*d*).

[*d*] Mr. *Weſtc.* Pedigr. of *Devonſh.* Fam. Mſ.

William Hele of *South-Hele* had Iſſue five Sons, *John*, *Hugh*, *Nicholas*, *Baldwin* and *William*; of which two laſt I find nothing; *John*, the eldeſt, had Iſſue *Walter Hele* of *South-Hele*, whoſe Poſterity ſtill reſides at the ſame place; *Hugh*, the ſecond Son of *William*, had Iſſue *Thomas Hele* of *Cornwood*, whoſe Seat there was called *Wiſdom*; this is lately gone out of the Name, *John Hele*, Eſq; having no Iſſue, ſold it, with other Demeſnes, unto Sir *John Rogers* of *Plymouth*, Baronet, whoſe now it is; *Nicholas*, the third Son of *William Hele* of *South-Hele*, had two Wives, and Iſſue by both: His firſt Wife was the Daughter of *Walter Woodley* of *Tedburn St. Mary*, in this County, by whom he had Iſſue, firſt, *William*, of whom I find no Account; ſecondly, *John*, from whom is the now *Sampſon Hele* of *Holwel* near *Kingsbridge*, Eſq; His ſecond Wife was *Margery*, Daughter of *Richard Down* of *Holdſworthy*; by her he had Iſſue five Sons more, firſt *Thomas*, from whom deſcended the late Sir *Samuel Hele* of *Fleet*, near *Modbiry*, Baronet, and the preſent *Richard Hele* of *Fleet*, Eſquire; ſecondly *Hugh*, from whom came *Hele* of *Newton-Ferrers* near *Plymouth*, of which Family was *John Hele*, Eſq; Reader of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, *A.* 2 *Jac.* 1ſt (*e*); thirdly *Walter*, whence were the *Heles* of *Brixton*, lying in the ſame Region, from whom ſprang the famous *Elizæus Hele*, who gave his Eſtate to pious Uſes, of whom more hereafter; fourthly *John* the Serjeant, of whom we are about to diſcourſe, the Founder of the Family ſo called, which lately flouriſhed at *Wemberry*; fifthly *William*, *ſans-iſſue*: Which is enough to render this *Nicholas Hele* an extraordinary Perſon, that ſhould give Original to ſo many eminent Families.

[*e*] *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 167. *a.*

Sir *John Hele*, the ſixth Son of his Father, and the fourth of his Mother, being the younger Child of a younger Brother, was by his prudent Parents carefully kept at School, and from thence ſent to the Inns of Court; although I do not queſtion but he took the Univerſity in his way thither, however he might not tarry to take any Degrees therein: Leaving other, his mind fixed chiefly upon the Study of the Municipal Laws of his Country, which he ſedulouſly proſecuted in the *Inner Temple*, where he grew into great Reputation, and became *Lent-Reader* of his Houſe (*f*) in the 33d of Q. *Eliz.* 1591; two Years after, he was choſen Recorder of the City of *Exon* in his own County (*g*), which Office, after many Years Enjoyment, he at length ſurrendered into the City's Hands; wherein ſucceeded *William Martin*, Eſq; *A. D.* 1605. In the 36th Year of the Reign of Q. *Eliz.* being that of our Lord 1594, was he called to the Degree of Serjeant at Law (*h*); and on the 16th of *May*, 1602, being the laſt Year of that gracious Princeſs, was he conſtituted the Queen's Principal Serjeant. And when K. *Jam.* 1ſt came to the Crown of *England*, he was made his Serjeant, and had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him at *White-Hall*, by that King at the time of his Coronation.

(*f*) Orig. Jurid. p. 166.

[*g*] *Iſ.* Mem. of *Exet.* Part 1. p. 51.

[*b*] Chron. Ser. p. 99, 101.

This Gentleman was a moſt eminent Perſon in his Profeſſion, of any other in his days, of his Rank, belonging to the Long Roab; an evident proof and demonſtration whereof is the vaſt Wealth and Riches he acquired (with God's Bleſſing) by his own Induſtry; which in Buildings, Lands and Moneys amounted to above an Hundred Thouſand Pounds, a good part of which he beſtowed in Charity to the Poor; ſettling a conſiderable Eſtate in Lands (no leſs than two Mannors, as I have been informed) upon the Town of *Plymouth*, near his Habitation; where he founded a noble Hoſpital for about 20 Boys, and richly endow'd it for the Maintenance and Education of them, till fit to be Bound out to Trades. He purchaſed a fair Eſtate in the Pariſh of *Wemberry*, about four Miles Eaſt of *Plymouth*, where he built a moſt noble Houſe, beyond any other, in thoſe days, in all this Country, and equal to the beſt now; the Charges whereof could not be ſo little as 2000 *l.* The Gate-Houſe leading into it, was fit to have entertained a large and gentile Family: This ſometime belonged, as a Cell, to the Priory of *Plymton*, not far from; at the Diſſolution whereof it was purchaſed, by Mr. *Rider*, and by his Grandſon ſold unto Serjeant *Hele*; who, of an old Monkiſh Dorter, as my Author calls it (*i*) made it a moſt uniform magnificent Edifice. A ſightly Seat for Shew, for Receipt Spacious, for Coſt Sumptuous, for Situation Salubrious; near the Sea, upon an advanced Ground, with all the Houſes of Office under it, having a delightſome Proſpect both of Sea and Land; round which lay a noble Park, well ſtocked

[*i*] *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Wemb.* Mſ.

ſtocked with Fallow-Deer, whoſe Reflexion, as they were grazing, might be ſeen in the Marble Clavels, thro' the Caſements, of the Chamber Chimnies. In the Dining-Room was a rich and curious Chimny-piece, valued at no leſs than 500 *l.* containing the Repreſentation of two Armies, drawn up in Batalia, all in poliſhed Marble, done after the Life with ſuch exactneſs, that nothing can exceed it; the very Nails in the Horſe-ſhoes are not omitted. From the lower Gate, which ſtands at a conſiderable diſtance, you might have ſeen to the upper end of the great Hall, which was of the Figure of a Roman I unto which you aſcended by Steps, diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral uniform Plats, adorned with Rayls and Baliſters.

Omitting other Curioſities which might be inſiſted on, there formerly (whatever now) might you have beheld a large and profitable Pond, ſtrongly Walled and Gated; which Gate upon the Flood opened it ſelf, and the Tyde ſtored it, in its Seaſon, with Sea-Fiſh of divers ſorts, as Baſs, Mullet, Soal, Salmon, Plaiſe, and the like; and the Ebb would, of its own accord, ſhut the Gate upon them again, and keep them all in for the Service of the Houſe: A very profitable as well as an ingenuous Contrivance. They whoſe Dwelling near the Sea affords them the like Advantage, may find Directions herein, in the Deſcription given by Mr. *Carew*, of a Salt-Water Pond he had provided for his own Conveniency, in his *Survey of* Cornwall, *Book* 2d, *p.* 104, 105, *&c.*

From the Houſe, proceed we to the Family which this eminent Serjeant left behind him; he married *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Ellis Warwick* of *Batsborow*, in or near St. *Budeox* in this County (*k*) (Mr. *Chub* of *Holberton* married the other), by whom he had a numerous Iſſue, eight Sons, Sir *Warwick*, *John* (who died without Iſſue), Sir *Francis*, *Nicholas*, *Walter*, *Elis*, *Benjamin*, *Thomas*; and one Daughter, married to Sir *Reginald Mohun* of *Hall* in *Cornwall*. Sir *Warwick Hele* of *Wemberry*, High-Sheriff of *Devon*, *A.* 17 K. *Jam.* 1ſt, married, firſt, *Mary*, Daughter of *Halſe* of *Efford*, Relict of *William Hawkins* of *Plymouth*; and ſecondly, *Margaret*, a Daughter of Sir *William Courtenay* of *Powderham*, and died *A.* 1625, without Iſſue. Sir *Francis Hele*, Brother of Sir *Warwick* aforeſaid, married *Jane*, Daughter of *Rogers* of *Cannington* in *Somerſet*, and had Iſſue *John*, and one Daughter; *John* married and left Iſſue a Daughter and Heir, married unto Sir *Edward Hungarford*, Kt. of the *Bath*, unto whom ſhe brought a vaſt Fortune. *Wemberry* became the Purchaſe of our moſt noble Country-man, *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, whoſe Son *Chriſtopher*, late Duke of *Albemarle*, diſpoſed of it to Mr. *Pollexfen*, an eminent Merchant and younger Brother to the late Lord Chief-Juſtice of his Name, whoſe now it is: He hath made great Alterations in the Houſe, tho' 'tis ſaid, not to its Diſadvantage.

[k] Mr. *Weſte*. Pedigr. Mſ.

Serjeant *Hele* was a Perſon, not only of exact Skill and Judgment in the niceſt Points of the Law, but of great Integrity and Faithfulneſs to his Client: However, he could not eſcape, in his time, the Envy of the World, which follows Vertue as cloſe as the Shadow doth the Body; if therefore ſome have endeavoured to load his Memory with any undecent or uncharitable Reflections, that of *Solomon* may excuſe him, *Who can ſtand before Envy?* He departed this Life on the 4th of *June* 1608, in the 66th Year of his Age, and lieth Interred in the Pariſh Church of *Wemberry* aforeſaid; where is a noble Monument, repreſenting him and his Children, erected to his and their Memories. The Inſcription thereon is thus (*l*):

[l] *Riſd.* View of *Dev.* in *Wemb.*

Hic jac Johannes Hele Miles, Serviens ad Legem Sereniſſ. Dominæ Reginæ Elizab. & Jacobo Regi Magnæ Britanniæ. Qui Obiit quarto die Junii,

Anno { *Domini* MDCVIII. / *Ætatis Suæ* LXVI.

Non Lachrymas velit ant Gemitus: Sta, perlege, Lector,
Deſit hic, ex quo Mortuus, eſſe Miſer.
De vita cogita, & de virtute? Sed iſta,
Invidia peperit dum fuit: Ergo fuit.
Stirpe ſatis Natus clarâ; ſat Conjuge felix;
Multâ, quod cernis Prole beatus obit.
Publica res illi Cordi Curaq; nec unquam
Aut Patriæ, aut Patriæ (m) deſinit eſſe Pater.
Caluit atq; Apices Juris: Scientior alter
Non erat; illæſa eſt, teſte Cliente, Fides.
Reſq; Domi geſſit Prudens, Moriensq; reliquit:
Perraro Fratrum tot Fora Lite vacant.
Hæc novit præſens, & Serior annotet, Ætas;
Sectis Facta ſui Fama ſequentis erit.

[m] i. e. Familiæ.

Another famous and eminent Person of this Name and Family, was *Elizæus Heale*, Esq; (*n*) Treasurer of the *Inner Temple, London*; Born at *Worston*, a House so call'd in the Parish of *Brixton* (*o*), between the two Towns of *Modbiry* and *Plymouth*, in this County: He was eldest Son of *Walter Heale*, of that place, by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Mainard*, also of that Parish. Which *Walter* was the third Son, by his second Wife, of *Nicholas Heale*, third Son of *William Heale* of *South-Heale*; of which before. This was so fruitful a Progeny, as hardly to be match'd in this or any other County, in that respect; as may appear from hence, That when *Matthew Heale* of *Holwel*, in the Parish of *South-Pool*, was High-Sheriff of this County, in the Year 1660, 'tis said, the Grand-Jury, representing the Body thereof (which is seldom under twenty), were all call'd *Heale*, and all Gentlemen of Estate and Quality; which made the Judge at that time say, when he heard *Heale* of *Wisdom*, Esq; call'd, (a gentile Seat in the Parish of *Cornwood*) *That he thought they must be all descended from Wisdom, in that they had Acquired such Considerable Fortunes*: But to go on.

[*n*] Flor. *A. D.* 1606, R. R. *Jac.* 1.
[*o*] *Westc.* Ped. in *Heale*, Ms.

Elizæus Heale was, from his Youth, addicted to the Study of the Laws of the Realm; and became very Eminent for his profound Learning and Knowledge therein: He had his Education in the *Inner Temple, London*, where he continued in much esteem for many Years. In the 3d of K. *Jam.* 1st, by the Parliament of that House, he was chosen *Autumn-Reader* thereof (*p*); and in the 12th of that King, he was Treasurer (*q*); and in the 2d Year of K. *Ch.* 1st, he was elected *Lent-Reader* (*r*); but whether he read then, by reason of the Pestilence, is uncertain.

[*p*] Orig. Jurid. p. 167.
[*q*] Id. p. 171.
[*r*] Id. p. 168.

He was a good Lawyer, a Justice of Peace for this County, and a Person of great Reputation: His principal Residence was at *Fardel*, in the Parish of *Cornwood*, near *Plymouth*; an antient House, with fair Demesnes about it, and an old Chappel belonging to it, purchased, by his Father, from Sir *Carew Ralegh* (whose Posterity now flourishes in *Wiltshire*); in which honourable Name it had remain'd for divers Generations. The said Mr. *Elizæus Heale* was twice involv'd in the State of Matrimony; first, with one of the three Daughters and Co-heirs of *Hender* of *Boscastle* in *Cornwall* (the other two were married, one to the Lord *Roberts*, the other to the Lord Bishop *Cotton*'s eldest Son) by whom he had Issue, which died before him; his second Wife was *Alice*, Daughter and Co-heir of . . . . *Bray* of *Northumberland*, and the Widow of *Nicholas Eveleigh*, younger Son of *George Eveleigh* of *Holcombe*, in the Parish of *Ottery St. Mary*, Esq; by whom he had no surviving Issue: By these Matches, a great Practice, and a good Inheritance, which descended to him from his Father, he became Possessor of a fair Estate in this Country; all or the greatest part of which, to the value of about 1500 *l. per An.* having no Issue of his own at the time of his death, to succeed him therein (although many of his Name and near Relation) by his last Will and Testament, he settled on *John Heale*, Esq; *John Mainard*, Esq; (the famous Serjeant) and *Elizæus Stert*, Gent. in Trust, to be dispos'd of in pious Uses, as they found need: Hence he obtained the Name (whereby he is frequently distinguished this Day) of, *Pious-Uses Heale*; which I look upon as a more honourable Appellation than the greatest Empty Title.

How these Gentlemen discharged their Trust herein, after a very diligent Enquiry, I could not come to be throughly inform'd; some few particulars only I have gotten, which here follow: Upon the Mayor and Chamber of the City of *Exeter*, they settled the Rents of three Mannors of Land, *viz.* the Mannor of *Clist St. Lawrence*, the Mannor of *Clist-Gerrard*, and the Mannor of *Teign-Harvey*, all in the County of *Devon*, in Trust to such Uses of Charity as to them should seem most expedient. Out of which was Founded, by Sir *John Mainard*, the King's principal Serjeant at Law, and others (*s*), a noble Hospital, within the said City of *Exeter*, for the Education and Maintenance of poor Female Children, born within that City and County, known by the Name of *Heal*'s Hospital: 'Tis a fair Structure, with great Conveniencies belonging thereunto, which was well settled about the Year of our Lord 1671; when fifteen poor Maidens were therein admitted, over whom a Governess, with proper Lodgings and certain Salary, is appointed; and likewise a President, Steward, and other Officers, constituted for the better Government of the said House.

[*s*] Iz. Mem. of *Exon*, p. 175.

The said Sir *John Mainard* also out of the same Mr. *Heale*'s Estate, Founded a very fair School-House at *Plimton-Maurice*, near *Plymouth*, in this County, with a gentile Dwelling for the Master, and endowed it with a Messuage in Land Fee-Simple, that heretofore hath been set for an Hundred and Twenty Pounds *per Annum*; and is but little less worth now.

Sir *John Mainard* likewise did farther endow the Grammar-School of *Totnes* in this County, out of the said Estate, with the Fee-Simple of a Tenement near *Rostabridge*, in the Parish of *Harberton*, adjoyning to that Town, that was valued at the yearly Rent of near Forty Pounds. There is an antient Life upon it yet in being, who hath a Lease of it; but the High-Rent belongs at present to the Master of the School aforesaid, or to the Mayor of *Totnes* in Trust.

Sir

Sir *John Matnard* alſo ſettled a very good Revenue in Lands, out of the ſame Eſtate, upon the Town of *Plymouth* in this County. The Uſes to which appropriated, and the yearly Value thereof, I cannot learn; but one, that knows (*t*), hath aſſured me, it is conſiderable; and beſides the Lands and power of Leaſing, the Truſtees (at firſt twelve in number, now not above three or four) have many Hundred Pounds in ready Caſh by them. Which I ſuppoſe is the reaſon of their Shyneſs herein, in giving an Account of this Benefaction, (to the Example of the Living and the Honour of the Dead, as was deſired) for fear they ſhould be too narrowly Inſpected: Whereas there is nothing more Juſt, than that the Statute of *Pious Uſes* ſhould be executed on thoſe eſpecially, to ſee how they diſcharge their Truſt who are ſo private in that, which may make for the greater Glory of God and Reputation of the Donor, to have it as publick as poſſible: Contrary alſo, no doubt, to the deſign of Mr. *Heale*'s Truſtees, for whoſe Credit it can't be that theſe things ſhould be ſo carefully conceal'd.

[*t*] Mr. *Z.*

Sir *John Mainard*, we may not queſtion, ſettled ſome of Mr. *Heale*'s Eſtate likewiſe upon the Burrough of *Beer-Alſon*, not far from *Plymouth*, in this County; (for which Place his Son was frequently choſen a Member of Parliament) as alſo on ſeveral other Pariſhes, the particulars whereof I cannot obtain.

What yet remains of this great Eſtate, (ſo piouſly Devoted) undiſpoſed of, I know not; only this is certain, if any ſuch there be, It becomes all thoſe who are more immediately concerned therein, to Enquire; leſt what ſhall thus ſtick to their Fingars, ſhould prove like the gobbet of Fleſh, the Eagle lurched from the Altar, which had a live Coal adhering to it, that burnt up her Neſt and her Young together. Sorry I am that I can't do more Right and Honour to the Memory of ſo Worthy and Charitable a Perſon, that out-did herein even *Zacheus* himſelf, who only ſaid, *Behold, Lord, half of my Goods I give to the Poor*, St. Luke 19. 8. He rather followed the Advice our Saviour gave the young Man in the Goſpel, and beſtow'd all upon them; and undoubtedly his *Reward will be great in the Kingdom of Heaven.*

This truly generous and pious Gentleman lived to a conſiderable Age, upward of Seventy Years; and then departed this Life, at *Exeter*, on the 11th of *January*, *A. D.* 1635; he lieth buried in the Veſtry of the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter* there, on the North-ſide of the Choir, under a plain mean Stone: Which ſeems ſtrange to me, that of all his Eſtate, ſo piouſly beſtowed, ſome ſmall Share thereof had not been imployed in the erecting a more decent Memorial of him; in Indignation whereof, may I apply here that of the Poet:

Marmoreo tumulo Licinus *jacet*; *at* Cato *parvo*;
Pompeius *nullo*——

With Marble-Tomb baſe *Licinus* is grac'd;
In a ſmall mean one is grave *Cato* plac'd;
Pompey in none at all------

On the Stone which covers Mr. *Heale*'s pious Duſt, are theſe words engraven;

Here lieth interred the Body of Elize Heale, *late of* Fardel *in* Cornwood, *Eſq; who died* Jan. 11th, 1635.

Under which is cut in Stone his Coat of Arms, before-mentioned.

In the ſame Veſtry near by, lie the Remains of *Alice* his ſecond Wife, who ſurviv'd him very little more than ſix Months: On whoſe plain Tomb alſo is this Inſcription:

Here lieth interred the Body of Alice Heale, *Widow, late the Wife of* Elize Heale, *late of* Fardel, *Eſquire, who died the 20th of* July, MDCXXXVI.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1614. *R. R. Jac.* 1.

Or a Bend betw. ſix Trefoils ſliped purpure.

[*] Mr. *Weſtc.* Pedig. Mſ.

Creſt, A Trefoil ſlip'd inter a pair of Wings Or [*].

HAKEWIL

WILLIAM, Eſquire, Bencher of *Lincolns-Inn*, *London*, was Born at *Exeter*, in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Arches*: He was eldeſt Son of *John Hakewil*, of that City, Merchant, by *Thomaſin* his Wife, Daughter of *John Peream*, Eſq; (Mayor thereof *A.* 1563, and 1572, at what time he died (*a*)) and of his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Robert Hone* of *Ottery St. Mary*, Eſq; whereby he was nearly related to the great Sir *Thomas Bodley*, whoſe Father married the other Siſter. *John Hakewil* aforeſaid was Son of *William Hakewil* of *Totnes*, in this County, Merchant, by . . . his Wife, Daughter of *John Wotton* of *Ingleborn*, near that Town, Eſq; who was Son of *Allen Hakewil*, Mayor thereof *A.* 1522, being the 13th of K. *Hen.* 8th, in whoſe reign he died (*b*). Before him, *ſc.* in the Year 1519, was *John Hakewil* Mayor of that Corporation (*c*); altho' whether Brother or Kindſman only to the aforeſaid *Allen*, I cannot ſay. Long before their time, I met with *Gregory*, Son of *Roger de Haukwil*, who lived at *Haukwil*, in the Mannor of *Newton* (but which *Newton*, there being ſo many places thus denominated in this County, I can't poſitively define) ſo far back as the days of K. *Edw.* 2d, as may appear from the following Deed (*d*):

(*a*) Ex. Mem. of *Exet.* p. 132, 134.

(*b*) *Weſtc.* ibid.

(*c*) From a Mſ. Liſt I have of the Mayors of *Totnes*, from the year 1508 to the year 1638.

(*d*) Sir *W. Pole's* great Mſ. of Deeds, &c. p. 127.

Sciant, &c. *quod ego Gregorius filius Rogeri de Haukwil dedi, &c. Ric. le Lang totam terram meam apud Haukwil, & totam terram vocatam le Lakelond in Mannerio de Newton*; *Teſtibus, Johanne de Holywylle, Ric. de la Doune & aliis. Dat. apud Haukwil Anno Edw. filii Edw.* 10. *i. e. A. D.* 1316.

What Occaſion drew this Family from *Totnes* to *Exeter*, whether the Advantage of Trade, Marriage, or ſomething elſe, I can't pretend to know: Hither it came, though it did not continue long here, but in good Reputation during the time it did ſo; for *John*, the Son of *John Hakewil*, ſecond Brother of whom we are ſpeaking, was Mayor of *Exon*, in the 8th Year of the reign of K. *Ch.* 1. 1632; but he was the laſt of his Name that flouriſhed here, there being not one left, that I know, ſo called, either in this City or County of *Devon*; of which enough.

William Hakewil was a Youth, *præcocis ingenii*, of early forward parts, which rendered him ſoon ripe for the Univerſity: He was accordingly ſent to *Oxford*, and became a Member of *Exeter*-College (*e*). However he deſigned no long ſtay there (for he went off without a Degree) yet he well knew, the Univerſity was not out of the way to the Inns of Court; eſpecially to one who deſign'd to be Eminent in his Profeſſion: For although there may be ſome Inſtances (and in this County too) of ſuch, who were very famous Lawyers, that never enjoy'd that Priviledge, as Judge *Glanvil*, Serjeant *Glanvil*, Lord Chief-Juſtice *Pollexfen*, and others; yet it was their Misfortune rather than their Choice, and the want thereof muſt needs have proved a great Obſtruction to them on many Accounts. Mr. *Hakewil* then, deſigning to make the Common-Law his Study and Profeſſion, entered himſelf of *Lincolns-Inn*; where he followed his Buſineſs with great application of mind. Being ſeveral Years ſtanding Barreſter, he was in the laſt of K. *James* the firſt, 1624, choſen the firſt Reader of his Houſe, after the finiſhing of their new Chappel, and was one of the chief Governours thereof for near thirty Years together; that is, from the 17th of K. *Jam.* 1. 1619, unto the laſt of K. *Ch.* 1. 1648, as may be ſeen in Sir *W. Dugd. Orig. Jurid.* by thoſe who are curious herein (*f*). An Argument that his chief Reſidence for a great part of his Life, was in this learned Society: An Advantage which whoſo enjoyeth muſt be a Dulman indeed, or arrive at great Eminency in his Profeſſion, as this Gentleman did. Not that we are to ſuppoſe, that his Parts and Abilities were wholly cloiſtered up within the Confines of his

(*e*) Hiſt. & Ant. *Oxon*, L. 1. p. 320.

(*f*) Page 264 to 267.

his Lodgings here; for what were this other than to have *hid his Candle under a Buſhel*? Or ſhut it up in a Dark-Lanthorn, that gives Light to it ſelf, little to others? He was of too well known Sufficiencies, than to be let alone in an uſeleſs Retirement; he therefore was ſummon'd thence to ſerve his King and Country, in the honourable Station of a Member of Parliament; although for what particular City or Burrough I do not underſtand: Very likely he might ſerve ſucceſſively in more than one, as he ſays himſelf, *He had ſerved in divers Parliaments, or Seſſions of Parliament* (*g*). And that the World may know how able and ſufficient he was for the important Affairs therein tranſacted, he publiſh'd a Diſcourſe, by Order of the *Houſe of Commons*, relating thereunto, as I ſhall ſhew more particularly by and by. That Mr. *Hakewil* was a Member of that Parliament, ſirnam'd the *Long*, I queſtion not; though certain it is, he acted not over vigorouſly on either ſide of the Quarrel that then fell out. He was too much a Lawyer than to appear againſt the Fountain of the Laws, the King; and he was too much an Engliſh-man than to be over earneſt for what he might think Exorbitant. But to ſtep back a little.

(*g*) Pref. to his book of the manner, How Statutes, &c.

Before theſe days long, notwithſtanding his Temper and Prudence (that can't always ſecure Man from Misfortunes) he was ſo unhappy to fall under his Prince's Frowns, K. *Jam.* 1ſt, and that to ſuch a degree, as by his Command, with ſome others, he was committed to Cuſtody (*h*); the occaſion whereof, was only his conſenting, or being privy, to his Brother Dr. *George Hakewil*'s writing a ſmall Tract, againſt P. *Charles*'s Match with the Infanta of *Spain*: Which thing was ſo offenſive to that King, when he knew it, that in the month of *Aug.* 1621, he commanded the Author, this his Brother, and all others who knew thereof, to be taken into Cuſtody: But upon better conſideration, the Crime appear'd ſo ſmall and inconſiderable, that they were all ſoon releas'd. A farther Demonſtration of the Worth of this Gentleman, eſpecially in what did render him moſt uſeful among Men, his Integrity, is this, That he was, by the renowned Sir *Thomas Bodley*, made one of the two Executors in truſt to his laſt Will and Teſtament. We queſtion not but *Mr. Hakewil* diſcharg'd his Truſt with Honour and Conſcience, for we find nothing to the contrary; although indeed we can't ſay ſo much of the other, Sir *John Bennet*, Kt. Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, if that be true which is laid to his Charge by the Author of the *Hiſt. and Antiq. of the Univerſity of* Oxford, in theſe words (*i*), *Qui tantum aberat ut nomen ſuum hac ex parte Liberaret*, That he was ſo far from giving any thing of his own to the Univerſity, according to his promiſe, that he died indebted to it a conſiderable Sum, which he had received in truſt for the Uſe thereof. Nor ought we to eſteem it the leaſt of his Honours, that at the Funeral of that his noble Kindſman celebrated at *Oxford*, he was one of the principal Mourners: The day after which, as a Member formerly of *Exeter* College, he was, by a peculiar Honour of the Univerſity, created *Maſter of Arts* (*k*); when it was alſo granted by the venerable Convocation, that *William Cambden Clarenceaux*, King of Arms (who ſerv'd as an Herald at that Solemnity) might be ſo created likewiſe; but he refus'd it at that time, for what reaſon is not mention'd. He was alſo a Benefactor to *Lincolns-Inn*, whereof he had been a long and worthy Member, moſt likely to the Chappel thereunto belonging; as may appear from his Coat of Arms, ſate up in the Weſt Window thereof (*l*).

(*i*) Lib. 2. p. 23.

(*k*) Faſt. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 817.

(*l*) Orig. Jurid. p. 241.

He was undoubtedly a learned Man, eſpecially in his Profeſſion; a ſhort Evidence whereof he hath given us in the Book he publiſh'd under this Title;

The manner how Statutes are enacted in Parliament, by paſſing of Bills. At the end whereof is printed with it, *A Catalogue of the Speakers Names, from* Petrus de Mountford, *A.* 44 *K.* Hen. 3*d*, *down to* William Lenthal, *Eſq*; *choſen A.* 16 *K.* Char. 1*ſt*. This by a ſpecial Order of the Committee of the *Houſe of Commons* for Examination of Books, was printed at *London* 1641, in 8*vo*; but it was written near thirty Years before, as he tells us in the Preface thereof.

He had conſiderable Practiſe, as appears from that fair Eſtate he purchaſed, at or near a Market Town call'd *Wendover*, in the County of *Bucks*, where ſome of his Poſterity flouriſh at this day. He was a pious Man, and his Zeal in thoſe days ſomething inclin'd him to the Presbyterian Perſwaſion (*m*). He died Aged and full of Days (being by Computation near eighty Years old) *A. D.* 165--; where buried, whether in the Pariſh Church belonging to his Houſe in *Bucks*, or in the Dormitory belonging unto *Lincolns-Inn*, *London*, is to me unknown; as is any farther Account of him.

(*m*) Mr. *Ant. à Wood*'s Lett. to me dat. *Oxon.* 1695.

Let us now proceed to his moſt excellent Brother, the famous Dr. *George Hakewil*, Doctor of Divinity and Arch-deacon of *Surry* (*n*). He was the third Son of *John Hakewil*, of the City of *Exeter*, Merchant; born in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Arches*, about the Year of our Lord 1579, and educated in Grammar Learning within the ſaid City. Being well fitted for the Univerſity, he became a Commoner of St. *Alban Hall* in *Oxford* (*o*), in the beginning of the Year 1595, and in that of his Age 16, where he was ſo noted a Diſputant and Orator, that he was unanimouſly elected Fellow of *Exeter*-College at two Years ſtanding; afterwards he proceeded to the taking his Degrees in the Arts, that of Batchelour, *July* 8th, 1599 (*p*); that of Maſter (*q*), *Apr.* 29th, 1602, and diligently applied himſelf to the deep-

(*n*) Flor. *A. D.* 1616, R. R. *Jac.* 1.

(*o*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 65.

(*p*) Id. Vol. 1. in Faſt. p. 780.

(*q*) Id. p. 787.

eſt Reſearches in Philoſophy and Divinity; then enter'd into the ſacred Function: After that, travell'd beyond the Seas (whither, and on what occaſion, is not mention'd) (r); at his return, he became as noted for his Preaching and Diſputations in Divinity, as before he was for Philoſophy.

(r) Ath. *Oxon.* Vol. 2. p. 65.

In the Year 1610, he was admitted to the Reading of the Sentences, *i. e.* to the degree of Batchelour of Divinity; and the next Year after, he proceeded Doctor. After this he became the firſt ſworn Chaplain that attended Prince *Charles*, the firſt of that Name, King of *England*, *&c.* by whoſe Endeavours, it is preſumed, he was made Arch-deacon of *Surry*, *A.* 1616; which was the higheſt Dignity that this good Man enjoy'd, being hinder'd from riſing, for his zealous oppoſing the Match of the Infanta of *Spain* with his Maſter the Prince. The Story of which in ſhort was thus:

After Dr. *Hakewil* had, with ſome pains, witten a ſmall Tract againſt that Match, (not without ſome Reflections on the Spaniard) which could not be pleaſing to King *James*, he caus'd it to be fairly tranſcribed by another hand; which done, he, unknown to the King, preſented it to the Prince. The Prince, after he had perus'd it, ſhew'd it to the King; who being offended at it, commanded the Author, and all others, who knew of, or were conſenting to it, to be committed to Cuſtody, in *Auguſt* 1621; whence being ſoon after releaſed, Dr. *Hakewil* was diſmiſſed from Attendance on the Prince. So that though his Learning was accounted, by the generality, polite, his Philoſophy ſubtile, and Divinity profound; *Yet in this particular*, ſays my Author (*ſ*) *he was eſteemed raſh and imprudent.* A ſomewhat harſh Cenſure for a Chaplain's Fidelity to his Patron! eſpecially for ſuch as can't pretend to know all the Caution and Circumſpection that good Man might obſerve in the Menagement of this Affair.

(*ſ*) Id. p. 66.

I am unwilling to inſert what a certain Author (*t*) (whoſe whole Book is but little better than a Libel upon the Court that then was) is pleas'd to tell us, relating to this matter, That when the Doctor preſented the ſaid Manuſcript to the Prince, he ſhould ſay; 'Sir, I be-'ſeech you make uſe of this, by reading it your ſelf; but if you ſhew it to your Father, 'I ſhall be undone for my good Will. The Prince return'd him many thanks, and aſſur'd him, It ſhould never go farther than the Cabinet of his own Breaſt: Notwithſtanding which, within leſs than two Hours after he preſented it to his Father.

(*t*) Sir *A. Weld.* his Court of King *Jam.* 1. p. 217, *&c.*

I am not willing to believe, ſo good and juſt a Prince was ever guilty of ſo much Perfidiouſneſs; I am rather perſwaded it came to the King's knowledge ſome other way: Tho' 'tis certain, to his knowledge it came, to the great Obſtruction of this eminent and moſt deſerving Divine's future Preferment in the Church; for his Merit obtain'd from Poſterity this excellent Character, That he was a venerable Perſon, ſomewhat Tall of Stature, *Et politiori Literaturâ inſtructus*; *Philoſophus ſubtilis, & Theologus verè profundus* (*u*), of very polite Learning; a ſubtile Philoſopher, and a profound Divine. Which having mentioned, it may be now time to proceed to a Conſideration of his Works, which are a Confirmation hereof, and theſe may be reduced unto theſe two Heads, *Works of Piety*, and *Works of Learning*.

(*u*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. Li. 2. p. 98.

Firſt, for his *Works of Piety*. Though that was not the only, it may be acknowledged the moſt eminent VVork of that kind that ever the Doctor did, his Building the fair and elegant Chappel (*w*), belonging to *Exeter*-College, *Oxon*, at his own Coſt and Charges: The firſt Stone whereof was laid (according to the Computation of the Church of *England*) *Mar.* 11th, 1622, compleated 1624; on which this worthy Doctor beſtow'd no leſs than 1200 *l.* to which the Society joyned 200 *l.* of their own (*x*), towards the better finiſhing thereof.

(*w*) Hodiernum Collegii Sacellum, pulchrum quidem & elegans. Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. Lib. 2. p. 102, *a.*

(*x*) Id. ib.

This Chappel was dedicated to St. *James* (on what occaſion, I am yet to learn; unleſs in a complemental Alluſion to the King of that Name, then Regnant) and contrived by Dr. *Hakewil*, to be conſecrated upon that very day, which made *England* then moſt Happy and Triumphant by his noble Maſter Prince *Charles*'s Return from *Spain*, being the 5th of *Oct.* 1624 (*y*): The Conſecration Sermon was preach'd by Dr. *Prideaux*, then Rector of the College, on St. *Luke* 19. 46. *My Houſe is the Houſe of Prayer.* VVhich Sermon the Doctor was pleaſed to print (*z*), and to dedicate to the Founder Dr. *Hakewil*: In the Epiſtle he tells us, 'That they who view and conſider the VVork, will hardly be perſwaded that it was ere-'cted at the ſole Coſt of one Fellow of a College, not preferred, as many are; and having 'two Sons of his own, *John* and *George Hakewil*, to provide for otherwiſe. But where God 'enlargeth the Heart, ſuch difficulties reſtrain not the Hands; Promiſe, Performance, 'Founding, Finiſhing, came freely on together. VVhich could ſcarce be ſo Natural to 'any other, as to great Sir *Thomas Bodley*'s Kindſman, and worthy Mr. *Peream*'s Nephew.

(*y*) Id. ib.

(*z*) Print. at *Oxf.* 4*to*, 1625.

[*a*] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. Li. 2. p. 101.

(*a*) Sir *John Peream*, Kt. born in the City of *Exeter*, built the Lodgings in *Exeter*-College, which are between the South-ſide of the Library and the Eaſt-ſide of the New Hall, *Anno* 1618, called by his Name unto this day.

After this, Dr. *Hakewil* was pleaſed to beſtow upon *Exeter*-College 30 *l.* more, to the intent that there ſhould be a Sermon preached in the Chappel every Year for ever, upon the Day of the Conſecration thereof, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven in the Morning (*b*); for which the Preacher was to have a Stipend: This was accordingly obſerved unto the Year 1632, when the College very gratefully added thereunto the yearly Rent of a certain Tene-

[*b*] Id. p. 102.

Tenement they had in the Pariſh of St. *Mary Magdulen*, in *Oxford*, towards the better Celebration of the Day, in Memory of the Founder.

Nor did his Piety lie only in the raiſing or beautifying, to the publick Worſhip and Service of God, a material Chappel; but he conſecrated himſelf an *holy Temple unto the Lord, glorifying God in his Body and in his Spirit, which are God's*: He being known to have been a Perſon of very exemplary Holineſs and ſtrict Devotion throughout the whole Courſe of his well-regulated Converſation. So much for his *Piety*.

Secondly, proceed we next to his *Works of Learning*; for which he is had in Honour unto this day, and will be ſo while Vertue and Learning have Credit and Reputation left them in the World. He publiſhed,

I. *The Vanity of the Eye* (*c*), pr. *Oxon*, 1608. VVritten for the Comfort of a young Gentlewoman, who became Blind by the Small-pox: A curious ingenuous piece, moſt worthy to be re-printed; publiſhed when he was not above eight and twenty Years of Age, in 12*o*.

[*c*] Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 66.

II. *Scutum Regium adverſus omnes Regicidas & Regicidarum patronos ab initio Mundi uſq; ad interitum Phocæ Imperatoris, &c. Lib.* 3. *Lond.* 1612, 8*vo*.

III. *The antient and eccleſiaſtical Practice of Confirmation:* Confirmed by Arguments drawn from Scripture, Reaſon, Councils, Fathers, and latter Writers, *Lond.* 1613, 4*to*.

IV. *An Anſwer to a Treaeiſe written by Dr.* B. Carrier, *by way of Letter to his Majeſty*: Wherein he layeth down ſundry politick Conſiderations, by which he pretendeth himſelf was moved, and endeavoureth to move others, to be Reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, *Lond.* 1616, 4*to*.

V. *A Treatiſe againſt the Match with the Infanta of* Spain: A little thing in Manuſcript.

VI. *Twelve Sermons preached at Court, concerning* David's *Vow to reform himſelf, his Family and his Kingdom*: Being an excellent Comment on 101. *Pſal. Lond.* 1621, 1622, 8*vo*. Beſides which he hath other Sermons extant; as 1ſt, *A Sermon preached at* Barnſtaple *on* Judg. 5. Lond. 1632, 4to. 2dly, *A Sermon at the Funeral of* John Downe, *Batch. of Divinity and Rector of* Inſtow *in* Devon, *ſometimes Fellow of* Emanuel-*College in* Cambridge, *on* Dan. 12. 3. And they that be Wiſe ſhall ſhine as the Brightneſs of the Firmament, *&c. Print.* Oxon, 1633, 4to.

VII. *A Compariſon between the Days of* Purim *and that of the Powder-Treaſon. Printed* 1626, 4to.

VIII. *An Apology, or Declaration, of the power and providence of God in the Government of the World; proving, that it doth not decay*, &c. In four Books, *Lond. Fol.* 1627. To which were added two more, *Lond.* 1635, *Fol.* 3d Edition: In the firſt of which are *Dr. Hakewil*'s Replies to Bp. *Goodman*'s Arguments and Digreſſions, which he had made on the firſt four Books; having been incited thereunto by *Dr. Hakewil*'s former Confutation of ſome Paſſages in Bp. *Goodman*'s *Fall of Man*, relating to the Eternity of the World, or for the univerſal and perpetual Decay thereof; whereby *Goodman* would prove the Fall of Man.

IX. *A Diſcourſe on the Lord's-day, on* Rev. 1. 10, I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, *&c.* Lond. 1641, 4to.

X. *A Diſſertation with Dr.* Heylyn, *concerning the pretended Sacrifice in the Euchariſt.* Lond. 1641, 4to.

XI. *A Treatiſe reſcuing Dr.* John Raynolds, *and other grave Divines, from the vain Aſſaults of* P. Heylyn, *touching the Hiſtory of St.* George, *pretendedly by him aſſerted.* A Mſ. *Fol.* whether printed, uncertain.

XII. He tranſlated into Latin, *The Life of Sir* Thomas Bodley, his Kindſman. A Mſ. in the publick Library at *Oxford*. What other Works this learned *D*ivine wrote or publiſhed, are to me unknown.

Having thus conſider'd his Works, let us next come to his Preferments, and we ſhall find them very ſhort of the Worth and Merit of ſo great a Man. The firſt I ſhall mention is the Rectory of *Heanton-Punchardon*, lying on the North ſide of the River *Taw*, about five Miles below *Barnſtaple*, in his own Country; unto which he was preferred by that loyal and honourable Gentleman, *Arthur Baſſet* of *Heanton Court*, Eſq; which he enjoyed to the time of his death. His Effigies, drawn to the Life, ſtill remains in the Parlour of that his Parſonage-Houſe.

His next Preferment was, what is already mention'd, the Arch-deaconry of *Surry*, advanced thereunto by the Favour of his royal Maſter Prince *Charles*, afterwards the Martyr. His laſt was to the Rectory of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*; for Dr. *Prideaux* being promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, he was elected Rector in his room, *Aug.* 23d, 1642, and admitted the 18th of *Nov.* the ſame Year (*d*); but he did little, or not at all, reſide upon that Rectory: For the Civil Wars breaking out, he returned to his Parſonage of *Heanton* aforeſaid, where he lived a retired Life to the time of his Death. On whoſe hard Uſage and eminent Performances an ingenuous Author (*e*) thus deſcants, whoſe words I ſhall here inſert:

[*d*] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. Li. 2. p. 94.

[*e*] *Lloyds* Mem. p. 540.

Dr. George Hakewil *having proved, in his learned and religious* Apology for the Divine Providence, (*of which one ſaid,* Many begin to read it with Prejudice, but few end it without Satisfaction) *That the World decayeth not, by the Improvement in latter times of Art and Nature; lived to think it would periſh upon the ſuddain decay in this Nation of both. That Univerſity of* Oxford, *that was an Inſtance of that Opinion; became likewiſe the Occaſion of this Thought; where he that was near Kin to great* Bodley, *was denied the Benefit of the Library; he that had built a Chappel in* Exeter *College, at a* 1000 l. *Charge and more, could not Die* (*f*) *Rector of that College whereof he had been Fellow; and which he deſired ſhould be his Sanctuary while he lived, and his Grave when he died. He that for oppoſing the Spaniſh Match, was Unchaplained and baniſhed the Court; was for diſcountenancing Engliſh Rebellion, Diſ-rectored and diſmiſſed the Univerſity. He had ſome Conteſts with Dr.* Heylyn *about St.* George's *Saintſhip, and ſuffered with him by the Saintſhip of ſome modern Perſons. He hath written an exact Comment on the* 101 *Pſalm, to direct Kings how to govern their Courts; and he gave all Perſons an excellent Example, how to govern his own Family; to whom he often repeated that of Mr.* Herbert:

(*f*) He ſhould have ſaid Live; for there was no other choſen until the time of his Death, when Dr. *Conant* ſucceeded him; as may be ſeen in the Hiſt. and Ant. of the Univ. of *Oxf.* Loc. ult. cit.

Pitch thy Behaviour low, thy Projects high,
So ſhalt thou humble and magnanimous be:
Sink not in Spirit; who aimeth at the Sky,
Shoots higher much than he that means a Tree.
A grain of Glory mix'd with Humbleneſs,
Cures both a Feaver and Lethargickneſs.

At length this good Man, having lived to ſee his great Maſter K. *Char.* 1ſt hurried out of the World in a bloody, barbarous, but pretendedly ſanctified manner, ſoon after yielded to his own Fate; dying at his Parſonage of *Heanton* aforeſaid, in the beginning of the month of *April* 1649: Surviving his Soveraign very little more than the ſpace of two Months; whoſe cruel and violent Fall, we may ſuppoſe, haſten'd that of this loyal pious Divine, as it did of many others. He was buried on the 5th day of the ſame Month he died, in the Chancel of the Church of *Heanton* (*g*): Over his Grave was a Stone afterwards laid, with this Inſcription engraven thereon:

[*g*] Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 67.

Reliquiæ Georgii Hakewil, S. Theologiæ Doctoris, Archidiaconi Surriæ, Collegii Exonienſis & hujus eccleſiæ Rectoris, in ſpem Reſurrectionis hic repoſitæ ſunt,

Anno { *Dom.* 1649.
Ætatis ſuæ 72.

In his laſt Will and Teſtament (proved *May* 2d, 1649) he deſired, that his Body might be buried in *Exeter*-College Chappel, if it could conveniently be; if not, at leaſt his Heart, under the Communion-Table, or under the Desk where the Bible lies, with this Inſcription on a Braſs Plate to be put on it, *Cor meum ad te Domine.*

But 'tis ſuppos'd this was not done (*b*) becauſe no ſuch Inſcription appears: However, the Society of *Exeter*-College did afterwards, in Honour to his Memory, hang up his Picture painted to the Life, in his doctoral Formalities, on the Organ-Loft, at the Eaſt-end of the Iſle, joyning to the South-ſide of the Chappel.

[*b*] Id. ib.

Arms

Flor. A. D. 1670.
R. R. Car. 2.

Argent a Chevron Gules charged with three Cinquefoils betw. three Piſtols cock'd.

Motto, Aut ſuavitate aut vi [*].

[*] This is under his Effigies in his printed Works.

HOPKINS

EZEKIEL, Lord-Biſhop of *Derry*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was Born at *Sandford*, a Chappel of Eaſe belonging to the Pariſh of *Crediton*, in this County, about the Year of our Lord 1633. His Father was a reverend Divine, and for many Years the laborious Miniſter of that Pariſh. Having had the Advantages of a good School, and pregnant Parts, he was ſoon fit for the Univerſity, and accordingly ſent to *Oxford*, where he became Choriſter of *Magdalen* College *A.* 1649, aged ſixteen Years, or thereabouts (*a*).

(*a*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 647.

After this, having taken his Batchelour of Arts Degree, which he did *Oct.* 17. 1653 (*b*), he was admitted Uſher to the School adjoyning to his College; and when he had proceeded Maſter of Arts, *Jun.* 5. 1656 (*c*), he was choſen Chaplain of the ſaid College; and would have been elected Fellow, had his County been Elegible: VVhereby it appears, he was adjudged worthy of that Preferment, though he had it not; and 'twas none of his Fault he was not admitted to it.

(*b*) Id. p. 780.

(*c*) Id. p. 790.

Having tarried in the Univerſity (in a pious and ſtudious manner) until he was about four Years ſtanding Maſter (being excellently furniſhed for the miniſterial Function) he betook himſelf to the great City, *London*, where he came to be a very celebrated Preacher. Near about the time of his Majeſty's Reſtauration, K. *Ch.* 2d, he was an Aſſiſtant to *Dr. William Spurſtow*, Miniſter of *Hackney*, near *London*; with whom he continued in that Quality until the *Act of Uniformity* was publiſhed, when that *Doctor* choſe rather to turn out, than to conform to the Eſtabliſhed Liturgy of the Church of *England*: At which time *Mr. Hopkins* being noted for his fluent and ready Way of Preaching (not with Noiſe and Action, but with ſolid Reaſon, Eloquence and Piety) ſome of the pariſh of St. *Matthew Friday-ſtreet* in *London*, would have choſen him to be their Rector; but *Mr. Henry Hurſt*, late Fellow of *Merton*-College in *Oxford*, another Candidate, carried the Place away from him by a majority of Votes; which we ought not to eſteem as the leaſt Diſparagement to this excellent Perſon; rather as an Argument of his deep Learning, which lay above the reach and judgment of vulgar Hearers: For in ſuch popular Elections, the meaneſt Mechanick challenges an equal Suffrage with the moſt Judicious in a pariſh; but this without any Reflection on *Mr. Hurſt*, who in my time in *Oxford*, had the Reputation, among the beſt Judges, of a very excellent *Preacher*.

Near about this time it was (or ſome little while before) that *Mr. Hopkins* changed his Celebacy for a matrimonial State; he married a Neice of Sir *Robert Viner*, ſometime Lord Mayor of *London*; a Gentlewoman of ſingular Piety and Virtue; by whom he had ſeveral Children: But whether ſhe died in *Ireland*, or returned and died in *London*, I am not able to ſay; though this I may, that ſome Years after the deceaſe of his firſt Wife, he took to

his second, the Lady *Araminta*, Daughter to the right honourable the late Earl of *Radnor*, Lord President of the Council to K. *Ch.* 2d.

Mr. Hopkins thus missing the Church of St. *Matthew Friday-street*, the Parishioners of *All-hallows* or St. *Edmunds Lombard-street*, elected him to be their Preacher: Where how long he continued, or whether the then Bishop of *London* would not admit him, for his popularity among the Dissenters (as one tells us (*d*)), I am not able to say. But this I know, about the Year 1666 or ---67, he return'd into his Native Country; and preaching in the City of *Exeter*, was chosen the Minister of St. *Mary Arches* there: Where he was much approv'd and applauded for his elegant and dexterous Way of Preaching, not only by the most pious and judicious part of his Lay-Auditory, but by the Clergy themselves; and in particular by that honourable and learned Prelate Dr. *Seth Ward*, then Lord-Bishop of that Dioceſs. But that great Person, soon after this, being translated thence to *Salisbury*, and *Dr. Anthony Sparrow* succeeding in *Exon*, with a full Nest of female Young, all his Hopes of Preferment in that Church quickly vanish'd.

(*d*) Id. [illegible]

Could this excellent Person, with all his Worth and Accomplishments, have been admitted to the least Dignity in that Cathedral (I have some Grounds to assert it) he would not have taken up a thought of moving farther. But God had greater Things in design for him; for *John* Lord *Roberts* (afterwards Earl of *Radnor*) occasionally hearing him preach (*e*), as he passed through that City, to his very great delight, he freely offer'd him the Honour of being his Chaplain, when he went in the high Quality of Lord Lieutenant into the Kingdom of *Ireland*. VVhich Offer he readily accepting, accordingly waited on his Excellency thither, in the Year of our Lord 1669; in the latter end of which Year, or the beginning of the next, he was by his noble Patron made Dean of *Raphoe*, in the North-parts of that Kingdom.

(*e*) Id. quo prius

But this noble and highly accomplished Lord being by his Majesty K.C.2d soon recalled into *England*, he had yet so great a value for this his Chaplain, as to recommend him to his Successor, the right honourable *John* Lord *Berkley*; who also taking special Notice of, soon conferred on him the Bishoprick of *Raphoe*, a Dioceſs of considerable Value there, *A.* 1671. So that by virtue of Letters Patent, dated *Oct.* 27th the same Year, he was consecrated thereunto the 29th of the same Month.

During the time he was Bishop there, he kept constant Residence in his Dioceſs, as much as his Health, and the necessary Attendance on the publick Affairs of that Church and Kingdom, would permit him; and was not only a frequent, but a constant Preacher, as knowing that the whole of his Office did not consist in Rule and Government, though that be a material Branch thereof: Whereby he became herein an Example worthy Imitation. He was no less than a Bishop (*f*), who sometime said, *Oportet Episcopum prædicantem Mori.* About this time it was that Bp. *Hopkins* took occasion of coming into *England*; and was pleased to visit his Relations and Acquaintance in his own Country; when he made some considerable stay in *Exeter* (a place he no less loved than he was beloved of it) and we all, who, at that time living there, had the Advantage of it, were very happy in his Lordship's most excellent Conversation.

(*f*) Bp. *Jewel.*

Bp. *Hopkins* having sate with great good Success in this Chair of *Raphoe* for now near ten Years, his Excellency at that time the most noble Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, was pleased to translate him thence, in the latter end of *Oct.* 1681, unto *London-Derry*, in the place of *Dr. Michael Ward* deceas'd. A place then as far remov'd from sober Christianity, as from Court: On which account, 'twas highly necessary a pious, wise and prudent Pastor should be placed over such a Flock; a fitter and better qualify'd for which, in all points, was not, in the whole Kingdom, easily found out at that time. Here (with great Zeal and Industry) does this pious and reverend Prelate continue about the space of seven Years; that is, Home unto the time the Papists in *Ireland* had gotten the Sword of that Kingdom into their Hands, and (as 'twas fear'd) were pointing it at the Throats of the Protestants there. Then this good Man reflecting on the kind Practises of their Predecessors, in the Year 1641, in that Kingdom, began, with many others, timely to consult his Escape; and so in the Year 1688, he retired into *England*, as a surer Refuge.

Now how becoming a faithful and true Pastor it is to Fly when he sees the Wolf coming to tare and devour the Flock? (if any should move it) we have not space enough fully to determin the Question: Only thus, when the Flock shall disperse themselves, and the Wolf shall be so strong and furious to be able to ruin and destroy the Shepherd as well as the Sheep, I see no reason why a good Shepherd may not, with Prudence and Conscience also, withdraw out of his reach, and reserve himself for better Times, if it shall please God to send them: What permission our blessed Saviour was pleased to grant in this Case, may be inferred from that passage of His to his own Apostles, *If they persecute you in one City, fly ye to another, St.* Mat. 10. 23. He that would see more of this matter, may consult, *The State of the Protestants in* Ireland *under K.* James's *Government* (*g*).

(*g*) Printed 8vo, 1692, p. 259.

This pious Bishop having thus escaped with his Life, and by the great Dangers of the Seas, the worse Storms which at that time raged on Land in that Kingdom, came to *London* in the Year 1688; where remaining a while, to see if that dreadful Hurricane, that raged

ged there, would at length abate; but after all finding it continue longer than was expected, he thought of betaking himself to some Employment, proper to his Function, in that great City, being very desirous, where ever he came, to the utmost of his power, to be carrying on of his Master's Work: And it was not long e're the good Man met an happy Opportunity of improving his Talent, according to his Wishes: for the parish of St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, in *London*, being void by the Removal of *Dr. Stratford* to the Bishoprick of *Chester*, he was, by the Parishioners thereof, elected their Minister, in the Month of *September* 1689 (*h*). Being thus settled, we might have thought him safe for many Years; but such was the pleasure of Almighty God, that he did not continue long in this Station; for in about eight Months after, much broken by the publick as well as his own private Calamities, (that being none of the least of them, that his Son had entered himself of the Roman Catholick Army in *Ireland*) he yielded to Fate, and gave up the Ghost.

(*h*) Ath. Oxon. quo prius.

Having thus brought this reverend Prelate to the Grave (the House appointed for all Living) give me leave that I (who personally knew him, and had the Honour of some Acquaintance with his Lordship) may here lay before you a true Character of so worthy a Person; drawn not according to mine own Observation only, but especially that of the learned Dr. *Richard Tenison*, Bishop of *Clogher*, who preached his Funeral Sermon, and was pleased to oblige me with the Account he then gave of him, with this Liberty, *That I should dispose of it as I thought fit* (*i*), *and add what other Remarks I should judge necessary, to perpetuate the Memory of this excellent Bishop.*

(*i*) His Lett. from *Belturbet* in *Ireland* dat. *Aug.* 25. 1694.

I shall therefore consider him briefly, as to his *Person*, his *Vertues*, and his *Works*.

For his *Person*: As to Stature, he was of the middle Size, somewhat Fat and Corpulent, erect and well built; for Countenance grave, yet sweet and pleasant; of a sharp Eye and a piercing Look; his Complexion was sanguine, duly mixed with choler, which made him brisk and chearful, and rendered his Conversation very agreeable and much desired: In a word, he had a gentile air, and a very obliging Deportment. Now if there be any Truth in the old *Adage* of the Schools, that, *Anima sequitur temperamentum Corporis*, then a Mind lodged in so sweet and well-composed a Frame could not be ill: But how lovely soever he was in his outward Contexture, yet with due Limitation may we apply to him that of the Psalmist, *He was more glorious within.*

As for his *Vertues*, they were many and illustrious; for he was a great *President of Piety and Holiness*, being like St. *John*, *a burning and a shining Light*. He knew that, μόνος ἐστι πειθὼ, τὸ λεγοντος τροπος, καὶ μὴ λογος, and did therefore preach loudly by Example, as well as Voice. His Actions were instructive Sermons; and his strict Life and unblamable Conversation, had great Influence upon all about him. And I find this farther Testimony given hereunto by the Editor of some of his Sermons (*k*), *That he was a Prelate of great Piety and Charity; one that adorned the Church of* England, *whereof he was an eminent Pillar; ruling well in the House of God, and therefore deserved double Honour*: So that doubtless his Reward is now great in Heaven.

(*k*) Pref. to the 1st Vol. in 8vo, print. by *Nath. Ranew*, *Lond.* 1694, edit. 2.

If to this we add his *Charity*; the Poor had great reason to bewail his Loss, or rather their own; for to them he was exceeding Generous and Charitable, and gave great Sums every Year among them, besides the Tenth of his Revenues which he constantly laid by for such Uses. He did also allow good yearly Pensions to Students in the University, to Ministers Widows, and other distressed Persons, and did put Children to Trades.

His *Hospitality* was also very considerable; he kept a very Noble and Hospitable House, yet was it famous for Regularity and Order, and in the mid'st of the greatest Plenty, Gravity and Sobriety were most strictly observed. At his Table he was piously pleasant, and religiously ingenuous and doubly Feasted all who did eat with him; for he had a clear Head, a solid Judgment, a quick Fancy, and a flowing Wit; and was every way Accomplished for Address and Discourse: And was so courteous and affable, so gentile and obliging, so instructive and communicative, that all who conversed with him, loved and admired him.

In his *OEconomicks*, and the pious Government of his Family, he was very deserving Imitation. His House was a Temple and an Oratory; for in it Prayers and Praises, Catechising and Reading the Scriptures, were never omitted: He constantly expounded it to his Family, explained some part of the Lessons, and made short but rare Observations upon them. And besides the publick Prayers, he was very often at his private Devotions, and spent much time in divine Meditations. Thus did he behave himself in his House; thus did he instruct his Family, and bring them up in the Nurture and Admonition of the Lord.

Nor ought those *Pious Works* this reverend Prelate did to be forgotten; his large Contributions to the Building and Repairing of some Churches; he bestowed about a Thousand Pounds in Buildings and other Improvements upon his Bishoprick of *Raphoe*; and at *Derry* he was at a very great Expence, to beautify and adorn his Cathedral, and in furnishing it with Organs and massy Plate; and he had designed greater Things, if God had spared him to return.

And, as the Crown of all the reſt) the Humility of this great Man was very Conſpicuous and Exemplary; which ſhew'd it ſelf in that high Opinion he always had for others; and that very low and mean one he had of himſelf.

He was of a lowly and courteous Behaviour to all, but particularly ſo to the Clergy; whom he always treated as Brethren and Friends, with all Kindneſs and Reſpect; and would ſpare no pains to protect them in their Rights, and uſed all his Intereſt to promote them as they deſerved. He would not ſuffer a Prieſt to ſtand or to be uncovered in his preſence, longer than himſelf was ſo; as remembering that antient Canon of the 4th Council of *Carthage* (*l*), held *A. D.* 436, in which were preſent 214 Biſhops, and among them the great St. *Auſtin*, *Ut Epiſcopus in quolibet loco ſedens, ſtare Presbyterum non patiatur*, That a Biſhop, in what place ſoever he ſate, ſhould not ſuffer a Presbyter to ſtand. And however in the next Canon to this, a ſublimer place in the Church was granted to the Biſhop, yet in the Houſe he was to acknowledge himſelf the Presbyters Collegue (*m*); I am not willing to put the word into its proper engliſh. This excellent Prelate, of whom we are diſcourſing, was a very religious Obſerver of this Canon: He treated the meaneſt of the Order with great Condeſcention and Reſpect.

(*l*) *Caranza* ſum. Concil. Carth. 4. Can. 34. p. 120.

(*m*) Ut Epiſcop. in eccleſia in conſeſſu Presbyterorum Sublimior Sedeat: intra domum vero Collegam ſe Presbyterorum eſſe cognoſcat. Can. 35. ib.

How low and mean Opinion he had of himſelf, if from nothing elſe, appears very much from this; *In ordering on his Death-bed, and in his Will, that none of his learned and moſt ingenuous Manuſcripts ſhould be printed* (*n*). This is alſo atteſted in the forequoted Preface to the firſt Vol. of his Sermons, printed 8*vo*, 1694, in theſe words, *This reverend Prelate was a Perſon of great Modeſty and Humility, having very mean and low thoughts of himſelf and his own Abilities; which was the reaſon why the World had ſo little knowledge of him from the Preſs; having publiſhed nothing in his Life-time but what he was conſtrained to do.* Which leads me to a conſideration of what I farther propoſed to be ſpoken to;

(*n*) My Ld. Bp. of *Clogher*'s Letter, *Aug.* 25. —94.

His *Works*: In theſe we may obſerve much, though not the whole nor the greateſt part of his Learning: they all ſmell of the Lamp, and are very elaborate and well digeſted: He had a noble Library, and delighted in it; and was, as *Tertullian* ſays of *Irenæus*, *Omnium Doctrinarum Curioſiſſimus Explorator*. He was a good Linguiſt, and excelled in Polemick and Caſuiſtical Divinity: Many flocked to him to have their Doubts reſolved; and he gave Light and Comfort to clouded and afflicted Conſciences; and was admirably accompliſhed with many other parts of uſeful Learning.

If we follow him to the Pulpit, he will be found there conſtantly once a *Sunday*, if health permitted: And ſurely all who heard him did acknowledge his Sermons were learned and eloquent, pious and methodical. He, either by ſweet Diſcourſes and charming Exhortations, or by ſtrength of Reaſon and powerful Arguments, drew many to Chriſt; and ſo made good his Motto, *Aut ſuavitate aut vi*; he never omitted that Duty; and preached in his Throne when he was not able to aſcend the Pulpit: and for his Excellency in that noble Faculty, he was celebrated by all Men, he was followed and admired in all places, and was juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt Preachers of our Age.

And this, though much of the πάθος and Pungency is loſt that attended his Delivery of them, may be inferred (ſhould we be ſilent herein) from the excellent Diſcourſes he left behind him; which will be in Reputation while ſound Reaſon, ſincere Piety, and ſweet Oratory, have Credit in the Chriſtian World.

A Catalogue of this reverend Prelate's Works here follows, which I ſhall reduce under theſe two Heads; Some publiſhed in his Life-time; Others printed after his Death. In his Life time theſe:

I. *The Vanity of the World*, in ſeveral Sermons, on *Eccl.* 1. 2. *Vanity of Vanities*, ſaith the Preacher, *Vanity of Vanities, all is Vanity*. Print. *Lond.* 8*vo*, 1661.

II. *A Sermon preached at the Funerals of* Algernon Grevil, *ſecond Brother to the right honourable* Robert *Lord* Brooke, *who departed this Life*, Jul. 21. *at* Magdalen *College*, Oxford, *and was buried at* Warwick, *Aug. 6th*, 1662; *on* Eccl. 9. 5. The Living know they ſhall die. *Lond.* Print. 1663, 4*to*. To which were added divers Funeral Elegies, by ſeveral eminent Wits of the Univerſity, with which they adorned the Herſe of that noble Perſon.

III. *A Sermon preached at* Chriſt-Church *in* Dublin, Jan. 31. 1669, *on* 1 *St.* Pet. 2. 14, 14. Submit your ſelves to every Ordinance of Man for the Lord's ſake, *&c.* Printed at *Dublin* 1671, 4*to*. All which were reprinted in one Vol. at *Lond.* 1635, 8*vo*. Theſe are all this excellent Perſon ſuffered to be publiſhed in his Life-time; which we are alſo told (*o*), he was conſtrained to do (how deſerving ſoever they are of the Preſs) either by the reſtleſs Importunity of Friends, or the Commands of thoſe that ſometime were his Superiors.

(*o*) Pref. to the 1ſt Vol. of his Sermons, Print. *Lond.* 1694, 8*vo*, 2d Ed.

As for his *Poſthumous Works*, we have this Account given us of them by the Editor (*p*); *That theſe Sermons though publiſhed after his Death, yet the excellent Stile in which they are written, and the exact Acuracy with which they are penned, may give abundant ſatisfaction unto all in the reading of them, that they are his Lordſhip's own, and were fairly written with his own hand, and copied out from thence, ſince his death, by one of his neareſt Relations: The Titles of which are theſe:*

(*p*) Id. ib.

IV. *Diſ-*

IV. *Diſcourſes on ſeveral Scriptures*, 1ſt, *The folly of Sinners making a mock of Sin, on* Prov. 14. 19. 2dly, *The Reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt, on* Acts 2. 24. 3dly. *True Happineſs, from* Rev. 22. 14. 4thly, *Brotherly Admonition, from* Levit. 19. 17. 5thly, *The dreadfulneſs of God's Wrath againſt Sinners, demonſtrated from* Heb. 10. 30. All which are printed in one Vol. *Lond.* 1693, 8*vo*.

V. *A ſecond Vol. of Diſcourſes or Sermons, on ſeveral Scriptures, containing theſe following Subjects*; 1ſt, *A Diſcourſe on Man's Mortality, from* Heb. 9. 27. 2dly, *The great evil and danger of little Sins, from St.* Matth. 5. 19. 3dly, *Of abſtaining from the appearance of Evil, on* 1 Theſſ. 5. 22. 4thly, *The nature, danger, aggravations and cure of preſumptuous Sinning; with the Difference between reſtraining and ſanctifying Grace in effecting thereof, from* Pſal. 19. 13. 5thly, *Of Pardon and Forgiveneſs of Sin, from* Iſa. 43. 25. print. *Lond.* 1693, 8*vo*, with his Effigies prefixed.

VI. *A third Vol. containing theſe Diſcourſes*; 1ſt, *The Excellency of heavenly Treaſures, on S.* Mat. 6. 21, 22 2dly, *A Sermon on the Nativity of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, preached on* Chriſtmas-day, *on St.* Luke 2. 13, 14. 3dly, *The Bleſſedneſs of them that die in the Lord, a Sermon on* Rev. 14. 13. 4thly, *The Nature and Neceſſity of Regeneration, or the New-Birth, a Diſcourſe on* Heb. 7. 25. print. *Lond.* 1694, 8*vo*, with his Effigies before it

VII. *An Expoſition on the Ten Commandments.* This went from Hand to Hand among his Lordſhip's Acquaintance in *Exeter*, ſeveral Years before it was printed; which was *Lond.* 1692, 4*to*, with his Effigies before it: This was publiſhed, by the Care of Dr. *Edward Wetenhall*, Biſhop of *Cork* and *Roſs*, with his Epiſtle Prefatory; at the end whereof, is the Addition of two Sermons; the 1ſt, on *John* 7. 19; the 2d, on *Gal.* 3. 10.

VIII. *An Expoſition on the Lord's Prayer; with a Catechiſtical Expoſition thereof, by way of Queſtion and Anſwer, for the Inſtruction of Youth.* To which is added, *A Diſcourſe upon Providence, from St.* Matth. 10. 29, 30. Alſo, *A Diſcourſe demonſtrating the excellent Advantages of Reading and Studying the Holy Scriptures, from* Coloſ. 3. 16. *Lond.* print 1692, 4*to*; with his Effigies.

Theſe are all I have yet met with, publiſhed ſince his Lordſhip's deceaſe; which do abundantly praiſe him in the Gate, and juſtify the Character given of him by that eminent Prelate who preached his Funeral Sermon (*q*), *That if we conſider him as a Biſhop, we muſt own, that God had bleſſed him with Wiſdom and Sagacity, with Zeal and Courage, with Temper and Moderation, and all other neceſſary Virtues for a Governour and Ruler in the Church: And ſurely none was more careful of his Dioceſs, being conſtantly Reſident, and bringing in learned and ingenuous Men into all Livings in his Gift and Patronage.*

(*q*) Dr. *Teniſon*, Biſhop of *Clogher*.

In a word, He was every way qualified and adorned for that high Charge; for by conſtant Preaching, a wiſe Government, and an even and ſteady Hand, by a winning Temper, an humble Cariage, and prudent Moderation, he gain'd upon our Adverſaries, and brought many into the Communion of our Church; having fully convinc'd them, that her Doctrine was pure and primitive, orthodox and apoſtolical! He did, upon all Occaſions, ſhew himſelf a wiſe, a learned, and a pious Biſhop: He every way fill'd his Chair; and was an Honour to his See.

This was the Life of this excellent Prelate; nor was his Death any way unbecoming it: For having fix'd his Thoughts upon a glorious Reſurrection, and ſate his Affections on the Things above, the joyful Hope and Expectation of Enjoying them, ſupported him in his greateſt Pains and Agonies, and enabled him to bear the Torments of his Body with vaſt Patience and wonderful Magnanimity. He was not in the leaſt terrified with the thoughts of Death; it was not φοβερὸν φοβερὸν to him; he ſpake of it without concern, and triumphed over all its Terrors, in his Lodgings in *Aldermanbury, London*, on *Thurſday, Jun.* 19th 1690, and was buried, on the 24th of the ſame Month, in the Church of St. *Mary Aldermanbury*, before-mentioned; when the right reverend Father in God *Richard* Lord Biſhop of *Clogher*, preached his Funeral Sermon, on that of the Apoſtle to the *Coloſſians*, ch. 3d, ver. 1, 2, 3, 4. *If ye then be riſen with Chriſt, ſeek thoſe things which are above, where Chriſt ſitteth on the right-hand of God. Set your Affections on things above, and not on things on the Earth: for ye are Dead, and your Life is hid with Chriſt in God. When Chriſt*, &c.

He hath yet no Monument erected to his Memory, in the Chancel of the Church aforeſaid, where he lieth interred.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1160. *R. R.* Hen. 2.

Party per Pale, Gules and Sab. 6 Dolphins naiant Arg. 3 and 3.

Motto. Nil amatum niſi cognitum [*].

[*] Ex. Catal. of the Bps. of *Exon.*

ISCANUS

BARTHOLOMEW, Lord-Biſhop of *Exeter*, was a Native of that City; which heretofore was call'd *Iſca*, from the River *Iſca*, antiently *Eske*, now *Ex*, upon which it ſtands: Hence, on the occaſion of his Birth there, had this eminent Prelate the Name *Iſcanus*. He was a mean Citizen's Son (*a*), but being forward and pregnant of Wit, his Parents and Friends thought him moſt fit to be a Scholar, and accordingly kept him to School; and he ſo well profitted in his Studies, that he became a moſt learned Man, and was in Favour with all Men (*b*). Where he had his Education, it doth not now appear; moſt likely in the Abby of *Ford*, in the East-part of this County (an Abby, in thoſe Times, no leſs famous for Learning than Devotion): This we may gueſs at, from the great Intimacy which was between him and the famous Abbot thereof, *Baldwinus Devonius*, afterwards the learned Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, of whom before, *page 36*. Where ever he got it, certain it is, that this *Bartholomew* excell'd in Learning and Knowledge, *In utrâq; Philoſophiâ, Divinâ & Humanâ, non mediocriter Eruditus*, He was not meanly skill'd in both ſorts of Philoſophy, Divine and Humane, as *Bale* aſſures us (*c*); and, what is more to his Commendation, he was a very holy and religious Perſon, and elegantly inſtructed in Theology: Inſomuch, his Worth and Virtue preferr'd him to the Epiſcopal Throne of *Exon*, the place of his Nativity, *A.* 5 K. *Hen.* 2d, 1159, ſo *Hooker* and others; *A.* 1161, ſo the *Annals of the Church of* Wincheſter tells us (*d*): However that may be, here he preſided many Years with great Reputation; for he was much celebrated for his deep Judgment, eſpecially in Eccleſiaſtical Matters; and his Opinion was held of great Account in all publick Aſſemblies. Among other parts of Learning, he was well skill'd in the Civil Laws (†); inſomuch, when a certain *Sciolift* boaſted of his Knowledge in the Decretals, and that too with ſome contempt of the Laws, the Biſhop made him this reply, *Let us then*, ſays he, *equally divide them between us, to me the Laws, and to you the Decrees; but ſooner ſhall you take the Laws from me, than I yield the Decrees to you.* Alluding to a like paſſage of *Cicero*, in his Invective againſt *Eumagoras* (*Int. Tul. Orat*), *That one might ſooner take from him Rhetorick, than yield to him Philoſophy.*

[a] *Hook.* Cat. of Bps. of *Exon*, print. N. 18.

[b] Id. in Syn. Chor. of *Dev.* in the Bps. of *Dev.* Mſ.

[c] Cent. 3. p. 224.

[d] Apud. *Whart.* Ang. Sac. Vol. 1. p. 300.

[†] Ang. Sac. V. 2. p. 425, Ex. Gir. Cambren.

Nor was this Prelate leſs eminent for his Piety toward God (expreſs'd in his perſonal Devotion, as well as in thoſe many good Things he did for his Church (*e*)) and his great Liberality to the Poor, eſpecially the Lazar-people, who did much abound in *Exeter* at that time: Of which Affair we have this following Account (*f*); 'That this Biſhop, by his 'Deed, bearing Date *Febr.* 13. 1163, granted to the ſaid Lazar-people, a Toll of all Corn 'and

[e] *Hook.* Synop. quo ſupra.

[f] Ex. Mem. of *Exet.* p. 11.

‘ and Bread ſold in the ſeveral Markets and Fairs of that City: Alſo, That they might collect ‘ the Citizens Alms, on certain Days of the Week. The poor People having received ‘ theſe the Biſhop's Bleſſings, came into the ſaid Markets accordingly, with their Clap-‘ diſhes, demanding the ſaid Toll: But the People having not been acquainted with any ‘ ſuch Cuſtom, and withal not brooking ſuch loathſome Faces, nor the Intruding ſuch Sick ‘ Folk among them that were Sound; inſtead of Alms, ſome gave them rough Speeches, ‘ others ſhun'd their Company, and the reſt forbad them the ſaid Market: Whereby theſe ‘ Alms-people found there little Relief. Biſhop *Bruer* in his time was much grieved hereat; ‘ which to allay, he found out a Temper, and confin'd them to his Hoſpital of St. *Mary* ‘ *Magdalen*, where care was taken of them, and all was well. Of the Permutation of which with the Mayor and Chamber for St. *John*'s Hoſpital, you have heard before, *page* 39.

Our *Iſcanus* farther was great at Court, and in mighty Favour with K. *Hen.* 2d, whoſe part he took, with Zeal and Courage, againſt *Thomas Becket*, that obſtinate Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*; the Ground of whoſe Contention was (*g*) this, *The King would have it ordain'd, That the Clergy who were Malefactors, ſhould be tried, before the Secular Magiſtrate, as Lay-men were.* This *Becket* oppoſed, ſaying, *It was againſt the Liberty of the Church, and therefore againſt the Honour of God.* Many Biſhops ſtood with the King, ſome few with *Becket*: This *Iſcanus* was one of the Biſhops on the King's part againſt *Becket*; whom of all Men, ſays Mr. *Hooker* (*h*), he could not brook nor favour, for his Contempt and Diſobedience againſt the King; for which he ſharply rebuked and inveighed againſt him openly, in the Parliament holden at *Northampton*, and with ſuch effectual Reaſons and pithy Arguments he did ſo temper his Speech, that the whole Parliament relied on his Judgment and Opinion herein againſt *Becket*: After whoſe Death, ſuch was the Gravity, Modeſty and Wiſdom of the Man, that he was ſpecially choſen to be Embaſſador for the King unto Pope *Alexander* the 3d; when he ſo Wiſely, and with ſuch Diſcretion, diſcharg'd the ſame, that notwithſtanding his Cauſe and Meſſage, had many Adverſaries, yet he reconcil'd the Pope and the King to each other, obtain'd the Good-will and Favour of the Pope to himſelf, and brought his Meſſage to good Effect.

[*g*] *Bak.* Chron. in *Hen.* 2.

[*h*] Printed Cat. of Bps. of *Exon.*

He was alſo (as was obſerv'd before) of intimate Acquaintance with *Baldwin* Arch biſhop of *Canterbury*, between whom was, *Pulcherrimum certè certamen*, as *Leland* ſays (*i*), a very commendable Emulation, juſtifiable among the deareſt Friends; *viz.* A Striſe only who ſhould excel each other in Virtue and Wiſdom: They were both learned Men and excellent Writers for thoſe Times; and as an Argument of that mutual Reſpect between them, they endeavour'd, by Dedicating their Immortal Works to one another, to conſecrate each other to Immortality.

[*i*] Apud *Bal.* quo ſupr.

Matthew Paris (who, as *Bale* ſays (*k*), was *ſuus Encomiaſtes, & bonæ fidei Hiſtoriographus*) an Hiſtorian of good Credit, tells us (*l*), That *Iſcanus*, while he was in Viſitation of his Diocеſs, ſaw a Viſion, which what it was may be there found by thoſe who have that uſeful Hiſtory. He was in his time, as *Cambrenſis* obſerves (*m*), *Magni nominis Epiſcopus*, a Biſhop of very great Reputation; of whom, and *Roger*, Son of the Earl of *Gloceſter*, then Biſhop of *Worceſter*, he farther adds, *Erant quaſi gemina Candelabra Britanniam totam, fulgore ſuæ Claritatis irradiantia*, The were like two Candleſticks, enlightening all *Britain* with their Brightneſs and Glory; and *Alexander* the 3d beſtow'd upon them the infallible Title of, *Duo Luminaria Anglicanæ Eccleſiæ*, The two great Lights of the Engliſh Church: Whom he made his Delegates, tranſferring moſt of his Cauſes here in *England* to their Arbitration, ſo much did he confide in their Probity and Goodneſs. One of which was Eminent for the Nobleneſs of his Birth; the other for his great Vertues, Eloquence and Learning; which how great they were, may be inferred from his Works, a Catalogue whereof, as recorded by *Balæus*, here follows (*n*):

[*k*] Id. ib.

[*l*] Apud *Godw.* de Præſ. *Exon.* p. 459.

[*m*] Apud *Whart.* Angl. Sacr. quo ſupr.

[*n*] Quo Antea.

Dialog. contra Judæos	Lib. 1.
Sermones Eruditi	Lib. 1.
In obitum Ipoma Archiepiſc.	Homil. 1.
De Prædeſtinatione	Lib. 1.
De Libero Arbitrio	Lib. 1.
De Pœnitentia	Lib. 1.
Epiſtolæ ad Diverſos	Lib. 1.

Many other Things he is ſaid to have written, whoſe Titles are not mentioned by my Author. The famous *Johannes Sariſburienſis*, Biſhop of *Chartres* in *France*, wrote Epiſtles to him, which are yet extant, as *Pits* Godwin tells us (*o*). Whatever he wrote, he dedicated to his Friend *Baldwin*; and at length, oppreſſed with a great Age, he yielded to Fate. *Hooker* and *Godw.* from him tells us, he ſate Biſhop here 24 Years; but the *Annals of the Church of Winton* ſay, 'twas five and twenty Years (*p*), and ſo doth *Hooker* too, when he places his Conſecration in the Year of our Lord 1170, and his Death 1194. *Holt.* and *Godw.* profeſs, they did not know where this Prelate lieth Buried, but *Bale* tells us, with probability enough, that it is in his own Church at *Exon*.

[*o*] Ut Supr.

[*p*] Apud *Whart.* Ang. Sac. V. 1. p. 300 & 302.

[q] Flor. *A. D.* 1210, R. R. *Johan.*

There was likewise another of this Name, *Joseph Iscanus*, Arch-bishop of *Bourdeaux* (*q*), was a Native of this County, as both the Names, by which he is distinguished among the Learned, plainly declare. He is sometime called *Josephus Devonius*, *Joseph* of *Devonshire*, for this reason; saith *Bale* (*r*), because he was Born in that County, in the Western-parts thereof, on the Borders of *Cornwal*. And he is sometime also call'd *Josephus Iscanus*, or *Joseph* of *Exeter*; most likely, I think, for that he had his Birth in that City: Or, as some say (*s*), from his being a Minister or Priest in the Cathedral Church of St. *Peter* there. In whose time there flourished a famous Clerk, *Alexander Nequam*, alias *Neckham*, Prior of St. *Nicholas* within that City, and a Canon Residentiary of that Church; a famous Scholar, so Learned in Philosophy, Poetry, Oratory, and Theology, as hereby he obtain'd a glorious Name, even that of *Ingenii Miraculum* (*t*), a Miracle of Wit. Many conceived themselves wondrous Witty in making Jests (which indeed made themselves) upon his Sirname *Nequam*, which in English signifieth Bad. He had a mind to become a Monk in St. *Albans*, the Town of his Nativity, and thus Laconically wrote for leave to the Abbot thereof (*u*):

[r] Cent. 3. p. 252.

[s] Ex. Mem. of *Exet.* p. 4.

[t] *Bal.* Cent. 3. N. 86, p. 272.

[u] Id. in Appen.

Si vis veniam. Sin autem, tu autem.

To whom the Abbot return'd as short an Answer,

Si bonus sis venias; si Nequam, nequaquam.

Whereupon *Nequam*, to discompose such Conceits for the future, alter'd the Orthography of his Name into *Netkham*.

[w] Worthies in *Hertf.* Part 2. p. 25.

Another Pass of Wit, as *Fuller* quotes it from Bishop *Godwin* (*w*), there was betwixt him, and *Philip Repington*, Bishop of *Lincoln* (if there be no Mistake in the Chronology, the one living so long before the other), the latter sending this Challenge to the former.

Et niger & nequam cum sis Cognomine Nequam:
Nigrior esse potes, Nequior esse Nequis.

Thus Translated by Dr. *Fuller*;

Both black and bad, whilst Bad the Name to thee;
Blacker thou mayst, but worse thou canst not be.

To whom *Nequam* rejoyn'd,

Phi, nota satoris, lippus, malus omnibus horis;
Phi, malus & lippus, totus malus ergo Philippus.

Stinks are branded with a *Phi*, *Lippus* Latin for Blear-Eye;
Phi and *Lippus* bad is either, then *Philippus* worse together.

Notwithstanding these Passadoes in Jest, *Nequam* was an honest Man in Earnest, as appears from this part of his Epitaph (*x*): *Dictus erat Nequam, vitam duxit tamen aequam.* But I forget that I am writing of the Natives of *Devon*.

[x] The whole Epitaph may be seen in *Bale* Loc. supr. citat.

Josephus Iscanus was a most excellent Scholar, and well versed in all kind of Learning, both Greek and Latin (*y*); but especially in Poetry, being held the very Prince of Poets in the Age wherein he lived: 'Tis an high and noble Character given of him by *Leland* (*z*), That *Iscanus* was a Man of such Eloquence, Majesty, and Learning, that he professes he could not sufficiently admire, whence, in so barbarous an Age, he could possibly come by it, so neat and terse was it. And speaking particularly of his Poetry, he farther adds, Such was the Golden Stream of his flowing Eloquence, that he published Verses, *cum antiquitate Romanâ de Palmâ contendentes*, that might contend for the Bays with those of the antient Romans themselves: For, *says he*, with their apt Concinnity, their pure Elegancy, and their becoming Majesty, they so charm the most curious Ear, *Ut decies repetiti per placebunt*, that they will bear repeating ten times over. He was then, as one expresses it of him (*a*), a Golden Poet in a Leaden Age; so neat and elegant were his Conceits and Expressions. This our *Devonshire Maro* had for his *Mecænas* a *Devonshire* Man, *Baldwin* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*; to whom he dedicated his first Work, his *Antiochesides*, *opus meritò immortale*, as *Bale* calls it (*b*): A Work deservedly immortal.

[y] *Bal.* Cent. 3. N. 60. p. 252.

[z] Apud *Bal.* ibid. p. 253.

(*a*) *Ful.* in his Worth. of *Exon*, p. 275.

(*b*) In 1. Edit. 4to, p. 89. *b.* Cent.

(*c*) *Winstanley's* Lives of the Engl. Poets, p. 6.

In his younger Years he accompanied K. *Rich.* 1. in his Expedition into the Holy Land (*c*); by which means he had the better Advantage to celebrate, as he did, the Acts of that Warlike Prince, in a Poem entituled *Antiochia*. He also wrote five Books, *De Bello Trojano*, in Heroick Verse; which is no other than *Dares Phrygius* translated, and Paraphrastically Expounded, in number and measure: A Work so well accepted, that the Dutchmen

no

not long ſince printed it, under the Name of *Cornelius Nepos*. It ſoundeth much to a Man's Reputation, to be miſtaken for another Man of Eminency (*d*); for though there may be much Error in the Miſtake, there muſt be ſomething of Truth in the Error, eſpecially with the Judicious: In ſuch a Caſe, a general Conformity betwixt the Perſons is not enough to build the Miſtake on, without ſome particular Aſſimulation, as here, *The Affinity of Phraſe and Fancy betwixt theſe two Poets.*

(*d*) *Ful.* Loc. Cit.

This *Cornelius Nepos*, under whoſe Name the Poems of this *Joſephus* were printed, flouriſhed in the time of *Tully*: Though indeed upon a ſtrict View of his Works, not any Poems do appear among them; but moſt ſure it is, that this *Cornelius* was moſt Judicious in that Art, becauſe *Valerius Catullus* dedicated his Poems unto him, as one beſt able to paſs a learned Cenſure thereon.

Inſomuch, we may here calculate this great Man's Worth, from the Opinion the learned World had of his Works; though indeed it muſt be acknowledged but ſmall Satisfaction to the Injury done his Memory, ſhould we permit any (though ever ſo eminent) to rob him of the Honour due to his own Labours.

The great Merit of this our *Iſcanus* ſo effectually recommended him to the Favour of K. *Rich.* 1. that he made him Arch-biſhop of *Bourdeaux* (*e*), the capital City of the Province of *Guienne* in *France*, where, we may ſuppoſe, he laid aſide his Garments of Mortality, which are repoſed ſomewhere in that Cathedral, in expectation of a more glorious Reſurrection.

(*e*) *Bal.* Cent. 2. p. 89, 1 Edit. 4to.

His Works, as recorded by *Balæus*, are theſe following.

De Bello Trojano	Lib. 5.
Bellum Antiochenum	Lib. 1.
De Inſtitutione Cyri	Lib 1.
Panegyricum ad Henricum	Lib. 1.
Nugæ Amatoriæ	Lib. 1.
Epigrammata quoq;	Lib. 1.
Diverſi generis Carmina	Lib. 1.

Beſides theſe, it is believed that he wrote divers other Things, whoſe Titles, by the Injury of Time, are now extinguiſhed. *Guilhelmus Faſtregicus* in his Book *De rerum Originibus* makes mention of him.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1560.
R. R. Elizab.

Argent on a Chevron Azure a Virgin's Head crown'd Or, between three Gilliflowers Gules ſlipt Vert; on a Chief Sable a Lure between two Falcons Argent Bells Or.

Creſt: A Hand proper, Sleeve Azure, holding a Gilliflower Gules ſlipt Vert [*].

[*] *Weſte.* Pol. Mſ. in *Jewel.*

JEWEL

(a) Collect. out of the Life before his Works: That before his Apology of the Ch. of *Engl.* Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 132, &c. and other Authors of credit.

JOHN, Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, was Born at *Bowden* (a) (sometime the Seat of a Family so call'd) in the Parish of *Berry-nerber*, which lieth in the North-part of this County, near the *Severn*; he received his first Breath there on the 24th of *May*, in the Year of our Lord 1522, and was the second Son of *John Jewel*, a Gentleman of good sort and place, by *Alice*, Daughter of *Richard Bellamie (quasi bella & Amabilis)* a Name composed of Beauty and Love; which our pious Bishop *Jewel* always had in such Reverence, that he caused it to be engraven on his Signet, and had it imprinted in his Heart.

Surely then if the Price and Happiness of *Aurelius Augustinus*'s Labours and Works, the industrious Vigilancy of *Gregory*, the heavenly Gifts of *Theodosius*, the divine Spirit of *Ambrose*, the golden Mouth of *Chrysostome*, the sweet Vein of *Lactantius*, the shining Stile of *Fulgentius*, are very conspicuous in their Names, and the Fathers Observation be true, *That there lies a great Treasure in Names*; then we have here Grace in *John*, and eminent Perfection in *Jewel*.

(b) Bp. *Jewel*'s Life prefix'd to his Apology, printed 1685, p. 3.
(c) Mr. *Weste.* Pedig. Ms. *Fol.*

His Parents lived peaceably and lovingly in the Yoak of Holy Matrimony fifty Years together; beloved of all for their Religious and Vertuous Disposition: And God was pleased to bless them with a fair Issue; though not with ten Children, as one has lately told us (b), yet with two Sons, whose Names were both *John*, and five Daughters, *Joan* married to *John Downe* of *Holdsworthy*, *Jacquet* to *John Reade*, *Jane* to *John Withy*, *Christian* to *Anthony Withy*, all three of *Berry-nerber*, and *Cicely* to *Henry Downe* of *Barnstaple* (c). Which may render it the less strange, that Mr. *Jewel*, when young, though a Gentleman's Son, wanted the Assistance of good Men for the promoting of his Studies.

His *Genius* early inclined him to Learning; and his singular promptness of Wit and Industry, accompanied with Ingenuity and Modesty, begat an exceeding Love of him in his School-master *Bowin*; and this his Master's Love did so reciprocally reflect upon him, that afterwards being Bishop, he forgat him not, but most highly esteemed and most bountifully rewarded all *Bowins* for his Master's sake.

At thirteen Years of Age was he sent to *Oxford*, in *July* 1535; and first committed to Mr. *Burrey* of *Merton*-College there, a Man meanly Learned, and, as those Times were, somewhat tainted with Popery: But because he had a Post-master, or Portionist before, he commended him to Mr. *Parkhurst*; who wanting one, most willingly received him into his Tuition, and the Place which he had in his Gift. And being desirous, together with all other wholesome Learning, to season his tender Years with pure Religion, took occasion, often before him, to dispute with Mr. *Burrey* about controverted Points: And intending to confer the Translations of *Coverdal* and *Tindal*, gave him *Tindal*'s Translation to read, himself overlooking *Coverdal*'s; in which Collation of Translations, *Jewel* often smiled; which Mr. *Parkhurst* observing, and marvelling that, in those Years, he could note Barbarisms in the vulgar Translations, brake into these words, *Surely* Paul's-Cross *will one day ring of this Boy*: propheshying, as it were, of that noble Sermon of his at *Paul's-Cross*, *A.* 1560, on 1 *Cor.* 11. 23, of which more hereafter.

During his Continuance in this College, a Plague happening in *Oxford*, he removed to a Place called *Croxham*; where being Lodged in a low Room, and Studying hard in the Night, he got a Lameness by a Cold, which attended him to his Grave. Now the Blossoms of Poetry and Eloquence began, in great abundance, to appear in the Spring of his Age, unto the delight of his Hearers; who thereby conceived a singular Hope of his admirable Learning in the Maturity of his Studies. And having spent almost four Years in this College, 19th of *Aug. A. D.* 1539, 31 *Hen.* 8. and the 17th of his Age, by the procurement of Mr. *Slater*, Mr. *Burrey*, and Mr. *Parkhurst*, he was admitted Scholar of *Corpus Christi* College in the same University: And on the 20th of *Oct.* the Year following, with a great and general Applause, he took his Degree of Batchelour of Arts; when he prosecuted his Studies with more vigour than before, beginning them at four in the Morning, and continuing them till ten at Night; and so much recalled his Senses from all external Objects, that, *Chrysippus* like, he needed a *Melissa* to put him in mind of his Meat. His only Recreations from Studies were Studious, being spent either in Instructing his Scholars, or Disputing with others, or Ruminating on those Things which he before had received.

Being put into a Capacity by his Degree of taking Pupils, many resorted to him; whom he mostly instructed, in private, in protestant Principles, and, in publick, in Humanity: For now the heighth of his Vertues growing above Envy, he was chosen, out of all, by all, before many Masters and Batchelors his Seniors, to read the Humanity Lecture: Which he read with such Diligence and Facility, that many came from divers other Colleges, to behold Rhetorick so richly set forth, with her own costly Apparel and Furniture, by the dexterity of his Wit and Learning. Among others, first Fame, then Love, drew Mr. *Parkhurst* to hear him; who much delighted with the Beams of his own Learning, after the Lecture ended, saluted *Jewel* with this Distichon (for he was an excellent Poet, as his Works shew):

Olim

Olim Diſcipulus mihi, chare Juelle fuiſti,
Nunc ero Diſcipulus, te renuente, tuus.

Dear *Jewel!* heretofore Scholar thou waſt to me,
Such, ſhould'ſt thou deny, now I will be to thee.

Neither may we marvel, why there ſhould be ſuch publick Confluence to ſo private a ecture, if we conſider the young Reader ſo rarely accompliſhed with all kind of Humane earning, ſo often interlaced: For being but Batchelor, he ſifted much of the Flower of . *Auguſtine*, and interlaced his Diſcourſes with divine Aphoriſms. He managed this place ven Years, with great Applauſe and Honour: His Cuſtom was to write ſomething every ay; and it was his common ſaying, *Nota benè, That Men acquired Learning more by a fre-uent exerciſing their Pens, than by reading many Books.*

In 1544 he commenced Maſter of Arts, the Charge of it being born by his good Tutor Ir. *Parkhurſt* (*d*), who was a bountiful Encourager of his Studies. As for the Life and onverſation of Mr. *Jewel* in this ſlippery Age, wherein many fall, and moſt do ſlide, his xample taught more than any Precepts could; and becauſe ſuch a one's Teſtimony is equal a general Conſent, let an Adverſary of his Religion, Mr. *Moren*, Dean of the College, eak, *I ſhould love thee*, Jewel, ſaith he, *if thou wert not a Zuinglian*; *in thy Faith, I hold ee an Heretick*; *but ſurely in thy Life, thou art an Angel*; *thou art very good and honeſt, but a utheran*: as if he ſhould have ſaid with the antient Painims, *Bonus vir, C. Seius, ſed ma-s tantum quòd Chriſtianus*, Mr. *Moren* ſhould rather have acknowledged, in ſo angelical a ife, an evangelical Truth.

(*d*) His Life pre-fix'd to his Apol.

K. *Hen.* 8th dying, *Edw.* 6th ſucceeded his Father in the Engliſh Throne, *Jan.* 28th, 546; who in true Zeal to the Houſe of God, ſent for that ſpiritual *Bezaliel*, *Peter Martyr*, ut of *Germany*, and made him Profeſſor of Divinity at *Oxford*, *Nov.* 1548, *ut virbi divini emmas exſculperet*, to point, fit, and poliſh ſuch Pearls as are found in the Word of God. Whoſe excellent Skill herein, and rich Shopful of all choice and precious Knowledge, as all dmired, ſo eſpecially Mr. *Jewel*: Who repaired unto this cunning Jeweller, obſerved his rt, and by the help of Characters, which he had invented for his own Uſe, copied out his ermons and Lectures; was his Notary in that tumultuary Diſputation, in the Divinity-chool, with *Chedſey*, *Treſham*, *Morgan*, and others, about the real Preſence; and in time ecame moſt intimate with him.

In the Year 1551, Mr. *Jewel* took his Degree of Batchelor of Divinity, when he preached n excellent Latin Sermon, on the words of St. *Peter*, Ep. 1. cap. 4. v. 11. *If any Man peak, let him ſpeak as the Oracles of God*, &c. At which time he took a ſmall Living near *Oxford*, called *Sunningwell*; more out of a deſire to do good, than for the Sallary, which was but ſmall; whither he went once a Fortnight on Foot, tho' he was Lame, and it was roubleſome to him to walk. He was famous alſo for an Oration in Engl. pronounced in *Corpus hriſti* College, in praiſe of the Founder; and for two Sermons *in Lat. ad Clerum.* He ever oved Eloquence; but, *non effæminatam ſed virilem*, that is, That which ſheweth its Life, ot ſo much in the freſh and lively Colour of the Blood, in rhetorical Figures and Cadencies, s in the ſprightly and ſinewiſh Motions of Arguments, *Prudentibus viris, non placent phala-ata ſed fortia.*

K. *Edw.* 6th dying *Jul.* 6. *A.* 1553, and Q. *Mary* ſucceeding him, Mr. *Jewel* was one of he firſt that felt the Fury of that Tempeſt, then raiſed in the Church: For before any aw was made, or ſo much as any Order given by the Queen, he was expelled out of the ollege, by the Fellows, upon their private Authority; who yet had nothing to object a-ainſt him, but 1ſt, His following *Peter Martyr*; 2dly, His preaching ſome Doctrines con-rary to Popery; and 3dly, for his taking Orders according to the Laws then in force. To hich *Fuller* (*e*) adds a 4th, For refuſing to be preſent at Maſs. At his Departure, he took is Leave of the College, in a Speech full of Spirit, and Life of true Eloquence, in theſe ords:

(*e*) Church-Hiſt.

I have (ſaith he) *often heretofore upon divers Occaſions, if not with ſo good Succeſs as I wiſhed, et with moſt ardent affection and deſire of your good, ſpoken unto you out of this Place: But now, hrough Iniquity of Times, things are brought to this paſs, that I am to ſpeak only this at the laſt, hat I muſt ſpeak no more unto you. I have incurred* (I ſee) *ſome Mens implacable hatred*; *but ow deſervedly, God knows*; *and let them look unto it. This I am ſure of, they who would not ave me ſtay here, would ſuffer me to live no where. I yield to the Times*; *and if they take any de-ight in my Miſery, I hinder them not of it. What* Ariſtides *prayed before he went into Baniſh-ment*; *that I pray of Almighty God, that no Man may think of me when I am gone*; *and can hey deſire more?* [Here, it ſeems, he could refrain no longer, but opened a Sluce to Af-ection.]

Pardon me, good Sirs (ſaid he) *if it do grieve me to leave the Place, where I have been brought p, where I have lived hitherto, where I have been in ſome Place and Reckoning. But why do I ick to kill my Heart with one word? Alas! that I muſt ſpeak it, as with grief I muſt*, Valeant tudia, valeant hæc Teſta, valeat ſedes cultiſſima Literarum, valeat jucundiſſimus Con-

ſpectus veſtri ; valete juvenes, valete Socii, valete fratres, valete oculi mei, valete omnes ; Valete. Thus he burſt out of his Speech, and his Hearers burſt out into Tears.

In this manner did he take his laſt Farewel of his Lecture, Fellowſhip and College; but being thus cut off from the Body wherein he lived, he begins to wither: And can'ſt thou then but bleed with Grief, O! noble Body? Thou waſt a precious chamulet Ring on the Fingar of Chriſt's Spouſe ; now that thou haſt thrown away the Diamond, who will much eſteem the Ring? But yet the Patriarchs of that Society, moved with Envy, did ſell *Joſeph*. Notwithſtanding this is but the beginning of his woful *Epitaſis* ; and theſe things may ſeem ſufferable, in compariſon of the Tragical Events enſuing: However, for the preſent, God provided him a little *Zoar* to fly unto ; for after his Expulſion, lamentable and very diſgraceful in the Manner, but happy and glorious in the Cauſe, he ſtaid himſelf a while at *Broadgates-Hall* (now *Pembroke* College) where Fame of his Learning drew many Scholars unto him.

The Preſident and whole Society, whence he was expelled, in a ſhort ſpace began to feel Pain for the loſs of ſo principal a Member ; neither was their unjuſt Election of him puniſhed only with Loſs, but with Diſgrace alſo: For when Mr. *Welchey*, Dean of the College, who had a Hand, or rather a Shoulder, in thruſting out *Mr. Jewel*, brag'd of their Wiſdom and Devotion before Dr. *Brooks* Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, and Dr. *Wright* Arch-deacon of *Oxford*, That their College alone, among all the Univerſity, had kept their Church-Treaſure and Ornaments intire, cloſely laid up in their Veſtry. *Ye have done ſo indeed* (ſaith Doctor *Wright*) ; *but ye have wilfully loſt one Ornament and great Treaſure, far more precious than any of them* ; meaning *Jewel*, whom moſt ignominiouſly and injuriouſly they had caſt out of their College. Which brings to mind that Speech of *Cornelia*, the Mother of the *Gracchi*, who when a Matron of *Campania*, her noble Gueſt, laid out before her peerleſs Pearls, and all her coſtly Furniture, held her in Talk till her Sons came Home, and then pointing to them, *Hæc ſunt* (*inquit*) *Ornamenta mea*, See! theſe are my Jewels, ſaith ſhe ; theſe are my only Treaſure.

However thus the College proved his Step-Dame ; the Univerſity, as a Natural-Mother, did worthily value him, and to grace him what ſhe could, choſe him, in this Shipwrack of his Eſtate, to be her Orator: In whoſe Name he curiouſly penned a gratulatory Letter or Addreſs to Q. *Mary*, on the behalf and in the name of the Univerſity ; conſiſting of Exclamations of Grief for the late Funerals of K. *Edw.* and Acclamations of Joy for her happy Coronation ; expreſſing in it the Countenance of the Roman Senators in the beginning of *Tyberius*'s Reign ; exquiſitely tempered and compoſed to keep out Joy and Sadneſs ; which both ſtrove at the ſame time to diſplay their Colours in it ; the one for dead *Auguſtus*, the other for reigning *Tyberius*. By this Letter of the Univerſity, it is evident, *Mr. Jewel* and others conceived good hope, That Q. *Mary* would not altogether change the Religion, as many of her Nobles avouched at *Oxford*, and herſelf had promiſed to the Gentlemen of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, who reſcued her in her greateſt danger.

This her Promiſe, and her Nobles Proteſtations, ſtaid *Mr. Jewel* ſo long in *Oxford*, 'till the Inquiſition caught him, urging upon him Subſcription under pain of Proſcription and horrible Tortures. Here, brought into ſuch Straights, having no other Counſellours in this heavy Encounter, than Horror without and Frailty within, he ſaid to his Perſecutors, *Do you deſire to ſee my Hand? And will you try how well I can Write?* So taking the Pen, unwillingly and haſtily, wrote his Name to a Bed-roll of Popiſh Doctrines.

Howbeit, this Subſcribing as it much obſcured the Glory of his Perſecutions, ſo it nothing procured his Safety ; becauſe his familiar Converſe with *Peter Martyr*, was evidence enough againſt him ; and Dr. *Martial*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, (who had changed his Religion twice already, and did afterwards twice or thrice more, in the Reign of Q. *Eliz.* (f)) had certainly caught him in a Snare laid for him, had he not, by a ſpecial Providence of God, gone that very Night he was ſought for a wrong way to *London*, and ſo eſcap'd their Hands: As 'tis recorded of St. *Auguſtin*, that by the errour of his Guide, leading him out of the way, he avoided the Circumcellian Donatiſts, who laid wait to kill him in the uſual way. Yet, as now, by going out of the way, he found the ſafeſt way ; ſo before, by taking the ſafeſt way in the judgment of fleſhly Wiſdom, he went very far out of the way ; and his Faith and Fame was more ſtained with this foul Diſſimulation, than was the Virgin-paper with the Ink he wrote with. In this his flight to *London*, one *Auguſtin Berner*, a Switzer, firſt a Servant to Biſhop *Latimer*, and afterwards a Miniſter, found him lying up on the Ground, almoſt dead with Vexation, Wearineſs and Cold ; and ſetting him upon an Horſe, (for this Lame Man made his Eſcape on Foot) convey'd him to the Lady *Anne Warcups*, a Widow, who entertained him for ſome time, and then ſent him up to *London*, where he was in more ſafety.

(f) Bp. *Jewel*'s Life before his Apol. p. 11.

Having twice or thrice changed his Lodgings in *London*, Sir *Nich. Throgmorton*, a great Miniſter of State in thoſe times, furniſhed him with money for his Journey, and procured him a Ship for his Tranſportation beyond the Seas: And being arrived at *Franckford* in the beginning of the 2d Year of Q. *Mary*'s Reign (g), he found there *Mr. Richard Chambers*, his old Benefactor, Dr. *Robert Horne*, afterwards Biſhop of *Winchester*, Dr. *Sandys*, Biſhop of *London*, Sir *Francis Knowles*, a Privy-Counſellour, and afterwards Lord Treaſurer, and ſome

(g) *Anno* 1554.

ſome others: Theſe received Mr. *Jewel* with the more kindneſs, becauſe he came unexpectedly and unhoped for. However, they adviſed him to make a publick Recantation of his Subſcription; which he willingly did in the Pulpit the next Lord's-day in theſe words: *It was my abject and cowardly Mind, and faint Heart, that made my weak Hand to commit this wickedneſs.*

Which when he had brought forth, with a gale of Sighs, from the bottom of the anguiſh of his Soul, and had made humble Supplication for Pardon; 1ſt, To Almighty God, whom he had offended; and afterward to his Church, which he had ſcandaliz'd; no Man was found in that great Congregation, who was not prick'd with Compunction, and wounded with Compaſſion; or who embraced him not, ever after that Sermon, as a dear Brother, nay! as an Angel of God.

It is an eaſy matter, for thoſe who were never try'd, to cenſure thoſe who yield to the Shock of a mighty Temptation; but let ſuch remember St. *Paul's* Advice, *Let him that ſtandeth, take heed leſt he fall*; and let none condemn him ſo much for his Lapſe, that is humane, as magnify the Grace of God in him for riſing again. Among the Fathers St. *Auguſtin* was moſt famous for his many Works, but eſpecially two, to wit, *His Retractations* (which are the Confeſſions of his Errors) and *His Confeſſions*, which are Retractations of his Life. The Church of God hath had many a *Cæſtus* and *Æmilius* foil'd in the firſt Combat, yet Conquerours in a ſecond (*h*), *Et fortiores ignibus facti ſunt, qui ante ignibus ceſſerunt*; that is, overcame the Violence of the Fire, by fear whereof they had been overcome. St. *Peter* recovers the Field with a threefold Promiſe of Love, which he had loſt by a threefold Denial of Fear. Pope *Marcellinus* waſheth out the Stain of Idolatry, with the Tears of Repentance and Blood of Martyrdom. *Cranmer* purged the polluted Hand, that had Subſcrib'd, with Fire, before he was made an *Holocauſt*. *Origen* and *Jewel* repealed their Subſcription, by publick Confeſſion and Contrition. And this may ſuffice for his Apology, with all ſincere and humble Chriſtians.

(*h*) *Cyp.* de Lapſ.

Mr. *Jewel* had not been long at *Franckford*, but *Peter Martyr* hearing of it, often ſolicited him to come to *Strasburgh*, where he was now ſettled and provided for. Accordingly he went thither, where he met with *John Poynet* late Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Edmund Grindal* Arch-biſhop of *York*, Sir *Edwin Sands*, *John Cheek*, Sir *Anthony Cooke*, and divers other Knights and Gentlemen of the Engliſh Nation; who had forſaken their Native Soyle, the Seat of their Eſtates, the Place of their Honour, the Boſoms of their deareſt Friends and Kindred, for the Teſtimony of the Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt. With theſe he was in great Eſteem, which opened a way for his Preferment, upon his return into *England*, after the Storm was over.

Peter Martyr being ſolicited, by the Senate of *Zurick*, to take upon him the Office of Hebrew-Profeſſor and Interpreter of the Scriptures, in the place of *Conrad Pellican*, lately deceaſed, near an Hundred Years old, he at laſt embraced the Offer, and carried Mr. *Jewel* with him thither, where he lived ſtill with him in his own Family. Here he found *James Pilkington* Biſhop of *Durham*, and ſeveral others, Engliſh Exiles, who were maintained by the charitable Devotion of the *Londoners*; till *Stephen Gardener*, having Notice of it, by caſting in Priſon and Impoveriſhing their Benefactors, ſtopped the Current of their Bounty: Yet, ſuch was the Care of the Divine Providence, in this their Extremity, they were bountifully Relieved by *Chriſtopher* Prince of *Wirtemberg*, who invited many of them unto him. And the Senators of *Zurick*, at the Propoſal of *Bullenger*, opened the Treaſures of their Liberality unto the reſt. Neither theſe only, but *Calvin*, *Zuinglius*, *Melanchton*, *Lavater*, *Geſner*, and all the greateſt Ornaments of Religion and Learning in all the Reformed Churches, were very kind and courteous to all the Engliſh Exiles; ſending them daily moſt comfortable Letters, and omitting no Duty of Love or Humanity towards them, all the time of their Baniſhment. During this time, likely it was, that Mr. *Jewel* made a Step over the *Alps* to *Padua*, which was not very far diſtant; where he ſometime Studied, and contracted an Acquaintance with Seignior *Scipio* (a *Venetian* Gentleman) to whom he addreſſeth an excellent Epiſtle concerning the Council of *Trent*; to be ſeen with his Apology, lately tranſlated into Engliſh, and at the end of *Padre Paulos* Hiſt. of the Council of *Trent*, tranſlated into Engliſh by Sir *N. Brent*.

The greateſt part of his time in Exile, which was about four Years, he ſpent in the Houſe and Company of *Peter Martyr*, bettering him, and being bettered by him; and employing all the ſpare time, from his more neceſſary Studies, in ſeeking to appeaſe, by Word of Mouth and Epiſtle, the Contentions among his Brethren, ariſing from Difference in Opinion, concerning Ceremonies and Church-Diſcipline. Theſe ſmall jarring Strings, which have ſo much troubled the ſweet Harmony of our Church, he then ſought by all means to put in Tune; exhorting them, as Brethren, To lay aſide all Strife and Emulation, eſpecially about ſuch ſmall matters, leſt thereby they ſhould greatly offend the minds of all good Men; which thing, he ſaid, they ought to have a principal care of. And if he heard any, more grievouſly than others, groaning under the Burden of his Afflictions, he perſwaded him to Patience, admoniſhing him, that he ought not to leap from the Smoke into the Fire: That we all ought to bear a part of Chriſt's Croſs, by whomſoever it be impoſed, that now when our Brethren ſuffer extream Tortures in *England*, we muſt not look to live

deliciouſly in Baniſhment, ſhutting up all with that ſweet cloſe, often repeated by him, (ſo that many believed it before it came to paſs, and more took it for a prophetick Sentence afterward) *Hæc non durabunt Ætatem*, Theſe things will not endure an Age. Neither did they; for Q. *Mary*'s Religion, as her Child with which ſhe had long travelled, came to nothing, and proved in the end but Wind, which breathed out its laſt Breath with hers, the 17th of *Nov.* 1538. The bleſſed Spouſe, *Chriſt*, could no longer endure to hear his Beloved calling for Food in her ſtarved, or ſighing for Home in her baniſhed, or groaning for Eaſe in her burdened, or mourning for Liberty in her impriſoned, or crying for Pity in her tortured, mangled, ſcourged, ſcorched, and burned Members: In Compaſſion therefore to her, he removed that bigotted Lady, and ſent his anointed, the Lady *Elizabeth* of ever bleſſed Memory, to be a tender nurſing Mother of this his Spouſe; delivers her out of Priſon to let this free, crowns her to advance this; bleſſeth her with Peace and Plenty all her Days, to nouriſh this ſtarved, to revive this languiſhed, to ſupple this wounded, to looſe this fettered, and to bind up this broken One: For which, *We, his People and Sheep of his Paſture, will give him thanks for ever, and be ſhewing forth his Praiſe from Generation to Generation.*

We are now come to the happy Cataſtrophe in the State, not only of *Jewel*, but alſo of the Church and Common-Wealth: And the learned famous Divines, ſcattered into ſtrange Countries, are now returning to their own. And upon the arrival of the good News, his good Tutor Mr. *Parkhurſt* made Mr. *Jewel* a Viſit; and diſcourſing about thoſe matters, fearing he had not choſen the ſafeſt way for his return into *England*, he left him and went another way; which ſeeming more ſafe, in the end proved otherwiſe; Mr. *Jewel* ſafely arriving in *England* with what he had, whilſt the other was robbed by the way; and ſo at his landing here, Mr. *Jewel* gratefully relieved his great Benefactor.

The time of Mr. *Jewel*'s Arrival in *England*, is no where particularly expreſſed; but in probability it was ſo late firſt, that he had the comfort to find all things well diſpoſed, for the Reception of the Reformation, by that Proclamation of the 30 *Dec.* 1558, permitting and requiring the Litany, Lord's-Prayer, Ten Commandments, Epiſtle and Goſpel, ſhould be read in the Engliſh Tongue. Very ſhortly after his ſafe return, he was ſent for to a Diſputation, held at *Weſtminſter*, *March* 30. 1559; the Tenents were theſe: 1. *That it is repugnant to the Word of God, and Cuſtom of the Primitive Church, that Church-Service and Liturgy ſhould be performed in an unknown Tongue.* 2. *That every Church hath power to alter Rites and Ceremonies for her better Edification.* 3. *That the propitiatory Sacrifice of the Maſs for Quick and Dead, hath no Warrant in the Word of God.* Will ye know the end? The Papiſts, like *Verres* in *Tulley*, *Non quid reſponderent, ſed quomodo non reſponderent laborabant*, They ſhrink from the Conditions of Diſputation agreed upon; and as the Donatiſts in St. *Auguſtin*'s time when all Men ſolicitouſly expected what would be done in ſuch an Aſſembly, are very inſtant that nothing be done: So by their Tergiverſation the Diſputation was broken off, and all things referred to the ordering and determination of the Parliament, which ended the 8th of *May*, 1559; where by the ſingular Conſent of all States aſſembled, and royal Approbation, it was appointed and enacted, *That Popiſh Tiranny being baniſhed out of the Realm, and Idolatry out of the Church: The true Honour and Worſhip due to Almighty God, lawful Power to the Prince, holy Uſe of Scriptures, and Prayers in the Mother-tongue, to the People ſhould be reſtored and eſtabliſhed.*

By vertue of an Act paſſed in this Parliament, ſoon after Midſummer, the ſame Year, the Queen made a Viſitation of all the Dioceſſes in *England*, by Commiſſioners, to root out profane Superſtition, and plant true Religion. In which Mr. *Jewel* was appointed for the Weſtern Circuit; and ſo it fell out fitly, that he preſented the Firſt-Born of theſe his Labours in the Miniſtry, after his return from Exile, in *Devonſhire*, and Parts adjacent; there firſt breaking the Bread of Life, where firſt he received the Breath of Life: Where he endeavoured more to win his Country-men to embrace the Reformation, by Preaching and Good-uſage, by Civility and Reaſon, than to terrify and awe them by that great Authority the Queen's Majeſty had armed him with.

Returning back to *London*, and giving the Queen a ſatisfactory Account of his Viſitation, on the 21th of *Jan.* following, Mr. *Jewel*, then only B. D. was conſecrated Biſhop of *Salisbury* with much Reluctancy, often repeating the Sentence of the bleſſed Apoſtle, 1 *Tim.* 3. 1. *He who deſireth a Biſhoprick deſireth a Work.* Here the Divine Providence gave him Seniority over his Tutor, Mr. *John Parkhurſt*, who was not conſecrated Biſhop of *Norwich* till 14th *Jul.* after; but then his Tutor had the advantage of him in point of Revenue, for the Biſhoprick of *Salisbury* had been ſo miſerably impoveriſh'd by his immediate Predeceſſor, *John Capon*, that he complained afterwards, That there was never a good Living left him, that would maintain a Learned Man; *For* (ſaid he) *the Capon has devoured all.* So that this good Biſhop was forced, all his Lifetime after, to take extraordinary pains in Travelling and Preaching in all parts of his Dioceſs, which brought him to his Grave the ſooner.

The *Sunday* before *Eaſter*, *Mar.* 30. 1560, Bp. *Jewel* preached at *Paul's Croſs* his famous Sermon, upon 1 *Cor.* 11. 25. *For I have received of the Lord that which alſo I delivered unto you*, &c. In which he made that noble Challenge (and afterwards ſeveral times and in ſeveral places repeated) which for the rareneſs of it I ſhall here (*i*) inſert.

(*i*) *Heylin*'s Eccleſ Reſtaur. p. 301, 302.

If any learned Man of our Adversaries, said he, *or all the learned Men that be alive, be able to bring any one sufficient Sentence out of any old Catholick Doctor, or Father, or general Council, or holy Scripture, or any one Example in the primitive Church, whereby it may clearly and plainly be proved, during the first six hundred Years,* 1. *That there was at any time any private Masses in the World*; 2. *Or that there was then any Communion ministered unto the People under one kind*; 3. *Or that the People had their Common-prayer in a strange Tongue, that they understood not*; 4. *Or that the Bishop of* Rome *was then called an Universal Bishop, or the Head of the Universal Church*; 5. *Or that the People were then taught to believe that Christ's Body is really, substantially, corporally, carnally, or naturally in the Sacrament*; 6. *Or that his Body is or may be in a thousand places or more at one time*; 7. *Or that the Priest did then hold up the Sacrament over his Head*; 8. *Or that the People did then fall down and worship it with godly Honour*; 9. *Or that the Sacrament was then or now ought to be hanged up under a Canopy*; 10. *Or that in the Sacrament, after the Words of Consecration, there remained only the Accidents and Shews, without the Substance of Bread and Wine*; 11. *Or that then the Priests divided the Sacrament into three parts, and afterwards received himself alone*: 12. *Or that whosoever had said, The Sacrament is a figure, a pledge, a token, or a remembrance of Christ's Body, had therefore been adjudged for an Heretick*; 13. *Or that it was Lawful then to have thirty, twenty, fifteen, ten, or five Masses said in the same Church in one Day*; 14. *Or that the Images were set up in Churches to the intent the People might worship them*; 15. *Or that the Lay-People were then forbidden to read the Word of God in their own Tongue*; 16. *Or that it was then Lawful for the Priest to pronounce the Words of Consecration closely, or in private to himself*; 17. *Or that the Priest had then Authority to offer up Christ unto his Father*; 18. *Or to communicate and receive the Sacrament for another as they do*; 19 *Or to apply the Vertue of Christ's Death and Passion to any Man by the means of the Mass*; 20. *Or that it was then thought a sound Doctrine to teach the People, that Mass,* ex opere operato, *is able to remove any part of our Sin*; 21. *Or that any Christian Man called the Sacrament of the Lord his God*; 22. *Or that the People were then taught to believe, that the Body of Christ remaineth in the Sacrament as long as the Accidents of Bread and Wine remain there without Corruption*; 23. *Or that a Mouse or any other Beast may eat the Body of Christ*; 24. *Or that when Christ said,* Hoc est Corpus meum, *the word* hoc *pointed not to the Bread, but to an* Individuum vagum; 25. *Or that the Accidents, or Forms, or Shews of Bread and Wine be the Sacrament of Christ's Body and Blood, and not rather the very Bread and Wine it self*; 26. *Or that the Sacrament is a sign or token of the Body of Christ that lieth hidden underneath it*; 27. *Or that Ignorance is the Mother and Cause of true Devotion: The Conclusion is, that I shall then be content to yield and subscribe.* So this learned Man.

This Sermon gave a fatal blow to the Popish Religion here in *England*, which was become very odious to all Men, by reason of the barbarous Cruelty used by those of that Perswasion in the Reign of Q. *Mary*. And this Challenge, thus published in so great an Auditory, startled the English Papists, both at Home and Abroad; but none more than such of our Fugitives as had retired to *Lovain*, *Doway*, or St. *Omers*. The Business was first agitated by the exchange of friendly Letters, betwixt this our reverend Prelate and Dr. *Hen. Cole*, the late Dean of St. *Paul's*; more violently followed in a Book of *Rastals* (a Common-Lawyer); after whom, *Dorman* and *Marshal* took up the Cudgels to as little purpose, the first being well beaten by *Nowel*, and the last by *Calfhill*, in their Discourses writ against them. But these were only preparatory Skirmishes in reference to the main Encounter, which was reserved for the reverend Challenger and Dr. *Harding*, one of the Divines of *Lovain*, and the most Learned of the College. The Combatants were born in the same County, bred up in the same Grammar-School, and studied in the same University: Who had the better of the Day, will easily appear to any that consult the Writings; and how much the Bishop was too hard for him at all manner of Weapons: Whose learned Answers, as well in Maintenance of his Challenge, as in Defence of his Apology, contain in them such a Magazine of all sorts of Learning, that all our Controversors, since that time, have furnished themselves with Arguments and Authority from it. This is the Account given of this excellent Man by Dr. *Heylin* in *Eccles Restaur.* pag. 301, *&c.*

Here I think it a proper place, to give an Account of the learned Works which this admirable Prelate yielded to the Church.

I. *Apologia ecclesiæ Anglicanæ* in Latin; published, *A. D.* 1562, by the Queen's Authority, and with the Advice of some of the Bishops, as the publick Confession of the Faith of the Church of *England*, &c. This Book was soon after translated into the German, Italian, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Greek Tongues; in so great esteem was it Abroad: And at Home, it was translated into English by the Lady *Bacon*, Wife to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper of the great Seal of *England*. This Apology, published in the time of the sitting of the Council of *Trent*, was read there, and seriously considered, and great Threats made, that it should be Answered; and accordingly two learned Bishops, one a Spaniard, and the other an Italian, undertook the Task, but neither of them did any thing herein.

II. Mr. *Harding* publishing a pretended Answer to Bishop *Jewel*'s famous Challenge at *Paul's-Cross*, *A.* 1565, he printed, *A Reply to Mr.* Harding's *Answer*. In which piece, the

Biſhop is ſaid to have ſpent two Years: Which was tranſlated into Latin by *William Whitaker*, and printed at *Geneva*, with the Apology, in *Folio*. The ſame Year, the Univerſity of *Oxford* gave him, though abſent, as a Teſtimony of that extraordinary Reſpect and Honour he deſerved, the Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

III. Mr. *Harding* putting out an Antapology, or Anſwer to his Apology for the Church of *England*, Bp. *Jewel* publiſhed, *A Defence of the Apology of the Church of* England, in ſix parts, *Fol.* 1567. This was tranſlated into Latin by *Tho. Braddock*, B. D. and Fellow of *Chriſt's College* in *Cambridge*.

IV. The next Year after, Mr. *Harding* publiſhing a Piece, entituled, *A Detection of ſundry foul Errors*; which was a cavilling Reply to ſome Paſſages in the Defence of the Apology; and not ſeeming to deſerve an Anſwer by it ſelf, he publiſhed, *An Anſwer, by way of Preface, to a new Impreſſion of his former Defence*, *A.* 1569; and dedicated his Works to the Queen, *Eliz.* *Harding* having told the World, That her Majeſty was offended with the Biſhop for thus troubling of it.

V. At this time Pope *Pius* 4th having publiſhed a Bull of Excommunication and Deprivation againſt the Queen, Biſhop *Jewel* undertook the Defence of his Soveraign, in a Book intituled, *A View of a ſeditious Bull ſent into* England *from* Pius 5. *A.* 1569. VVhich with a ſhort Treatiſe of the Holy Scriptures, was the Subſtance of ſundry Sermons, delivered by the Biſhop in the Cathedral Church of *Sarum*, *A.* 1570; publiſhed by *John Garbrand*, an intimate Acquaintance of his, 1580, 8*vo*.

VI. *An Expoſition on the two Epiſtles of* Paul *to the* Theſſalonians, *Lond.* 1594, 8*vo*.

VII. *A Treatiſe of the Sacraments*, gathered out of his Sermons, *Lond.* 1583, 8*vo*; publiſhed by *John Garbrand*.

VIII. Certain Sermons preached before the Queen's Majeſty at *Paul's-Croſs* and elſewhere, in number 13.

IX. *Letters between Biſhop* Jewel *and Dr.* Cole, *upon occaſion of the Sermon preached before the Queen, and a Sermon at* Paul's-Croſs, *on* 1 Cor. 11. 23. Lond. 1560, 8*vo*. All which Books are printed in one Vol. in *Fol.* and uſually kept in moſt Pariſh Churches.

X. *Exhortatio ad Oxonienſes*, printed in his Life, written by Dr. *Lawr. Humphry*, 1573, page 35.

XI. *Exhortatio in Coll. Corp. Chriſti*, ſive concio in Fundatoris Foxi Commemorationem, ibid. p. 45, &c.

XII. *Concio in Templo B. Mariæ, Oxon. A.* 1550, *in* 1 *Pet.* 4. 11. Preached for his Batchelor of Divinity Degree, *ib.* p. 49. tranſlated into Engliſh by *R. V.* 1586, 8*vo*.

XIII. *Oratio in Aula C. C. C.* ſpoken to the Society when he was ejected from among them, 1554.

XIV. *Epiſtola ad Scipionem Patritium Venetum*: Shewing the Reaſons why the Biſhops of *England* were not obliged to be preſent at the Council of *Trent*. Printed in an Appendix to the Hiſt. of the Council of *Trent*, tranſlated by Sir *Nath. Brent* 1629; more lately tranſlated with his Apology into Engliſh 1685, 8*vo*.

Beſides what are aforementioned, he left behind him theſe Mſſ. not yet printed.

XV. *A paraphraſtical Expoſition of the Epiſtles and Goſpels*, thoughout the whole Year.

XVI. *A continuate Expoſition of the Creed, Lord's-Prayer and Ten Commandments.*

XVII. *A Commentary on the Epiſtle to the* Galatians.

XVIII. *Commentary on the Epiſtle of St.* Peter, *Epiſ.* 1. Which (as is ſuppoſed) were Sermons; for he was of Opinion, that it was a better way of Teaching to go through with a Book, than to take here and there a Text; and that it gave the People a more clear and laſting Knowledge.

He wrote alſo a Dialogue, in which he comprehended the Sum of the Art of Rhetorick.

Thus

Thus have I given a true and full Account of the exquiſitely learned Works of this pious and right reverend Prelate, which to this Day, and always will, with the Lovers of Truth, praiſe him in the Gates.

I ſhall now proceed to a Conſideration of his Perſon, and the great Accompliſhments of Mind, which rendered him thus deſervedly Famous in the World.

Perſon. For *Perſon*; he was naturally of a ſpare and thin Body, which he reſtleſly threſhed out with Reading, Writing, Preaching and Travelling, whereby he haſtened his Death before he was Fifty Years of Age: By a Cold, contracted by his Studies, he got a Lameneſs (as was formerly mentioned) which affected him to his dying Day. Notwithſtanding which, moſt of his Journeys, in *Germany* as well as in *England*, were undertaken on Foot, till his being a Biſhop.

Humour. He was of a pleaſant debonair *Humour*, extreamly civil and obliging to all; but withal of great Gravity, and of ſo ſevere a Probity and Vertue, that he extorted from his bittereſt Enemies this Atteſtation, *That in his Life he was Angelical.* He was contented in every Condition, and endeavoured to make all others ſo with whom he converſed.

Memory. He had naturally a very ſtrong *Memory*, which he ſtrangely improved by Art, to the higheſt pitch of humane Poſſibility; for he could repeat faithfully any thing he had penned, after once reading, and therefore uſually at the ringing of the Bell, began to commit his Sermons to Heart: And ſo firm was his Memory, that he was wont to ſay, *If he were to deliver a premeditated Speech before a thouſand Auditors, ſhouting or fighting all the while, yet he could ſay all he had provided to ſpeak.* And ſo quick was he in receiving, that when the Biſhop of *Norwich* propoſed unto him many barbarous and hard Names out of a Kalendar; and *Hooper* Biſhop of *Gloceſter* forty ſtrange Words, Welſh, Iriſh, and other Outlandiſh Terms, he after once or twice Reading at the moſt, and ſhort Meditating, repeated them all by heart, backward and forward. Another time, when the Lord *Bacon*, Keeper of the Great Seal, read to him only the laſt Clauſes of ten Lines in *Eraſmus*'s Paraphraſe, confuſed and diſmembered of ſet purpoſe, he ſitting ſilent a while, and covering his Face with his Hand, on the ſuddain rehearſed all thoſe broken parcels of Sentences, the right way, and the contrary, without any ſtumbling. He profeſſed to teach others this Art, and taught it his Tutor *Parkhurſt* beyond the Seas; and in a ſhort time learned all the Goſpel forward and backward.

Divination. As his Memory was excellent, ſo was his *Divination* memorable: To omit that Speech of his before-mentioned, in the higheſt Float of Papal Tiranny in *England*, this is certain, That long before his Sickneſs, he foretold the approaching, and in his Sickneſs the preciſe Day of his Death. In the Year 1570, in his Letter to the Biſhop of *Norwich*, after he had certified him of the death of Dr. *Alley*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, he added theſe words, *And I muſt follow him, the lean Biſhop the fat.* And in another Letter, *I would to God we might meet and talk together; but now it is too late.* And the ſame Year he died, *Feb.* 3. he poſtſcribed another Letter thus; *There is a Rumour of the calling a Parliament, which if true, then perhaps we ſhall embrace one the other before Death; my Death, I ſay, not yours: For you ſhall yet in this Life ſing,* ὁ θεὸς ἰσχυρὸς ἀθάνατος; and ſo it happened, Biſhop *Parkhurſt* ſurviving him about three Years. Whence this comes, I ſhall not diſpute; whether the Soul of herſelf doth ---*prominere in morte*, (*i.e.* as the Priſon of the Body is more broken, by the Violence of the Diſeaſe, doth ſee farther out, which Heathen Hiſtories make to ſeem not improbable or whether God himſelf (which we may rather believe) gives his Saints ſome Warning, to put their Houſe in order before they leave it, either by Viſions of the Night, as he forewarned *Cyprian* (*k*) and *Bradford* (*l*) of their Martyrdom, the one by Fire, the other by the Sword; or elſe by ſupernatural Illumination, as it ſeems, he aſſured Bp. *Ridley*, who croſſing the *Thames*, on a ſuddain Tempeſt all expected to be drowned; *Take heart*, ſaith he, *for this Boat carrieth a Biſhop that muſt be burn'd, not drown'd.* The Fact hereof is true; the manner how, beyond our apprehenſion.

(*k*) *Pont. Diac.* in vita ejus.

(*l*) *Fox's* Martyrol.

Induſtry. Tho' his Memory was ſo great and ſo improved, yet he would not intirely rely upon it, but entered down into Common-place Books, what ever he thought he might afterwards have occaſion to uſe; which were many in number, and great in quantity, being a vaſt Treaſure of Learning, and a rich Repoſitory of Knowledge; into which he had collected Sacred, Profane, Poetick, Philoſophick and Divine Notes, of all ſorts: And all theſe he had again reduced into a ſmall Piece or two, which were a kind of general Indexes, which he made uſe of at all times, when he was to ſpeak or write any thing; which were drawn up in Characters for brevity, and thereby ſo obſcured, that they were not of any uſe after his death. Beſides theſe, he ever kept *Diaries*, in which he entered what ever he heard or ſaw, that was remarkable, which once a Year he peruſed, and out of them extracted what ever was moſt remarkable. From hence it came to paſs, that whereas Mr. *Harding* in that great Controverſy they had, abounded only in words, Bp. *Jewel* overwhelmed him with a Cloud of Witneſſes and Citations out of the antient Fathers, Councils and Church-Hiſtorians, confirming every thing with ſo great a number of inconteſtable Authorities, that Mr. *Harding* durſt never after pretend to a ſecond perfect and full Anſwer; but contented himſelf with ſnarling at ſome ſmall Pieces. Nor would this venerable Perſon truſt intirely to his own Excerpts or Tranſcriptions; but examine the Matters over in their own Originals, to the juſt

Reprehenſion of the falſeneſs of thoſe who take things upon truſt from other Men, to the multiplying Controverſies, to the great Diſturbance of the World. Inſomuch, 'tis almoſt incredible that any, oppreſſed with ſuch variety of Buſineſs, either neceſſarily impoſed upon him by his Calling, or voluntarily undertaken by himſelf for the good of others, in ſo ſhort time of his Biſhoprick, ſhould read ſo much, write ſo exactly, preach ſo often at Court, at *Paul's-Croſs*, and in all parts of his Dioceſs, as this moſt worthy Prelate did

Languages. He was alſo well skilled in the *Tongues*; an excellent Grecian, and not unacquainted with the German and Italian Languages; as to the Latin, he wrote and ſpoke it with that elegance, politeneſs, purity and fluency, that it might very well be taken for his Mother-Tongue: And certainly he took the right courſe to be Maſter of it; having made himſelf in his Youth perfectly Maſter of *Horace* (upon whom he writ a large Commentary), *Tully* and *Eraſmus*; all whoſe voluminous and excellent Works he read over, excerpted and imitated every Day he lived; and he was wont alſo to *Declaim extempore* to himſelf in Latin, in the Woods and Groves as he walked, eſpecially in his younger Years He was excellently Read in all the Greek Poets, Orators and Hiſtorians; and, above all others, he loved *Gregory Nazianzen*, and quoted him upon all occaſions.

Travel. His Learning was much improved by his Exile; in which, beſides his Converſation with *Peter Martyr*, and other learned Men, as *Bullinger*, *Lavater*, *Simler*, and others, who dedicated divers famous Books unto him; his Society with Mr. *Sandys*, afterwards Arch-biſhop of *York*, who was his Bedfellow almoſt all the time they were beyond Sea; his Curioſity led him over the *Alps* into *Italy*; and he ſtudied ſometime in *Padua*, and by the Acquaintance he contracted with Seignior *Scipio*, a great Man, ſeems to have been very much eſteemed there.

Preaching. He was a moſt laborious Preacher, always travelling about his Dioceſs, and Preaching where ever he came; wherein he laboured to ſpeak to the apprehenſions of the People; hating all light gingling Diſcourſes and Phraſes, as beneath the Dignity of that ſacred place; yet he was careful here too in the choice of his Words, and endeavoured to move the Affections of his Auditory by pathetick and zealous Applications; avoiding all high flown Expreſſions, and uſing a grave and ſedate, rather than a furious way of ſpeaking; and in the meaneſt Auditory never venturing to preach Extempore. And this was his conſtant Practiſe to his dying Day; and when a Gentleman, as he rode to preach at *Lacock* in *Wilts*, obſerving his weak Look and feeble Body, friendly admoniſhed him to return Home for his Health ſake, ſaying, *That ſuch ſtraining his Body in Riding and Preaching, might bring him in danger of his Life*; aſſuring him, *It was better the People ſhould want one Sermon, than be altogether deprived of ſuch a Preacher*: His anſwer was, *It becometh beſt a Biſhop to die Preaching in the Pulpit.* Alluding, peradventure, to the Apothegm of *Veſpaſian*, *Oportet Imperatorem ſtantem mori.* Wherefore, that he might not deceive the Peoples Expectation, he aſcended the Pulpit; and now nothing but Spirit (his Fleſh being pined away and exhauſted) reads his Text out of the 5th of *Gal. Walk in the Spirit*; and with much pain makes an end of his Sermon.

Conformity. Mr. *Humfrys*, who was himſelf a Calviniſt, has done what he could (*m*) to repreſent Bp. *Jewel*, as a Favourer of our Engliſh Diſſenters; but it is certain he oppoſed them in his Exile, when they began the Stirs at *Franckford*; and the laſt Act he did in all his Life in *England*, was to reprehend them ſeverely in a Sermon preached at *Paul's-Croſs* (*n*), wherein he defended the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church againſt them. And what he thought of theſe Men, will beſt appear from this Paſſage in the forementioned Sermon; 'By whoſe 'Name ſhall I call you? I would I might call you Brethren; but alas! this Heart of yours 'is not brotherly. I would I might call you Chriſtians; but alas! you are no Chriſtians: 'I know not by what Name I ſhall call you; for if you were Brethren, you would love 'as Brethren; if you were Chriſtians, you would agree as Chriſtians. So that he could have no good Opinion of thoſe, whom he every where in that Sermon ſtiles, proud, ſelf-conceited, diſobedient and unquiet Men, who did not deſerve the Title of *Brethren* or *Chriſtians*. Beſides this Sermon, he had a Conference with ſome Brethren concerning the Ceremonies and preſent State of this Church; which therein he ſo zealouſly aſſerted, that (tho' on his Death-bed he profeſſed, neither his Sermon nor Conference were undertaken to pleaſe any mortal Man, or trouble thoſe that thought otherwiſe than he did, yet) the Diſſenters thereby became ſo greatly exaſperated, that they could not forbear venting their Spleen and Malice againſt this holy Man himſelf. 'It was ſtrange to me, *ſays A. B.* Whitgift, to hear 'ſo notable a Biſhop, ſo learned a Man, ſo ſtout a Champion of true Religion, ſo painful a 'Prelate as Bp. *Jewel*, ſo ungratefully and ſpightfully uſed by a ſort of wavering wicked 'Tongues (*o*). And however he ſought nothing more than the Peace and Welfare of the Church by gentle and mild ways of Correption; yet they treated him for it with as little reſpect as Mr. *Harding* and his Confraternity had done before. 'A Humour ſo ſtrangely 'predominant in that Party, that it has been propagated by 'em down to the preſent Age. 'So that be a Man never ſo well Learned, never ſo Painful, ſo Zealous, ſo Vertuous, all 'is nothing with them; they will not ſpare to deprave and rail on him, as though he were 'the vileſt Perſon on Earth (*p*). So Arch-biſhop *Whitgift*.

(*m*) In vita ejus p. 111.

(*n*) Laſt Serm. in his Works, print. 1609.

(*o*) *Whitg.* Anſ. to the Adm. p. 423.

(*p*) Idem ibid.

He was extream careful of the *Revenues of the Church*, not caring whom he offended to preserve it from impoverishing in an Age, when the greatest Men, finding the Queen not over Liberal to her Courtiers and Servants, too often paid themselves out of the Churches Patrimony, for the Services they had done the Crown; till they had ruined some Bishopricks entirely, and left others so very poor that they are scarce able to maintain a Prelate: Of which there is this memorable Instance recorded, *That when a Courtier went about to let a Prebendary in the Church of* Salisbury *to another Lay-person, acquainting Bp.* Jewel *with the Conditions between them, and some Lawyers Opinions about them*; he made this Reply, *What your Lawyers may answer*, saith he, *I know not*; *but for my part, to my power, I will take care my Church shall sustain no Loss while I live.* Nor was he only careful in respect to his own particular, but the whole English Church; as appears from that excellent Sermon of his on *Psal.* 69. 9. *The Zeal of thy House hath eaten me up*; preached before the Queen and Court, to whom he makes several Addresses, some of them in these words: 'Those that should be Fosters of Learning, and increase the Livings, had no Zeal. What said I! Increase? Nay! the Livings and Provisions, which heretofore were given to this Use, are taken away. And whereas all other Labourers and Artificers have their Hire encreased, double as much as it was wont to be, only the poor Man that laboureth and sweateth in the Vineyard of the Lord of Hosts, hath his Hire abridged and abated. And towards the conclusion, he applys himself to the great Men, thus: 'You enriched them which mocked, and blinded, and devoured you; spoil not them now that feed, and instruct, and comfort you. Even in that time this reverend Prelate complained, *That by reason of the Impropriations, the Vicaridges in the propereſt Market Towns were so Simple, that no Man could live upon them.* The Consequence of this in few Years was that strange Revolution in 1640; which even subverted both Church and State among us. And what farther Mischief this great Misfortune may yet produce, we are not able to divine. *Church-Revenues.*

Perceiving the great Want of learned Men in his time, his care was to have ever with him in his House, half a dozen, or more, poor Lads, which he brought up in Learning; and took much delight to hear 'em dispute Points of Grammar, in Latin, at his Table, when he was at Meal, improving them, and pleasing himself with that *Pædomachy*, or witty Fray, at the same time. Besides these, he maintained in the University several young Students, allowing them yearly Pensions; and when ever they came to visit him, rarely dismissed them without liberal Gratuities: among which number was our famous Mr. *Hooker*. Nor was his all, this reverend Bishop endeavoured to reccommend Learning, to the Encouragement of the Queen and Court, in the Sermon last mentioned; in which is this Passage. 'In other Countries, the receiving of the Gospel hath always been the cause that Learning was more set by; and Learning hath ever been the furtherance of the Gospel. In *England*, I know not how, it cometh otherwise to pass; for since the Gospel hath been received, the maintenance of Learning hath been decay'd; and the lack of Learning will decay the Gospel. To which may we add his great Expence in the building a fair Library for his Cathedral Church of *Salisbury*, which his Successor, Dr. *Gheast*, furnished with Books; whose Names are perpetuated by this Inscription: *Zeal to Learning.*

> *Hæc Bibliotheca extructa est, Sumptibus R. P. ac D. D. Johannis Jewelli, quondam Sarum Episcopi; instructa verò Libris à R. in Christo P. D. Edmundo Gheast, olim ejusdem Ecclesiæ Episcopo, quorum Memoria in Benedictione erit. A. D.* 1578.

Lest by the Negligence, or Corruptions of Officials, great Abuses might grow, even in the Reformation of Abuses (for it is not always an idle Interrogation, *Quis Custodes Custodiet ipsos*?) he sate often himself with his Chancellour, and was President in his Consistory; Where tho' he were a strict Executor of Ecclesiastical Laws; yet, no doubt, he tempered Severity with that Lenity, which he exhorted Dr. *Parkhurst*, Bishop of *Norwich*, unto, in a Letter to him, ----*Let your Chancellour*, saith he, *be harder, but you easier; let him wound, but do you heal; let him launce, do you plaister: Wise Clemency will do more good than rigid Severity; one Man may move more with an Engine, than six with the force of their Hands.* *Church-Discipline*

His Doors stood always open to the Poor; and he would frequently send his charitable Reliefs to Prisoners. Nor did he confine his Bounty to English Men only, but was Liberal to Foreigners, and especially to those of *Zurick*, and the Friends of *Peter Martyr*. *Charity.*

He maintained a plentiful but sober Table (*q*); and though at it he eat very little himself, yet he took care that his Guests might be well supplied, entertaing them in the mean time with much pleasant and useful Discourse; telling and hearing any kind of innocent and diverting Stories. For though he was a Man of a great and exact Piety and Vertue; yet he was not of a morose, sullen, unsociable Temper; and this his Hospitality was equally bestowed upon English Men and Foreigners. *Hospitality.*

(*q*) At Meals a Chapt. of the holy Scrip. was 1st read. Life bef. his Works.

He had an excellent Library of Books of all sorts, and here it was that he spent the greatest and the best part of his Time; rarely appearing abroad, especially in a Morning, till eight of the Clock; so that, until that time, it was not easy to speak with him. When commonly he would eat some slight thing for the support of his thin Body; and then if no Business *Time.*

ſineſs diverted him, retired to his Study again till Dinner. After Dinner he heard Cauſes if any came in; and diſpatched any Buſineſs that belonged to him; reſolved Doubts, and often arbitrated and compoſed Differences betwixt his People, who knowing his great Wiſdom and Integrity, did very often refer themſelves to him as the ſole Arbitrator; where they met with ſpeedy, impartial and unchargeable Juſtice. At Nine at Night he called all his Servants about him, examined how they had ſpent their time that Day; commended ſome and reproved others, as occaſion ſerved; and then cloſed the Day with Prayers, as he began it. After this he commonly went to his Study again (oft times till after Midnight) and ſo to Bed; wherein, after ſome part of an Author read unto him by the Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, commending himſelf to the Protection of his Saviour, he took his reſt.

This was the Life of this eminently learned and holy Prelate, let us now proceed to a Conſideration of his Death, no leſs remarkable and exemplary.

Sickneſs. Preſently after his return from Preaching at *Lacock* (at what time he was not Well) his Diſeaſe encreaſing upon him, forced him to take his Bed, and to think of his Diſſolution now not far off. In the beginning of his extream Fits, he made his Will, conſidering therein his Brother *John Jewel*, and his Friends, with ſome kind Remembrances, but beſtowing the reſt of his Eſtate moſt liberally upon his Servants, Scholars, and Poor of *Sarum*. Being thus ſummoned to leave this Hold of his Body, he did not, after the cuſtom of moſt Men, ſeek by all means, as it were, violently to keep poſſeſſion beyond the Day, and by all kind of natural Aliments, and medicate Potions, to ſurfeit the Senſes and ſtop all paſſages of the Soul: No, but by Prayer and Watching he openeth them wider to entertain Death, God's Harbenger, and to meet his Saviour. And when one of thoſe that ſtood by him (now on his Death-Bed) pray'd with Tears, *That if it might ſtand with God's good pleaſure, to reſtore him to his former Health.* He overhearing him, turn'd his Eyes as it were offended, and ſpake to him in the words of St *Ambroſe*, *I have not lived ſo that I am aſhamed to live longer; neither do I fear to die, becauſe I have a merciful Lord, and a Crown of Righteouſneſs is laid up for me.*

The *Saturday* following, Nature with all her Forces being able no longer to hold Fight with the Diſeaſe, he called all his Houſhold Servants about him, and after an Expoſition of the Lord's-Prayer,

Cantator Cygnus, funeris ipſe ſui,

thus began his ſweet and dying Song: *It was my Prayers always unto Almighty God, ſince I had any Underſtanding, That I might honour his Name with the Sacrifice of my Fleſh, and confirm his Truth with the Oblation of this my Body unto Death, in Defence thereof; which ſeeing he hath not granted me in this, yet I ſomewhat rejoyce and ſolace my ſelf, that it is worn away and exhauſted in the Labours of my holy Calling. I have contended in my Writings, not to detract from the Credit of my Adverſary, nor to patronize any Error (to my knowledge), nor to gain the vain Applauſe of the World; but, according to my poor Abilities, to do my beſt Service to God and his Church. I beſeech Almighty God, of his infinite Mercy, to convert or confound the Ring-leader of all Rebellions, Diſcords and Schiſms, the Biſhop of* Rome: *I beſeech him alſo long to preſerve the Queen's Majeſty; to direct and protect her Council; to maintain and encreaſe godly Paſtors; and to grant his Church Unity and godly Peace. Alſo, I beſeech you all that are about me, and all other whom I ever offended, to forgive me. And now that my Hour is at hand, and all my Moiſture dried up, I moſt earneſtly deſire of you all this laſt Duty of Love, to pray for me, and to help me with the ardency of your Affection, when you perceive me, through the Infirmity of my Fleſh, to languiſh and wax cold in my Prayers.*

Death. Having thus ſpoken, and more to the like purpoſe, with much pain and interruption, he deſired them to ſing the 71. *Pſalm*, himſelf joyning as well as he could with them. And when they recited thoſe Words, *Thou art my Hope from my Youth*; he added, *Thou only waſt my whole Hope.* And as they went forward, ſaying, *Caſt me not away in the time of Age*, &c. he made this Application to himſelf, *He is an old Man, he is truly Grey-headed, and his Strength faileth him, who lieth on his Death-Bed.*

To which he added thick and ſhort Prayers, as it were Pulſes; concluding, *Lord! take from me my Spirit; Lord! now let thy Servant depart in Peace; break off all delays: Suffer thy Servant to come unto thee, command him to be with thee; Lord! receive my Spirit.* And ſo Mr. *Ridley*, Steward of his Houſe, cloſed his Eyes at *Monkton-Farley*, about three in the Afternoon, *Sept.* 22. 1571, before he was full Fifty Years of Age.

Burial. This venerable, learned and pious Prelate thus dying, after he had ſate in the Epiſcopal Throne of *Sarum* almoſt Twelve Years, was Buried near the middle of the Quire of his Cathedral Church; and *Ægidius Lawrence* (*r*) preached his Funeral Sermon. He was extreamly bewailed by all Men; and a great number of Latin, Greek and Hebrew Verſes were made on this Occaſion by learned Men, which are collected and printed by Dr. *Lawr. Humphry*, *Regius Profeſſor of Divinity* in *Oxford*, in the end of his Life, written in Latin, by order of that Univerſity. Nor has his Name been ſince mentioned, without ſuch Eulogies as befitted ſo great, ſo good, ſo learned and laborious a Prelate.

(*r*) *Giles Lawrence* was Arch-Deacon of *Wilts.*

Give

Give me leave here to add that comprehenſive Elegy, made on this famous Prelate by Dr. *Fuller* (ſ).

(ſ) *Abel* Redivi. p. 314.

Holy Learning, Sacred Arts,
Gifts of Nature, Strength of Parts,
Fluent Grace, an Humble Mind,
Worth reform'd, and Wit refin'd,
Sweetneſs both in Tongue and Pen,
Inſight both in Books and Men,
Hopes in Woe, and Fears in Weal,
Humble Knowledge, Sprightly Zeal,
A Lib'ral Heart, and free from Gall,
Cloſe to Friend, and True to All,
Heighth of Courage in Truth's Duel;
Are the Stones that made this Jewel.
Let him that would be truly Bleſt,
Wear this Jewel in his Breaſt.

There is fixed upon his Grave-Stone a Plate of Braſs, with the Arms of his Family, and this following Inſcription, being only part of the Epitaph drawn for him by Dr. *Humfry*, the Braſs (in probability) not being able to hold the whole; which may be ſeen at large at the end of his Life, written by that Author, and at the end of that lately written by the Tranſlator of the Apology of the Church of *England*, and his Epiſtle to Seignior *Scipio*. *Epitaph.*

D.

Johanni Juello Anglo Devonienſi ex antiqua Juellorum familia Budenæ Oriundo, Academiæ Oxonienſis Laudatiſſimo Alumno: Mariana tempeſtate per Germaniam Exuli, Præſuli, Regnante Elizabetha Regina, Sarisburienſis Diocæſeos (cui per Annos xi, *Menſes* ix, *Summa fide & integritate præfuit) Religioſiſſimo: Immaturo fato Monkton-Farleæ prærepto* xxiii *Sept. Anno Salutis humanæ Chriſti Merito Reſtitutæ* MDLXXI, *& Ætatis ſuæ* XLIX. *Poſitum eſt Obſervantiæ Ergo Hoc Monumentum.* In Memoria Æterna erit juſtus, *Pſ.* 112.

K.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 360.

KEBIE

SIRNAMED *Corinius* (a Saint, and Biſhop of the Iſle of *Angleſey*, an antient Britain) I find ranged, by Mr. *Hooker*, among our Danmonians (*a*); for which reaſon I ſhall here inſert him, however by Bp. *Bale* he is ſaid to have been the Son of *Solomon* Duke of *Cornwal* (*b*). I can't but admire oftentimes, at the frequent mention I meet with in ſome Authors of *Cornwal*, and the Dukes and Earls of *Cornwal*, ſo very far back as this Gentleman's time! when in his Days, and many Centuries after, there was no ſuch Diſtinction as *Devon* and *Cornwal*; for antiently they were one Province, under the general Name of *Danmonia*, and were no otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed than into the Eaſtern and Weſtern *Danmonia*, until the Days of K. *Athelſtan*; who upon their Impatience under his Government, and frequent Diſturbances of it, about the Year of our Lord 930, came upon the Weſtern Britains with a powerful Army, and having routed, drove them over the River *Tamer* into that part of the Province, which from its Figure, ſomething reſembling an Horn, broad at one end and narrow at t'other, is now called *Cornwal*: So Mr. *Hooker* expreſly (*c*), *This Province being now two, did from the beginning continue to be one, until the time of* K. Athelſtan, *about the Year of our Lord* 930. An ingenuous Author intimates (*d*), as if heretofore both theſe Counties were known by the general Name of *Cornwal*; and tells us, That antient Chronicles report, that *Brute* Landed at *Totnes* in *Cornwal*; a Town now ſeated, he ſays, in the mid'ſt of *Devon*: Hence he calls the antient Dukes and Earls of this Country (as he doth the Father of *Kebie* here) Dukes and Earls of *Cornwal*. But Mr. *Hooker*, a more authentick Writer, as I take him, tells us (*e*), He was the Son of *Solomon* Duke, not of *Cornwal* (it may be that Name was not then coined) but of *Danmonia*. And being a Danmonian, he might breath his firſt Air in the Eaſtern *Danmonia*, which is *Devon*; as well as in the Weſtern *Danmonia*, which is *Cornwal*. If any do imagine, that his being called *Corinius*, ſpeaks him to be of Corniſh-Original; they may know, that *Corinea* was ſometime the general Name of both theſe Counties, ſo denominated from *Corineus*, a Kinſman of *Brute*, who in a pull at Wreſtling, having thrown *Gogmagog*, the Giant, over the *Haw* at *Plymouth* into the Sea, had this Country for his Reward; called, from him, *Corinea*: So the Poet quoted by *Cambden*, whom yet he calls fabulous (*f*).

[*a*] Synop. Chor. *Dev.* inter Student, Mſ.

[*b*] Cent. 1. p. 36.

[*c*] Synop. Chor. ch. 1. p. 1, 2, Mſ.

[*d*] *Carew's* Surv. of *Cornw.* L. 1. p. 2.

[*e*] Quo ſupr. inter Student.

(*f*) *Brit.* in *Corn.* vlt. Edit. p. 1.

Pars Corinea datur Corinæo, de Duce nomen
Patria, deq; viro gens Corinenſis habet.

Cornwal, by Grant, to *Corinæus* came;
The Country from the Prince receiv'd its Name.

Of which Story about *Brutus* and *Corinæus*, however it be now repreſented as fond and ridiculous; yet give me leave to add the Sentiment of a good Antiquary (*g*), *Altho' ſome do not allow*, ſays he, *their Hiſtory to be true, yet foraſmuch as Antiquity hath left it to us for matter of truth, it were againſt all Humanity to deny the ſame, and to derogate from that Credit which hath for ever hitherto been received.* Theſe Danmonian Princes, we may well ſuppoſe, had their Seats and Palaces firſt in this part of the Province; and thoſe famous Caſtles of *Trematon* and *Tintagel* in *Cornwal*, were built after the Britains were driven beyond the River before-mentioned, into that Nook of the Country; which, not until then, became their Habitations. But hereof enough, I hope not too much.

[*g*] *Hook.* Quo Prius cap. 1.

Kebie was a moſt worthy Perſon, and well deſerving a place in theſe Memoirs: His Birth, in the firſt place, was very illuſtrious, he being, in probability, eldeſt Son of the Duke of *Danmonia*; which high and honourable Extraction ſhould have enclined him, we might well have thought, to Feats of Arms, or the Delicacies of a Court-Life; but inſtead thereof, he applied himſelf to Books, and an eager purſuit after Learning; ſo that he enobled himſelf more for his Knowledge and Wiſdom, which were his own, than he could by the Blood he ſprang from, which was anothers. He became very famous for his Ingenuity and Vertue, *Et majori Literarum quam Paternarum opum Studio tenebatur* (*h*), an high Character! He was more Studious to acquire Learning, than to ſecure to himſelf his Father's Wealth and Fortune. Now a Prophet being but ſeldom duly honoured in his own Country, *Kebie* reſolved to make tryal of Providence in ſome foreign Nation: Accordingly he travelled into *France*, and there hearing that at *Poictiers* were great numbers of learned Men, under the godly and famous Biſhop thereof, S. *Hilarie*, he poſted thither; where come, he reſolved to drop his Anchor there, and by all poſſible means endeavoured to get into the Acquaintance and Favour of that learned and excellent Prelate, newly returned from Exile. What he ſo greatly deſired, he happily obtained, and grew into much Grace and Familiarity with that good Man; whoſe Favour he improved, not to the gratifying his Ambition to be made a Biſhop, as *Leland* ſomewhat uncharitably ſuggeſteth (*i*), (which at that time depended not on the Nomination of any foreign Prelate, rather on the Suffrage of

[*h*] *Bal.* quo ſup.

[*i*] Apud *Bal.* ib.

e People) but to the encreaſe of Knowledge and Learning, or rather, as one intimates, to e more perfectly inſtructed by that good Father in the Catholick Faith; the *Arrian* Here- being then unhappily ſpringing up here in *Britanny* (*k*): Inſomuch, he became at length eminent, that he was admitted one of the Synod of *Arles*, held in *France*, *A.* 351, if my uthor be not miſtaken (*l*), as I greatly fear he is, in that the two former Synods of *Arles* ere before *Kebie*'s time, and the laſt a great while after, as may be ſeen in *Crabbe*'s ouncils.

[*k*] *F. Creſſ*'s Ch. Hiſt. L. 8. C. 8. p. 149.
[*l*] *Carew* Surv. L. 1. p. 77.

However, it muſt be acknowledg'd, he was a wiſe and a good Man; and made his A- ode, as *Capgrave*, who wrote his Life, ſays (*m*), ſeveral Years with S. *Hilarie*, improving imſelf in Learning and Sanctity; whereunto God is ſaid to have given Teſtimony, by onferring on him the Grace of Miracles, ſo that he *gave Sight to the Blind, cleanſed the Le- ous, and healed thoſe who were Dumb, Sick of the Palſey, and poſſeſſed with Devils.* After ſome ears, the holy Man was admoniſhed by an Angel to return into his own Country (*n*): Whereupon, being conſecrated a Biſhop by S. *Hilarie*, he placed his See in the Iſle of *Angle- y*, and by his holy Example and ſound Doctrine, inſtructed the Northern People of *Wales*. eing arriv'd in *Brittany*, he was requeſted to come and undertake the Principality of *Corn- al*; but he utterly refuſed to accept any wordly Authority or Power.

[*m*] *F. S. Creſſ.* Ch. Hiſt. L. 8. c. 8. p. 149.
[*n*] Auth quoted for this are *Leland*, *Pitſeus*, and *Speed*. id. ib.

I am not fond of relating the Story of his Converſion of K. *Ethelic*, for fear it may ſeem idiculous or incredible; yet thus it is (*o*): *Kebie*, with ten Monks his Diſciples, being come nto his Territories, the King aroſe, with all his Family, intending to caſt them out of his ountry; but in the way, he fell from his Horſe, which died preſently, and the King with ll his Followers were ſtruck with Blindneſs. Then did the King proſtrate himſelf before *Kebius*, devoting himſelf intirely to God and his Servant; and immediately by the holy Man's Prayer, they were all healed. After this, the King gave him two Churches; and he, having given the King his Benediction, retired to *Menevia*, afterward call'd S. *David*'s; rom whence he ſail'd over into *Ireland*, where having built a Church in a certain Iſland, he emained there four Years. And having Converted and Baptized many before S. *Patrick*'s Arrival there, he returned to his See in *Angleſey*, where he died in the Year of Grace 370. He wrote ſome few things; I find mention only of this,

[*o*] *F. Creſſ.* quo ſupr.

Ad Hilarium Pictavienſem Epiſtolæ plures.

It is farther added, as part of his Character, *That he, with many others in thoſe Days, was very Studious of the Peace of the Church*: *For then*, Britannorum Epiſcopi Paſtores fuerunt, non Quæſtores, non Provinciarum Compilatores, (ſo *Balæus* from *George Major* (*p*)) *the Britiſh Biſhops were Paſtors, and not Peellers of their Flocks.* Whereby we may obſerve, that here in *Brittany*, even from the firſt beginning of Chriſtianity (long before the coming in of *Auguſtin* the Monk, ſent hither to convert the Engliſh Saxons by Pope *Gregory*, ſirnamed the *Great*, about the Year of our Lord 598) were many pious and orthodox Biſhops: For when he ſummoned the Brittiſh Clergy to a Synod, to bring them over to the Obſervation of the Romiſh Rites, in the ſolemnizing the Sacrament of Baptiſm, and celebrating the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, there met him no leſs than ſeven Biſhops, and one Arch-biſhop of this Nation; they are thus named by Bp. *Godwin*, *Herefordenſis*, *Landavenſis*, *Paterneuſis*, *Bangoren- ſis*, *Elvenſis*, *Wicciorum & Morganenſis*, *niſi forte Menevenſis ſcribendum ſit*, *quod Credo* (*q*). Beſides theſe, were preſent many other of their Clergy, and of the Monks a great number: And that muſt be acknowledg'd a famous Monaſtery, then flouriſhing at *Bangor*, which could yield more than 2000 Monks. Among other things this is remarkable, that in their way towards the meeting of *Auguſtin* aforemention'd, the Brittiſh Clergy took Advice of a certain holy wiſe Man of their Nation, What to do, and whether they ſhould be obedient to that *Auguſtin*, or not? Who tells them, *If he be the Servant of God, agree unto him.* But how ſhall we know that? *ſaid they.* To whom he anſwer'd, *If he be meek and humble of heart he is the Servant of God.* To this they ſaid again, And how ſhall we know him to be hum- ble and meek of heart? *By this*, quoth he, *ſeeing you are the greater number, if he at your com- ing into the Synod riſe up and courteouſly receive you, perceive him to be an humble and meek Man; but if he ſhall contemn and deſpiſe you, being the greater part, deſpiſe ye him again.* Thus the Brit- tiſh Biſhops entering the Council, *Auſtin* kept his Chair and would not move: Whereat they being not a little offended, after ſome heat of words, in diſdain and great diſpleaſure departed thence: To whom St. *Auſtin* then ſpake, *That if they would not take Peace with their Brethren, they ſhould have War with their Enemies; and if they diſdained to Preach with them the way of Life to the Engliſh Nation, they ſhould ſuffer by their Hands the revenge of Death.* Which accordingly fell out not long after by the Pagan *Ethelfrid*, King of *Northumberland*; who having routed the Brittiſh Army, fell upon the poor unarmed Monks, that came to pray for the good Succeſs of their Forces, and ſlew, or rather martyr'd, eleven Hundred of them.

[*p*] quo prius.
[*q*] De Præſ. Ec. Ang. p. 47.

They who would ſee more hereof, let them conſult *Fox*'s *Acts and Monuments of the Church* (*r*). But let us return and take our leave of *Kebie*.

[*r*] Vol. 1. p. 132.

[s] *F. S. Creſſy,* quo ſupr. p. 150.

[t] *Britt.* in the Iſle of *Angleſey.*

One tells us (*s*), the place of his Burial ſeems to have been among the *Ordovices* in *Denbighſhire*, at a place called *Gwethern*: but another ſays, That there is an illuſtrious Monument remaining to his Memory in *Angleſey*; Where, ſaith *Cambd.* (*t*) the Holy Promontory, looking towards *Ireland*, called *Holy-head*, is named *Caer-Gubi*, from *Kebius*, a holy Man and Diſciple of S. *Hilarie*, Biſhop of *Poictiers*.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1440. *R. R.* Hen. 6.

Sable a Bend Or, and a File of five Lambeauxes Argent.

[*] Col. of Arms Mſ.

This Coat, ſaith Mr. *Holland* [*], ſtands in *Holberton* Church, in the County of *Devon*; and there is written under it, *Thomas Carſwill.*

KARSWILL

SIR *William* Kt. was a Native of *Devon*, and the ſecond Son of *Walter Karſwill* of *Hach*, in the Pariſh of *Loddeſwel*, near *Kings-bridge*, Eſq; a Deſcendant of an antient and worſhipful Family, of great Eſtate and Honour heretofore in thoſe Parts, as moſt others in its time. The Name was variouſly written, ſometimes with a K, as *Kerſwel* and *Karſwill*; but moſt properly with a C, as *Cerſwel*, *Carſwill*; and of old, *Carwill* and *Careſwill*, as by Dr. *Fuller* is obſerved (*a*) in the Roll of *Battail-Abby*: All which are but the various writing of the ſame Name and Family. Their moſt antient Habitation was at *Carſwell*, in the Pariſh of *Holberton* aforeſaid, near the Town of *Modbiry*, from whence they took their Name. In proceſs of time (moſt likely by a Match with the Heir thereof) they removed to *Hach*, call'd *Hach-Arrondel*, as belonging to a noble Tribe ſo Sirnamed, living at *Sampford-Arrondel* in *Sommerſetſhire* (*b*). More antiently this Place had Owners denominated from their Seat, as *Adam de Hach* in K. *Edw.* 1ſt's time; and *John de Hach*, *A.* 19 K. *Edw.* 3. In the Days of K. *Edw.* 4. *Walter Carſwell* held the ſame (*c*), who by *Emma* his Wife, had Iſſue *John* and Sir *William* above-mentioned. *John Carſwell* married *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Britricheſton*, and had Iſſue *William*; who by *Chriſtian*, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *John Prall* of *Totnes*, had Iſſue *John*; who by *Alice*, Daughter of *William Hill* of *Buckland-Touzaints* (or *All Saints*), near adjoyning, had Iſſue *William*; who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Amias Pawlet* of *Hinton St. George*, Anceſtor to the preſent right honourable Lord *Pawlet* of that place, and alſo to the moſt noble Duke of *Bolton*, had Iſſue *Nicholas* and *John*. *Nicholas Carſwell* of *Carſwell* and *Hach*, married *Hellena*, Daughter of *Bartholomew Forteſcue* of *Wear-Giffard* in this County, Eſq; And having no Iſſue that ſurvived but Daughters, he dockt the Intail by a Fine, *A.* 21 *Elizab.* of the ſeveral Mannors of *Loddeſwel*, *Hach-Arrondel* and *Carſwell*; and alſo of ſixty Houſes, two Water-Mills and Dove-Houſes, and of 2000 Acres of Arrable Land, 1000 Acres of Paſture, 200 Acres of Meadow, 200 Acres of Woods, and 500 Acres of Furſe and Barren Lands, lying in *Holberton*, *Totnes*, *Depford*, *Kings-bridge*, and *Aſhburton* (a vaſt Eſtate) all in this County. So that, at times, the Heireſſes of this Houſe have diſtributed the greateſt part of *Carſwell*'s Lands among ſome of the beſt Families in thoſe parts, as *Forteſcues*, *Norleighs*, *Fords*, *Elyots*, *Langworthys*, &c.

[a] Ch. Hiſt.

[b] Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Loddſ.* Mſ.

[c] Id. ibid.

John Carſwell, ſecond Son of *William* and Brother of *Nicholas* aforeſaid, when he ſaw what his elder Brother had done, about fourteen Years after, *A.* 35 *Eliz.* dockt alſo the Intail of his part of the Eſtate, being Forty Houſes, and Seventeen hundred Acres of Land, that he might divide it among his Sons proportionably, ſaying, 'It would be in vain for 'him to think of preſerving his Family long alive, who had but one Meal to give them; and therefore he would give every Son a bit and die; ſeeing his eldeſt Brother, to Feaſt his

Daughters

Daughters had ſtarved his Poſterity. Which Poſterity thus deſcended; *John* married and had Iſſue *Francis*; who had Iſſue *Robert*; who had Iſſue *Francis*; who had Iſſue *Francis Carſwell*, Doctor of Divinity, late Chaplain in Ordinary to K. *Ch.* 2d, ſtill Vicar of *Bray* in *Berks*, and Rector of *Remenham* in *Oxfordſhire*; a worthy Gentleman, with whom, he having at preſent only three Daughters, the Name and Title of Eſquire is likely to expire; or rather the latter, *viz.* the Title, is already gone or laid aſide, being ſwallow'd up by that more dignous one which the Univerſity of *Oxford* hath ſo deſervedly conferred upon him; altho' this Title, when in his Father, was of ſome uſe to him heretofore, it being a Priviledge at that time granted by this Univerſity to the eldeſt Son of an Eſquire, to take his firſt Degree in the Arts at three Years ſtanding; which is a Year ſooner than was allow'd to others; but he, on thoſe Terms, demanding that Degree, had it accordingly. Thus we ſee the *Armiger*, or Eſquire, that leads in the Front of this Family, hath his Shield and Bucklar laid down by his Heir, marching in the Rear; who, in the room thereof, hath taken up the Sword of the Spirit, to engage in a more noble Warfare. *Joſephus* tells us (*d*), *That the true mark of an honourable Deſcent among the Jews, was to derive from the Prieſthood.* Then certainly it can be no ignoble Exit for a Family to conclude with it, eſpecially when it ſhall be known, that though the Doctor hath but a very ſmall Remnant left in *Devon*, of the old Lands of the *Carſwells*; yet he hath ſo plentiful a Fortune in other places, that the Family is not likely to ſhut up in Beggary or Poverty. But to proceed.

(*d*) De Bello Jud.

The Houſe of *Carſwell* aforeſaid, antiently yielded ſeveral eminent Perſons, ſuch was *Robert Kerſwel* of *Exeter*, ſo written by my Author (*e*), whom he reckons the firſt among thoſe antient Gentlemen there, that deſerved well of the Common-Wealth. He was the laſt Chief Steward of that City, before they had a Mayor, now above five hundred Years ſince. The Chief Magiſtrates of which City in the Saxon and Danes times were called *Port-Reeves* (*f*); after the Conqueſt, Bailiffs, or Stewards, until K. *John*'s days, who in the 2d Year of his Reign incorporated that antient Burrough by Charter, under the diſtinction of a Mayor and Citizens.

(*e*) *Hook.* Synop. of *Dev.* in the Gent. of *Exet.* Mſ. His Coat is the ſame with that bef. mentioned; only this Author ſays, The *Lambeuxes* are *Gul.*

(*f*) *Iz.* Mem. of *Exet.* Part 2. p. 1.

But the moſt memorable Perſon I have met with of this Houſe, is Sir *William Kerſwel*, or *Carſwell*, a great Warrior in the days of K. *Hen.* 5. and K. *Hen.* 6. whom he bravely aſſiſted in their Wars, with many noble Exploits. Among ſeveral others of them, now buried in Oblivion, theſe few are come to hand: That he, with half a dozen others (when the Engliſh Army there, after a long Siege, were not able to force a certain Caſtle in *France*) fell upon this Stratagem, *Dolus an virtus*, they attired themſelves in Country-mens Habits, and carrying Bags of Proviſions on their Backs, in which they had privily hid their Arms, ſo found admition into the Caſtle; where ſeizing on the Captain, they fought open the Gates, and let in the Engliſh, who lay in Ambuſcado by for that purpoſe. Another time, as the Engliſh lay before the ſtrong Town of *Ponthoiſe*, in the ſame Kingdom, in a great Snow, this Gentleman, with ſeveral others, came by Night in their white Shirts undiſcovered home to the Walls; which they ſoon ſcaled, ſlew the Guards, and ſubdued the Place. He is ſaid to have been a Perſon of that prodigious Strength, that he would go near, with one ſtroak of his Sword, to cleave a Man down the Back.

Nor was he a Perſon of leſs Loyalty and Faithfulneſs to that pious Prince his Soveraign, K. *Hen.* 6. who at the Battle of St. *Albans* being in danger to be taken by his Enemies, this Gentleman deſperately undertook his Reſcue, by ſlaying, with his own hand, ſeveral of thoſe which oppoſed in his way. For all which his good Services at Home and Abroad, he had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, and ample Poſſeſſions at a place called *Cavereſwell* in *Staffordſhire*, near the River *Blith* (*g*), where this Sir *William* built him a Caſtle, which from him hath ever ſince been called by that Name; at his death, he left it to his Daughter and Heir married into the noble Family of *Montgomery*; from whom it came to Sir *John Port* Kt. as *Glover Norrey* King of Arms tells us.

(*g*) As for *Blith*, it hath in this *Moor-Land* a little Caſtle named *Careſwell*, which Sir *William Careſwel* built, with great Ponds, having their Heads made of ſquare Stones. *Cambd.* Brit. in *Staffordſh.* ult. Edit. p. 534, N. 16.

In the Church belonging to this place Sir *William Carſwell* lieth interred, under a fair Monument, on which this Inſcription was ſometime legible (*h*).

Willielmus Careſwell de Cavereſwell Miles:
Caſtri ſtructor eram Domibus Foſſiſq; cemento
Vivus dans operam jam Claudor in hoc Monumento.
A. D. M.C.D.L.X.V.

(*h*) Monumentum admodum *pulchrum* habuit, á quo aliquis Sacrilegus æs avulſiſſet. Attamen diligentia Heri & meimet, quod inſculptum fuit Legebamus, (ſic Glover in Viſitat.) & hic ſequitur.

Arms—

For A. D. 1523. *R. R.* Hen. 8.

Argent three Lions rampant Gules, within a Bordure ingrailed Sab.

[*] Mr. *Weſtc.* Pedig. Mſ. *Creſt*, On a Torſe Argent and Gules a Leopard's Head eraz'd of the firſt [*].

KIRKHAM

SIR *John* Kt. was born at *Blagdon in the Moor*, an antient Houſe ſo called, ſtanding in the Pariſh of *Paynton*, near adjoyning to *Torbay* in this County. There was another knightly Family of this Name (*a*), of which were Sir *John* and Sir *Robert Kirkham*, Kts. diſtinct from this, as we may infer from the different Coat of Arms they gave, *viz. Arg. on a Feſs Gul. 3 Beaſants:* but this, I ſuppoſe, never belong'd to our County, and therefore I ſhall give no farther Account of it.

(*a*) Id. ib.

The moſt antient Habitation of the *Devonſhire* Family of this Name, that I have met with, was at *Aſhcombe* (*b*), (a little Pariſh ſo named, lying under *Haldon-Hill*, on the Eaſt-ſide of the Road from *Exeter* in the way to *Newton-Buſhel*) of which they were poſſeſſed in the days of K. *Hen.* 3. whoſe Reign commenced *A.* 1217, as by antient Deeds it appears; how long before, I cannot tell; but this is certain, it continued in this Name upward of 400 Years, and remains ſtill in the Heirs-General. The firſt-mention'd Inhabitant there was *John Kirkham*, whoſe Son was Sir *Nicholas Kirkham* Kt. High-Sheriff of this County for two Years, *ſc. A.* 2. and 3. of K. *Edw.* 2. He took to Wife *Agatha*, Siſter and Heir of Sir *Robert le Dennis*, antiently *Dacus*, of *Blagdon* aforeſaid; which Sir *Robert*, dying in the days of K *Edw.* 1. without Iſſue, left *Blagdon*, and *Colaton-Clavil* adjoyning in the ſame Pariſh, unto the ſaid Sir *Nicholas Kirkham*, his Siſter *Agatha*, and their Heirs; in whom they ſtill continue. Upon the death of Sir *Robert Dennis*, Sir *Nicholas Kirkham* removed his Dwelling unto *Blagdon*, which was the long continued Seat of this Name and Family. Sir *Nicholas Kirkham* of *Blagdon*, had Iſſue Sir *Nicholas*, from whom deſcended *Robert Kirkham* of *Blagdon* Eſq; who married *Elizabeth*, one of the four Daughters and Co-heirs of *Robert Scobhul* (antiently *Scobahul*) of *Scobhul*, in the Pariſh of *South-Pole*, near *Kings-bridge* in this County, a knightly Tribe, of which was Sir *Robert Scobhul* of *Scobhul*, in the days of K. *Edw.* 2. and Sir *Thomas Scobhul* of *Scobhul* Kt. in the days of K. *Edw.* 3. From *Robert Kirkham* aforeſaid, deſcended *Nicholas Kirkham* of *Blagdon* Eſq; who by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Wray* of *March*, in *Newton St. Siris* (ſo denominated from *Siricius* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, *A.* 990, to whom I ſuppoſe that Church is dedicated) near *Crediton* in this County, had Iſſue Sir *John Kirkham* Kt. (of whom we are ſpeaking) *Nicholas*, *Thomas*, and *Margaret*, firſt, married to *John Cheyney* of *Pinho* in *Devon* Eſq; ſecondly, to *William Bampfeild* of *Poltemore* Eſq; and thirdly, to *Grenvile* of *Stow* in *Cornwal* Eſq; Sir *John Kirkham* Kt. married, 1. the Daughter of *More* of *Morehays*, *ſans-iſſue*; 2. the Daughter of Sir *Tho. Fulford* of *Fulford*, *ſans-iſſue*; 3. *Lucie*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Tremayle* of *Sand*, in the Pariſh of *Sidberry* in this County (a Judge) and had Iſſue *Thomas* and *Richard* of *Pinho*. *Thomas Kirkham* of *Blagdon*, married 1. *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Ferrers* of *Finniton* Eſq; and of *Jane* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Malherb* of *Finniton* (whoſe Coat anſwers the Name, *Or a Chev. Gules inter 3 Nettle-leafs vert*) a very antient Tribe, that flouriſhed there at *Winton-Malherb*, from near the time of the Conqueſt down to the laſt Age, about thirteen Generations following (ſome of which were Knights) and had Iſſue *George*, *James*, and others. Secondly, *Thomas Kirkham* aforeſaid, married *Cicely*, only Daughter of Sir *William*, Siſter and Heir of Sir *George* and Sir *Philip Carew* of *Mohuns-Ottery*, and had Iſſue *Henry*, *William* (*ſans iſſue*), and *Thomaſin*, married to *Thomas Southcot* of *Bovey-Tracy*, in this County, Eſq; by whom the *Southcots* came to be Lords of *Mohuns-Ottery*. *George Kirkham* of *Blagdon*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas*

(*b*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Aſhc.* Mſ.

Den

Dennis of *Holcombe-Burnel*, near *Exeter*, Kt. and had Iſſue *Elizabeth*, a Dwarf, who died without Iſſue. *James Kirkham*, ſecond Son, married and had Iſſue *Margaret*, the Wife, 1. of *William Weſtofer*; 2. of *Edmund Argenton*. *Richard Kirkham* of *Pinho* and *Blagdon*, married *Agnes*, Daughter of *John Cape* of *Somerſetſhire*, and had Iſſue, 1. *Richard*, who died *ſans-iſſue*; 2. Sir *William*, and others. Sir *William Kirkham* of *Blagdon* and *Pinho*, married the Daughter of *Tichborn*, and had Iſſue, 1. *Richard*, 2. *Francis*, on whom he ſettled *Pinho* (in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill continueth) 3. *Edward*, and others. *Richard Kirkham* of *Blagdon* Eſq; married the Daughter and Heir of *Oldham*, near *Tilberry* in *Eſſex*, and had Iſſue *Mary*, his only Daughter and Heir, married to the honourable Sir *George Blunt* of *Sodington* in *Worceſterſhire*, Baronet, by whom he had Iſſue, 1. the preſent Sir *Walter Kirkham Blunt* of *Blagdon* and *Sodington*, Baronet; 2. *George Blunt* Eſq; now an Inhabitant at *Blagdon*; 3. *Charles*, ob. fine prol. 4. *Edward*, ſtill living; with ſeveral Daughters, all well diſpoſed of in honourable Marriage.

Having thus given a long, but I hope no tedious Account, of this antient and worſhipful Family, I ſhall proceed to the more-particular Hiſtory of Sir *John Kirkham* aforeſaid. He was made High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon* by K. *Hen.* 8. in the 15th Year of his Reign 1523: Which is not the chief Reaſon why I have here inſerted him among the famous Men of this County; but for the large and noble Benefaction which he made to the Town of *Honiton* in this County: For thus I find, that he, with *Elizæus Harding* Clerk, by their Deed bearing date 20th of *July*, *A.* 15 *K. Hen.* 8. 1523, the ſame Year he was Sheriff (a bleſſed thing it is, to be both Good and Great at the ſame time) (*c*) did grant, enfeoffee and confirm unto certain Perſons named in the ſaid Deed, about nineteen Tenements in Houſes and Lands, lying in the Pariſh of *Honiton* aforeſaid; whoſe Rents amount to 6*l.* 10*s.* a Year; the particulars whereof as apportion'd to each Tenement, tho' I might, yet for the tediouſneſs thereof, I ſhall forbear to mention: But the end and condition of this Settlement is expreſly declared to be, *That the ſaid Feoffees ſhould employ and beſtow, from time to time, all the Rents and Profits ariſing and iſſuing out of the ſaid Eſtates, for and towards the Reparation and Maintaining the Chappel of* Allhallows, *ſituate in the Burrough and Town of* Honiton. And this with good reaſon, in that this Chappel ſtanding in the middle of the Town, is of more common and convenient Uſe than the Pariſh Church, which (for what cauſe at firſt ſo deſigned, whether for the eaſe of the Patron or Founder, or the like, I ſhan't go about to determine) is placed near a Mile out of the Town, from thence, toward the South-Eaſt end of the Pariſh, and hath hardly one Dwelling houſe near to comfort and ſupport it. But then this Gift is not ſo confined to this particular Uſe; but alſo extended to ſuch other good and charitable Purpoſes within the ſaid Town and Pariſh, as ſhall be thought fit and convenient by the Feoffees for the time being, or the major part of them. And leſt in time this liberal Settlement ſhould come to be alienated or abuſed, as is but too frequently ſeen in ſuch caſes, Sir *John Kirkham* wiſely provided; 'That one of the ſaid Feoffees ſhall be 'elected yearly, on the 25th day of *March*, by the Co-feoffees, to be Receiver of all the 'Rents and Profits of the ſame; who with the conſent and privity of the other his ſaid 'Co-feoffees, or the more part of them, ſhall do and execute, from time to time, what 'ſhall be neceſſary and requiſite about the Premiſes. And that ſuch Receiver ſhall, within 'one Month next after the ſaid 25th of *March*, yearly make and render a true and perfect 'Account in writing, ſubſcribed with his own Hand in the preſence of ſo many of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh, as upon publick Notice given ſhall be preſent, of all ſuch Sums 'of Money as have come to his Hands, by and out of the ſame, and how he hath employed and diſpoſed of it. And farther, When any twelve of the ſaid Feoffees ſhall be dead, then the ſurviving Feoffees ſhall, within one Year after the death of the ſaid Number of Twelve, nominate and elect eighteen others, of the moſt ſufficient, honeſt and diſcreet Perſons inhabiting within the ſaid Pariſh of *Honiton*, to be Feoffees of the Premiſes; to whom, by ſufficient Conveyance in the Law, the ſaid ſurviving Feoffees ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, grant and convey over the ſame, with all its Appurtenances.

(*c*) Ex Autogr. Mſ.

Whereby we ſee that this Gentleman was not only a very free and liberal, but a prudent and diſcreet Benefactor; taking all juſt care that what he piouſly and charitably deſigned, ſhould be duly performed and executed. What other Acts of Piety or Charity he did, or what brave Exploits he performed, or exemplary Vertues, he was Eminent for, I no where find; what ever they were, they are all now ſwallowed up of Oblivion. The upſhot of all is, that he died and lieth interred in the Iſle on the South-ſide of the Pariſh Church of *Painton* aforeſaid, belonging to his Family; in which I can meet with no Inſcriptions on their Tombs, that preſerve any of their Memories. Only on the tranſverſe Wall, which ſeparateth the Iſle from the Church, are ſeveral Statues or Figures of Men, finely carved in Stone, ſtanding; which undoubtedly are intended as the Repreſentations of ſome of this honourable Tribe, and moſt likely of the Gentleman laſt mentioned; altho' of whom in particular I can't ſay, nor have I met any able to inform me.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1666.

Argent three Pine-Apple Trees Vert.

KEMPTHORN

SIR *John* Kt. a Flag-Officer and Commissioner of the Navy-Royal of *England*, was born *A. D.* 1620, at *Witch-Combe*, commonly *Widscombe*, in the Parish of *Ugbrough*, adjoyning to *Modbiry*, in the *South-Hams* of this County; a Parish famous for its *Combes*, *Fowelscombe*, *Bolterscombe*, *Smithscombe*, *Spridlescombe*, *Bawcombe*, &c. He was the younger Son of *John Kempthorn* of that place; by Birth a Gentleman, by Profession an Attorney at Law, and by Office a Lieutenant of Horse in the Service of K. *Ch.* the Martyr: Whose Habitation was sometime at *Witch-Combe*, and after that at *Modbiry* aforesaid. He descended from the gentile Family of his Name, which for several Generations flourished at *Tunacombe* (not *Dunacombe*, as 'tis misprinted in the Maps of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, in the new translated *Britannia*) a pleasant Seat in the Parish of *Morwenstow*; which though in the County of *Cornwal*, is contiguous with *Devon*, in the North-West parts thereof. Here lived *John Kempthorn* Esq; *A. D.* 1600 *(a)*, who married *Katharine*, Daughter of Sir *Piers Courtenay* of *Ugbrook*, in the Parish of *Chudlegh*, Kt. (in the Chancel of which Church is a fair Monument containing his Bust, erected to his Memory) but by his issueless Decease, his House aforesaid and Estate fell to his Brother's Son; whose Daughter and Heir endowed therewith her Husband, *Thomas Waddon* Esq; in which Name it still flourishes. Now however there were divers Successions of Heirs of the Name *Kempthorn* in this Family at *Tunacombe*, and several so called, are still living in the Parish of *Morwenstow* aforesaid; yet you may please to know, that they derive their Original, not from *Cornwal*, but *Devonshire*: Where in the Parish of *Clawton* near *Holdsworthy*, in the Hundred of *Black Torrington*, is an antient Seat called *Kempthorn*, which became their Godfather, and gave them his Name *(b)*. It was formerly the Possession of *le Pedeleur*, until the latter end of the Reign of *K. Edw.* 3d; then it came to be the Inheritance of *Lea*, *Ley*, or *Legh* of *Legh*, in the Parish of *Beer-Ferrers* near *Plymouth*, who settled it on a younger Son; and he, from this his Habitation, took to him the name of *Kempthorn*, whose Posterity were wont to write, *Ley*, alias *Kempthorn*, and *Kempthorn*, alias *Ley*.

(a) Carew's Surv. Lib. 2. p. 118. *b.*

(b) Sir *W. Pole's* Descr. of *Devon* in *Clawt.* Ms.

Of which Family of *Ley*, being so near a Kin, it may not prove unacceptable to give a brief Account: That it flourished at the Seat of their Name, in the Parish of *Beer-Ferrers* aforesaid, from the Reign of *K. Edw.* 1. down to the days of *Q. Eliz.* about which time, *Henry Ley* of *Ley* removed unto *Teffont-evias* in *Wiltshire*, where he had a fruitful Issue. *James* his sixth Son, was bred a Scholar for sometime in *Brasen-Nose* College in *Oxford (c)*; after one Degree taken in the Arts, he removed to *Lincolns-Inn*, *London*, where he became Eminent for his Wisdom and Learning in the Law, so that *A.* 1 *Jac.* 1. he was called to the State and Degree of Serjeant at Law; the Year following he was constituted Chief-Justice of the *King's-Bench* in *Ireland*; after that knighted, and made Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries in *England*; then made a Baronet, and Lord Chief-Justice of the *King's-Bench* in *England*; in the 22. *Jac.* 1. he became Lord High-Treasurer of *England*, a Counsellour of State and a Baron of the Realm, by the Title of, Lord *Ley* of *Ley* in *Devon*; and in the 1st of *K. Char.* 1. he was made Earl of *Marlburgh* in the County of *Wilts*, and Lord-President of the Council: Of whom one hath left us this honourable Character *(d)*, 'That his noble 'Thoughts were so fixed on Vertue, his Discourses so embellished with Wisdom, and his 'Heart so fraught with Integrity, that his Words did never bite, nor his Actions wrong 'any Man to give him just Cause of Complaint. Departing this Life at *Lincolns-Inn Anno* 1628; he was buried in the Parish Church of *Westbury* in *Wilts*, where he hath a noble Monument erected to his Memory *(e)*; whose Epitaph, he being so nearly related to our County, I shall here insert.

(c) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 448.

(d) *Risd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Beer-Alston*, Ms.

(e) *Dugd.* Baron. Vol. 3. p. 451.

D. O. M S.

Hic in pace requieſcunt Oſſa & Cineres D. Jacobi Ley Equeſtris Ordinis viri, & Baronetti, filii Henrici Ley de Teſſont-eviæ Armigeri, natu Sexti. Qui Juvenis, Juriſprudentiæ Studiis mancipatus, virtute meruit, ut per omnes gradus, ad ſummum togatæ Laudis faſtigium aſcenderet; Regii in Hibernia Banci Juſticiarius ſufficitur Capitalis: Et in Angliam revocatus, fit Pupillorum Procurator Regius: Dein primarius in Tribunali Regio Juſticiarius. Quæ munia, poſtquam magna cum Integritatis laude, adminiſtraſſet, illum Jacobus Rex Baronis Ley de Ley, (ſuæ familiæ in agro Devon. antiqua ſede) titulo ornavit; in ſanctius aſcivit Concilium ſummumq; Angliæ Theſaurarium conſtituit; & Rex Carolus Marlebrigi Comitis auctario honoravit, Regiiq; concilii inſtituit Præſidem. Uxorem duxit Mariam filiam Johannis Pettey de Stoke-Talmage Oxon. Com. Armig. (cujus Corpus juxta ponitur) ex quâ numeroſam prolem procreavit; Henricum nunc Marlebrigi Comitem, Jacobum, Gulielmum, Elizabetham, Annam, Mariam, Dionyſiam, Margaretam, Heſtheram, Martham, Phæben; qua conjuge fato functâ, Mariam deſpondit, Gul. Bower equitis Aurati viduam; Poſt cujus obitum, Janæ, Domini Boteler filiæ enupſit: Ex quibus nullam prolem ſuſcepit.

Ita vir iſte, (quem ad gravem prudentiam finxit Natura, & Doctrina excoluit, Publicis uſq; ad declivem ætatem Magiſtratibus, bene functis) ſenio confectus, animam de Patriâ optimè Meritam, placidâ Morte Deo reddidit Londini, in Hoſpicio Lincoln. Sibi ante omnia dilectiſſimo, Mart. 14. R. S. M. D. C. XX. VIII.

Henricus Marlebrigi Comes, optimis Parentibus hoc pro munere extremo Monumentum, uberibus Lacrimis Conſecravit.

But to come back again to Sir *John Kempthorn*; from what foregoes we may obſerve, That he deſcended from an antient Race of worſhipful Anceſtors; but his Father being a younger Brother, or of a younger Houſe, and falling alſo into bad Times for poor Royaliſts, was enforced to put his Sons abroad in the World for a Livelihood. *Simon*, the eldeſt (ſo called after the Sirname of his Mother) and *John*, being both mettled Youths, betook themſelves to the Sea, and became ſtout and eminent Commanders.

John, I have been informed, was ſent to *Topſham*, the Port of *Exeter*, and placed under an excellent Maſter, from whom he learn'd, not only Navigation, but Reſolution; and was ſo tractable a Youth, that in time he much out-did the Copy. When his time was out, he followed many Years the Employ of Merchants up the *Streights* of *Gibralter*, as did alſo his Brother *Simon*; where his Skill, Courage, and Fidelity were ſuch, that they preferred him at laſt to the Command of a Ship of good Force; in which, while he was ſailing in the *Mediterranean* Seas, he fell foul of *Popoctiene* (vulgarly *Papachini*) a Knight of *Malta*, that then commanded a ſtout Ship of the King of *Spain*'s (whoſe Admiral at Sea he afterward was) with whom he ſoon came to Blows: And though the Odds was very unequal between them, both in Guns and Tuns, and other reſpects, yet Captain *Kempthorn* made good his Party againſt him, killed and wounded many of his Men, and held it out till all his Ball was ſpent. But then remembering he had ſeveral Bags of Pieces of Eight aboard, he loaded his Guns with them, which did cut the Rigging and Shrowds, and greatly Annoy the Enemy; whereby he maintained a long and bloody Battle. By which he made the Obſervation of King *Solomon* a literal Truth, *Eccleſ.* 7. 12. *Wiſdom is a Defence, and Money is a Defence.*

Nor can this be thought any ſtrange Paradox, even by a Miſer, when it ſhall be conſidered, that if he was ſunk, his Wealth would have periſhed with him; or if taken, it would all become the Enemies. Now although Captain *Kempthorn* ſhewed as much Valour and Conduct in the whole Engagement as ever Man did in like Circumſtances, yet overpowered by Number, he was at laſt rather taken than conquered, and carried Priſoner into *Spain*. However, he fell into noble Hands, who well knew what reſpect was due to a ſtout and brave Man (although unbefriended by Fortune) and he treated him accordingly.

When *Alexander the Great* had taken King *Porus* his Priſoner, he asked him, *How he would be treated?* Who anſwered in one word (*f*), Βασιλικῶς, *Like a King*. And a Soldier can expect no more, than to be uſed like a Soldier: But *Papachini* treated Captain *Kempthorn* rather like a Brother than a Priſoner; for aſtoniſhed at his Courage and Conduct, that with ſuch unlikely Force could maintain ſo long a Fight, he led him by the Hand through the Streets of the City, ſhewing him to the People as a Miracle of Valour, ſaying, *This is the Man, who, of all others, deſerves to be Chief Commander of the Seas.* After this, he carried him to his own Houſe, and gave him the free Uſe and Command of all,

(*f*) *Plut.* in vit. *Alexand.*

as if it had been his own; nay! so generous was he, as to give him the Keys of his Cash, with liberty to bestow what he had occasion for. Nor did Captain *Kempthorn* abuse the Freedom indulged him, or afterward prove ungrateful when opportunity offered; which accordingly happened a few Years after (as frequently it doth), the manner thus: Captain *Popottiene*, being in the *Streights*, was taken by a Squadron of English Frigats, commanded by Captain *Ven*, and brought Prisoner to the Tower of *London* (*g*); Captain *Kempthorn*, being then in *England*, endeavoured the Retaliation of all his Favours, supplied his Wants, administered to his Necessities, furnished him with what ever he had occasion for, and was never deficient in any point of Gratitude or Friendship, until he obtained his Release: Which indeed, if fully understood in all the Circumstances, deserves to be esteemed as one of the most glorious Actions of all his Life.

(*g*) Remar. Sea-Deliv. p. 52.

Captain *Kempthorn* having gotten great Fame by his Courage, was made Commander of one of the King's Frigats, (*Char.* 2.) a little after the Restoration, by name the *Mary Rose*, a Fourth-Rate Ship of forty eight Guns and two hundred and thirty Men: In this he went Convoy to some Merchant Men bound to the *Streights*; in his return with which, he met no less than seven Sail of Turks Men of War all in a Body. Having first provided for the Safety of the Merchants under his Conduct, he prepares himself to the Battle in the best manner that he could; in which juncture, Prudence and Judgment were no less necessary than Valour and Resolution: He did not therefore think it his wisest course to spend his Shot upon the smaller Ships, which bore up with him first, but takes all their Fire, without discharging a Gun, reserving all his Force for the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Turks, on whom he poured a whole Broad-side at once, and sunk or disabled them both. Upon this, the other Frigats tack'd, and would needs lay him Aboard, and accordingly threw in some of their Men upon him; but *Kempthorn* entertained them so very warmly, that they, who could, sheered off to their own Coast, leaving him to pursue his Voyage with several of their Nation aboard him; which, with all his Charge, to his high Honour and Renown, he brought safely with him into *England*.

An Action that, till now, could hardly be parallel'd in History, since the famous Sir *Richard Grenvil*'s Days; although, afterwards, it was out-done by one of his own Sons, who commanding the *Kings-Fisher*, a Frigat of two hundred and twenty Men and forty six Guns, was aggressed by the same number of Turks Men of War, three of which were of as great Force as all the other seven that attack'd his Father. He fought it out bravely against them all, until weary also of their Entertainment, they all bore off and left him: Insomuch, he saved the King's Ship, but being mortally wounded, he lost his own Life in the Action.

About this time (whether before or after, I am not certain) there fell out a Bloody War between *England* and *Holland*; great Preparations were made on both sides. The English had equipped a most noble Fleet, such as the Nation, nor perhaps *Europe*, had never seen the like until that time, one more formidable and glorious (*h*), consisting of about an hundred and fourteen Sail, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*; who putting to Sea, met the Dutch Fleet, of an hundred and three Men of War, eleven Fire-ships, and seven Yachts. On the 2d of *June*, 1665, both Fleets engaged, between which there followed a most fierce and sharp Encounter: Which was so bravely managed by the English, that with the loss only of one Ship, they took eighteen good Men of War from the Enemy, sunk and fired ten more of the biggest of their Ships, blew up *Opdam* their General his Ship of eighty four Guns and all his Men, in the heat of the Battle; insomuch, they obtained a signal Victory over them. Towards which, let it not be thought a Derogation from the just Praises due to the other brave Commanders in this Action, to say, *Much was owing to the Courage and Conduct of Captain* Kempthorn. Which plainly appears from hence, that when the Royal Navy of *England* was sent to Sea again in the Year 1666, being the next Year after, for his brave Behaviour before, he was advanced to the Honour of a Flag. For thus were the Flags carried: By the Generals, Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albemarle* in joynt Commission (*i*); Sir *Joseph Jordan* and Sir *Robert Holmes*; by Sir *Thomas Allen*, Sir *Thomas Tyddiman* and Captain *Utburt*; by Sir *Jeremy Smith*, Sir *Edward Sprague* and Captain *Kempthorn*. The Dutch being also at Sea, the two Fleets soon came to an Engagement; at what time likewise, although they fought with great Obstinacy, the English, after two days fight, made them seek for shelter among the Flats and Shoals on their own Coast, whither our Fleet durst not follow them; with the loss only of one Ship burnt, three Captains slain, and not much above three hundred Men killed and wounded. They slew above four thousand of the Enemy, among which were several of their chief Captains, wounded near three thousand of the common Seamen and sunk several of their Ships; so that of above an hundred Sail which came out, only eighty eight returned into the *Texel*.

(*h*) *Heath*'s Chron. of the Civil Wars of *Eng.* p. 532, &c.

(*i*) Id. p. 551.

Sorry I am, that by all my Diligence and some Charges, I could not get the Particulars of Captain *Kempthorn*'s Behaviour in this and some other of his noble Actions: Had a Person, who was his Secretary, and raised by him to what he is, but been so grateful to the Memory of so good a Master as he ought to have been, I should have been able to have given the

e World a much fuller Account of his noble Exploits; which now, for want thereof, e like to be buried, in a great measure, in Oblivion.

This War happily concluded *Anno* 1667; another but little less Bloody than the for-er, broke out again, between us and the Dutch, about four Years after, *sc. Anno* 1672; herein we had the Concurrence (I can't say any great Assistance) of the French; whose rformance on our part was so small, as if they came to be Spectators, rather than Seconds, d to learn Skill and Experience how to menage a Navy Battle; seemingly willing that ose Protestant Nations should mawl and weaken one the other, that they both might come the more easy Prey to them another time. In these Engagements also Captain *empthorn* had his Share, in which he behaved himself so very well, that His Majes-ty, King *Charles* the Second, was pleased to confer upon him the Honour of Knight-ood.

This War also ended the Year after, the same gracious King was pleased to constitute *John Kempthorn* one of the Commissioners of his Navy-Royal; which Trust he also scharged with great Fidelity, even to the time of his Death, which now hasteneth on ace, occasioned, as was believed, by some great Affront or Disappointment he met ith from the Hands of those who owed him, as he thought, much better usage.

Nor was the Valour or Conduct in military Affairs, of this brave Commander, the ost honourable part of his Character; but his Vertue and that Zeal in Religion he was minent for. He is commended for having been a good Christian, and a worthy Son of e Church of *England*. Piety and Valour are not inconsistent, they rather support and aintain each other; for indeed properly, that can't be called Valour, which is destitute of ertue and Justice; rather, the Madness and Fury of a Brut. As to his Domestick Con-rns, while he traded in the *Streights*, he married a Gentlewoman belonging to Sir *Thomas endish*'s Lady, who lay Embassador for the King of *England* at the Port, *Anno* 1649, by hom he had several Sons, who for Valour and Courage in many Engagements, both at a and Land, approved themselves worthy of such a Father.

Sir *John Kempthorn* died at *Portsmouth*, whither he was come about some Concerns of e Navy, on the 19th of *Octob.* 1679, and lieth buried on the North-side of the Altar, in e great Church there, to whose Memory a very handsome Monument is erected, having is Inscription.

Here lieth Interred the Body of Sir John Kempthorn *Kt. who had the Honour to wear several Flags in several Commands in his Majesty's Service, and hath fought several Battles at Sea, for his King and Country, and died Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy at* Portsmouth, *the* 19th *Day of* Octob. 1679, *being Aged* 59 *Years.*

Here beneath this Stone doth lie
As much Valour as could die;
Who in his Life did Vigour give
To as much Justice as could live.
But Death, which ne'er could him dismay,
Unkindly snatch'd him hence away.

Anno { Dom. M.DC.LXXIX. / Ætatis Suæ LIX.

Arms

L.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1032.
R. R. Canuto.

LIVINGUS

B

ISHOP of *Devon*, is reckon'd (by Mr. *Hooker*, alias *Vowel*) among the Natives of this County (*a*), and as ſuch we ſhall keep him, being in poſſeſſion of him, until ſome or other with more apparent reaſon ſhall challenge him from us. There was another of this Name, living near the ſame time, to wit, *Livingus* ſirnamed *Elſtanus*, Arch biſhop of *Canterbury*: He crowned *Canutus* the Dane (the firſt of that Nation that was ſo) King of *England*; and not long after dying, was buried in his Church at *Canterbury* about the Year of our Lord 1020 (*b*):

(*a*) Syn. of *Dev.* in Stud. Mſ.

(*b*) *Godw.* de Præſul. Cant. p. 77.

This *Livingus*, of whom we are ſpeaking, was Nephew unto *Brithwald* or *Burwald*, the laſt Biſhop of S. *Germans* in *Corwal*: *Hooker*, and Bp. *Godwin* from him, intimate as if he were a Monk of *Wincheſter*; but Sir *Will. Dugd.* ſays (*c*), That he was a Monk of *Glaſtenbury*: Which, he being a Weſtern Man, is the moſt probable; however, certain it is, he was Abbot of *Taviſtock* in this County, although how long he was ſo, doth not now appear. From the Abby of *Taviſtock* he was advanced to the Biſhoprick of *Devon*, unto which he was conſecrated *A. D.* 1032: His Chair was at *Crediton* in this County, and he was the laſt that, during Life, reſided in it.

(*c*) Monaſt. Angl. Vol. 1. p. 9.

This reverend Prelate, for his Piety and his Prudence, was in great favour with *Canutus*, then King of *England*; a wiſe and religious Prince, as may appear from this remarkable Paſſage recorded of him (*d*): His fawning Flatterers were wont to tell him, *That his Power was more than humane*; for whoſe Conviction, being on a time at *Southampton*, he commanded that his Chair of State ſhould be ſet on the Shore, when the Sea began to flow, and then ſitting down therein, in the preſence of many Attendants, he ſpake thus to that Element, *I charge thee, that thou preſume not to enter my Land, nor to wet theſe Robes of thy Lord that are about me.* But the Sea, giving no heed to his Command, kept on its uſual courſe of Tyde, and firſt wet his Skirts, and after that his Thighs; whereupon, ſuddainly ariſing, he thus ſpake in the hearing of them all, *Let all the World's Inhabitants know, that vain and weak is the Power of their Kings, and that none is worthy of the name of King, but He that keeps both Heaven, and Earth, and Sea, at His command.* After which time, as is farther added, he would never ſuffer the Crown to be ſet upon his Head, but preſently crowned thetewith the picture of Chriſt upon the Croſs at *Wincheſter*.

(*d*) *Bak.* Chron. in K. *Canut.*

This King, about the 15th Year of his Reign 1032, wearied with the honourable Troubles of the World, out of great Devotion, took a Journey to *Rome* to viſit the Sepulchre of S. *Peter* and *Paul* (*e*). Bp. *Livingus* attended on him in his Pilgrimage thither; and from thence, by the ſaid King's Order and in his Name, wrote to the Biſhops and Nobles of *England*, in whoſe Hands the Government was left, *That they ſhould be careful to adminiſter Juſtice, and never ſeek to advance the King's Profit by any undue Ways, nor with the Detriment of any Perſon whatſoever.* A Copy of which Letter, may be ſeen in the Hiſtory written by *Florentius*.

(*e*) Id. ibid.

Canutus

Canutus returning with *Livingus* into *England*, *Brithwaldus* Biſhop of *Cornwal* being dead, that King, out of his abundant Favour towards him, beſtowed upon him that Biſhoprick alſo; and, what is more, annexed it to that of *Devon*, which he had before, with ſo ſtrong a cement, that they have continued one under the Compellation of the Dioceſs of *Exeter* unto this Day: Which is the more ſtrange, for that the Corniſh had been in poſſeſſion of an Epiſcopal Chair of their own about 120 Years. Nor was this all his Preferments, for *A.* 1038 was *Livingus* advanced to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, *Et unus omnes rexit quoad vixit*, And he alone governed them all, ſays the Hiſtorian, as long as he lived (*f*).

(*f*) *Godw.* de Præſul. *Exon*, p. 455.

A little while after this (to let us ſee that the greateſt Wealth, and higheſt Honours, and Innocency it ſelf, are no Security againſt Envy and Slander, Trouble and Danger) he fell into a great Misfortune; for he was accuſed to be, if not the Author of, yet as Acceſſary to the Murder of *Alfred*, K. *Ethelred*'s eldeſt Son (*g*). The ſhort of which Story is thus; *Harold* the Dane, having uſurped the Crown of *England*, in the abſence of his Brother *Hardicanute*, upon whom it was ſettled by *Canutus* their Father, at the time of his Death, to ſecure it to himſelf the better againſt all Pretenders, wrote a cunning Letter in Q. *Emma*'s name to her two Sons, by *Ethelred* her Husband (the laſt Saxon K. of *England* before the Danes) *Edward* and *Alfred*, now in the Court of their Uncle the Duke of *Normandy* (whither ſhe had ſent them for ſafety) *That they ſhould return into* England, *and attempt the Crown in their own right*. The Letter coming firſt to the Hands of *Alfred*, the young Prince ſuſpecting no Fraud, returned Anſwer, *That he would ſhortly come over, and follow her Advice*. Whereupon, a little after, with a ſmall Fleet, coming aſhore here in *England*, Earl *Goodwin* met him, and bound himſelf by Oath to be his Guide to his Mother Q. *Emma*: But being wrought firm to *Harold*, the perfidious Earl led him and his Company, a contrary way, to *Guilford*, where they were made cloſe Priſoners. Notice hereof being brought to *Harold*, he preſently committed them all to ſlaughter, the Tenth Man only being kept alive; Prince *Alfred* himſelf he ſent Priſoner to the Iſle of *Ely*, where having his Eyes inhumanely put out, in Grief and Torment he ended his Days.

(*g*) Id. in Præf. *Wigorn.* p. 305.

Of this barbarous Murder (as an Acceſſary with Earl *Goodwin*) was *Livingus* accuſed, by no leſs Perſon than *Alfricus* Arch-biſhop of *York*, who himſelf, about that time had been thruſt out of his Chair, as a too buſy Man in ſecular Affairs. [Sad it is for a Perſon to be proſecuted for Crimes, by thoſe who are guilty of much worſe themſelves.] However, he carried the matter ſo high, that he cauſed this Biſhop to be exauthorated and depoſed by *Hardicanute* when he came to be King: So the Hiſtory of the Biſhops of *Durham*, as quoted by the Author of *Angl. Sacr.* Vol. 1. pag. 702. But there is a different Account given of this Affair by others, who ſay, The Biſhop very well purged himſelf of the Charge; and *Dicetus* tells us (*h*), *Poſt annum eſt Regi reconciliatus & reſtitutus*, That after a Years time he became reconciled to the King, and was reſtored. That then which ſeems moſt agreeable to the Truth is this, that being, upon Suſpition, for a while ſuſpended, when the matter had been more ſtrictly enquired into, he was after a Year or two found Innocent; and ſo, *ab Hardicanuto Rege, pecunia ſerenato, ſedi reſtitutus* (*i*), as one ſpeaks, He was by K. *Hardicanute*, after he had been a little ſerenaded with Money, reſtored to his Biſhoprick.

(*h*) Apud *Hook.* Syn. in *Livin.* Mſ.

(*i*) *Malmesb.* apud *Godw.* quo ſup.

After this his Reſtoration, *Livingus* continued in the Exerciſe of his Epiſcopal Function for many Years; he was a Biſhop in the Reigns of no leſs than four ſeveral Kings of *England*, *Canute*, *Harold*, *Hardicanute*, and *Edward* ſirnamed the Confeſſor; and a good Benefactor to his Abby of *Taviſtock*, altho' the particulars thereof have long ſince been devoured by Time. He was a Man of Letters, and wrote a Tract of (*k*),

(*k*) *Hook.* Syncp. of *Dev.* in *Liv.* Mſ.

Having been a Biſhop about 17 Years, he died, but where, 'tis not ſo well agreed; *Dugd.* ſays (*l*), *Livingus Monachus Glaſton obiit* 14. *Kal. April.* That *Livingus*, who had been a Monk of *Glaſtenbury*, died on the 14th of the Kalends of *April*; whom I take to be the ſame with the Biſhop of *Devon*; Mr. *Hooker* tells us (*m*), that he died at *Taviſtock*, *A.D.* 1046; but Bp. *Godwin* ſays, He died on the 23. *March* 1049. However that be, 'tis agreed, that he was buried at the Abby of *Taviſtock*; which is a probable Argument, that he died there alſo. At the time when he died, 'tis ſaid, there happened ſomething more than ordinary; for in the very Article of his Death, juſt as he was about to expire, *Horriſonus Crepitus per totam Angliam auditus, ut ruina & finis totius putaretur Orbis* (*n*), There was ſuch an horrible Crack of Thunder heard throughout all *England*, that 'twas thought the Ruin and End of the World was come: Of which we may obſerve, however it might not cauſe, it did fore-run, if not prognoſticate, that great Change which did ſoon after ſucceed here in *England* upon the coming in of *William* the Conqueror; when all the Liberties and Properties of the Engliſh Nation, throughout the Land, were ſubverted and deſtroyed: Which proved to 'em, *Horriſonus ſtrepitus*, indeed a very horrible Sound.

(*l*) Quo Supr.

(*m*) Print. Cat. of the Bps. of *Exet.*

(*n*) Id. ibid.

Arms — *Or a Cross Flory Sable, having in the Fess point a Mitre of the first.*

Flor. A.D. 1050. *R. R. Edw. Conf.*

[*] Ex. Catal. of the Bps. of *Exon.*

Motto, Nulla salus bello [*].

LEOFRICUS

[a] *Godw.* de Præsul. *Exon.* p. 455.
[b] Ex. quo sup.
[c] *Hook.* Synop. of *Dev.* in Stud. MS.

LORD Chancellour of *England*, and first Bishop of *Exeter*, was probably a Native of this County: 'Tis true, some say (a) he was by Birth a *Burgundian*; others, a *Lorrainer* (b); but an eminent Antiquary of our own tells us (c), he was born in this Land, of the Race of the *Britains*, and descended of the Line of *Brutus*. This, I suppose, is the Ground of that Cognomen given him by Dr. *Godwin*, in his English Edition of the Prelates of *England*, where he calls him *Leofric Bruton*: And the *Britains* being driven, by the conquering Saxons, into these Western Parts at that time, it is more likely he was born in this Country, than any other place of the Kingdom. Moreover, we have him reckoned among the Students born in this County, by an Author of Credit (d); and there being something singular in his History, I trust it will prove no way offensive, upon the Evidence mentioned, until better shall appear to the contrary, to claim him for our own, and so to insert his Memoirs in this place.

[d] Id. ib.

[e] *Wbart.* in Differ. de Duob. *Elfric.* 1. Vol. Ang. Sac. p. 127.

A late Writer I know tells us (e), *That* Leofricus *was the Son of the Earl of* Kent, *and uterin Brother to* Alfricus, *Arch-bishop of* Canterbury; *and that* Leofricus *being first chosen to that sublime Dignity, was content to yield it to his Brother* Alfricus, *as the more worthy Person.* But upon Observation, we shall find a great Distance between that *Leofricus* (if there was ever any such) and ours, in respect to the times wherein they lived; for *Alfricus* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, dying *A.* 1006 (which was forty or forty four Years before *Leofric* became Bishop of *Crediton* or *Exeter*) must be sufficient Conviction, that the fore-mentioned *Leofric* is not the same with him of whom we are now discoursing, who, tho' born here, was brought up in *Lorrain*, a Dukedom sometime belonging to *Germany*, seized on by the French *A.* 1674, restored to its own Duke about the Year 1697; where having continued a considerable time with good Improvements in Knowledge and Vertue, he returned into *England*; and was so well commended for his Nobility, Wisdom and Learning, that King *Edward the Confessor* had him in great Favour, and made him first one of his Privy-Council, and then Lord Chancellour of *England* (f), and lastly, the Bishoprick of this Province being void, he was made, consecrated and installed Bishop of the same. If we would know when this happened, we may consult the Inscription of the Missal given by this Bishop to his Church of *Exon*; in the Front whereof are these words found (g).

(f) *Hook.* print. Cat. of Bps. of *Ex.*

[g] *Wbart.* Ang. Sac. Vol. 1. p. 128.

Leofricus, qui prout in fronte Missalis Ecclesiæ Exon. ab ipsomet donati Scriptum reperitur Cridionensem Episcopatum ab Edwardo Rege, cui Capellanus fuit donatum tulit A. 1046.

Where

Where we are informed that *Leofric* was made, by K. *Edward*, to whom he had been Chaplain, Biſhop of *Crediton*, in the Year of our Lord 1046; which indeed beſt ſuits the time in which Mr. *Hooker* ſaid *Levingus*'s Predeceſſor in that See died, altho' it doth not agree with the Date mentioned by Bp. *Godwin* (*h*).

[*h*] Quo Supr.

Bp. *Leofric* continued in his Chair at *Crediton* near the ſpace of three Years, when ſuch was his Grace and Favour ſtill with K. *Edward* aforeſaid, that at his ſuit, it was removed thence (where it had continued about 140 Years) unto *Exeter*, as the more honourable Place; where it hath been fixed ever ſince, now above 600 Years.

The Biſhop and his See being thus tranſlated unto *Exeter*, it may not be improper here to mention the great Honour the King was pleaſed to do him at his Inſtalment there. At his Requeſt, 'tis ſaid, K. *Edward*, together with Q. *Edith* his Wife, came to *Exeter*, and did put the Biſhop into Poſſeſſion after this manner: The King taking him by the Right-hand, and the Queen by the Left, they led him up to the High Altar of his new Church; upon which having firſt laid their Hands, they placed him in the Chair appointed for him at the South-end thereof, ſitting down by him, the one on his Right hand, the other on his Left: Where are yet viſible thoſe three Chairs of poliſhed Marble in Confirmation of what is ſpoken. After this Solemnity was over, the King did freely give and confirm unto him, and to his Succeſſors, all the whole Lands which before he held at *Crediton*, and granted great Revenues, Liberties and Priviledges unto his Church. All this happened *A.* 1050 (*i*).

[*i*] *Whart.* Ibid.

Leofric thus ſettled at *Exeter*, he forthwith removed his Clergy and Chapter (which at that time were the Vicars-Choral of his Church, over whom the Arch-deacon was chief) (*k*) from *Crediton* thither: For whoſe more regular Living, he appointed Laws and Canons to be obſerved by them; among others, contrary to the Engliſh, but agreeable with the Lorrain Mode, he ordained, *That they ſhould all eat in one common Refectory, and lie in one Dormitory.* Which cuſtom was tranſmitted to Poſterity, and obſerved a while; when they had a Steward appointed them by the Biſhop, to provide them Dyet and other Neceſſaries. *But in our times*, ſaith Bp. *Godwin* (*l*), *there remaineth not the leaſt ſhadow or footſtep of any ſuch Inſtitution in this Church.* For now of the four and twenty Canons, they who are called Reſidentiary, eight in number, have every one a fair Houſe of their own, large enough to entertain their Friends and Acquaintance, eſpecially of the Clergy, ſplendidly and nobly enough, if they had Minds wherewithal ſo to do.

[*k*] *Weſtc.* Deſc. of *Dev.* in Bps. of *Exon.* Mſ.

[*l*] Sibi unuſquiſque domum habet amplam, cáq; laxitate, ut amicos & hoſpites, ſplendide ſatis, honorificeq; (ſi aliunde ſuppetant facultates) poſſint accipere. De Præſ. *Exon.* p. 456.

Bp. *Leofric* thus ſettled in his Throne at *Exon*, was very buſy in carrying on the Buildings of his Cathedral, for the Service of God, and in raiſing convenient Dwellings for himſelf and Chapter. As for the Cathedral, its firſt Foundation was laid in the Reign of K. *Athelſtan*, in the Year of our Lord 932 (*m*), which is near 120 Years before *Leofric*'s coming hither: In whoſe time the Edifice was not much enlarged, for at his Death being buried in the Church-Yard of his own Church, his Tomb, ſince the enlarging thereof, is now juſt without the Choir, within the South Tower of the ſame. For the better conveniency of his Buildings, he ſuppreſſed ſundry Houſes or Cells of Religion within his Sanctuary; ſending the Monks to *Weſtminſter* (*n*) near *London* (ſo call'd, as if it were a Minſter repleniſhed with Monks out of the Weſt) and appropriated and united them to his own Church (*o*) by the Bounty and Approbation of K. *Edw.* aforeſaid. Toward the Eaſt-quarter of the City, where the ſtately Cathedral Church, dedicated to the Honour of S. *Peter*, now ſtandeth, were three Religious Houſes, one for Monks (ſuppoſed to be Founded by K. *Ethelred*), another for Nuns or Moniales (She-Monks), which is now the Deanry and *Calender-Hay*, the third for Monks of the Order of S. *Bennet*, originally founded by K. *Athelſtan*, and is that part of the Church formerly called, *Our Lady's Chappel* (*p*: Which Cells and Houſes being demoliſhed, this Biſhop rebuilded, and converted them to the better Uſe of his Cathedral, and his Clergy thereunto belonging: All which conſidered, we may yield to the truth of that Character one hath given of him, *That he was a very wiſe, grave and learned Man* (*q*); in confirmation whereof my Author farther adds, *That he left many Monuments of Learning* (*i. e.* good Books) *behind him*; but the Teeth of Time hath conſumed them all.

[*m*] *Ex.* Mem. of *Exet.* Part 1. p. 3.

[*n*] Id. p. 2.

[*o*] *Hook.* print. Cat. of Bps. of *Exon.* in *Leof.*

[*p*] *Ex.* quo ſup. p. 2.

[*q*] *Hook.* Synop. of *Dev.* in Stud. Mſ.

This Prelate, having well governed his Church about the ſpace of twenty three Years, died *A. D.* 1073, in the 7th Year of *William the Conqueror*; in whoſe time he conquered alſo the City of *Exeter*, but not without a vigorous Defence of themſelves and their Liberties, made by the Citizens; and after part of their Wall was fallen down, whether by War or Providence, is uncertain. He was buried, as was ſaid before, in the then Church-Yard belonging to his Church, which, by the Enlargement of its Buildings, is now near the middle thereof. About 300 Years before which time, Church Yards were firſt procured of the Pope by *Cuthbert* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, for Burying-places (*r*), until when the Dead were not wont to be buried in Cities, much leſs in Churches, for that was held unlawful, but in Fields and Orchards. About 500 Year after his Interment, that painful Antiquary *John Hooker*, conſidering his eminent Worth, moved the Biſhop and Canons of the Church (having nothing but a broken Stone upon him) that a Monument worthy of him might be erected to his Memory: Which at their Coſt and his Pains was done accordingly, in the Wall of the South Belfry, chiefly at the Charges of *Will. Alleyn* Biſhop of *Exon*, *A.* 1569. His Epitaph is too large; that ſhort Dialogue between P. *Pietas* and M. *Mors*, though ſomewhat imperfect, I ſhall here inſert, according to Mr. *Weſtc.* Copy in his Deſcr. of *Dev.* Mſ.

[*r*] *Godw.* de Præſ. Cant. in vita *Cuthb.* qui Flor. *A.* 742. p. 65.

P. *Urna polita quidem: Sed cujus dic mihi sodes?*
Estne Leofrici? M. *Sit vaga Fama volax.*
P. *Attamen haud isto Tumulo sunt Ossa sepulta?*
M. *Non: Nam sub fracto marmore trista jacent.*
P. *Quis, qualisq; fuit?* M. *Primus fuit* Exoniensis
Praesul; plura tibi scripta superna dabunt.
P. *Grata Deo Pietas, hominum meminisse bonorum:*
Aspera dic quando Fata tulere virum?
M. *Quatuor adde decem lustra & tres insuper Annos*
Mille (f) Leofricum *Mors tremebunda petit.*

(f) This makes 1073.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1206.
R. R. Johanne.

LANGTON

(a) Worthies of *Eng.* in *Cant.* p. 97.

STEPHEN, Cardinal of St. *Chrysogone*, and Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, was born in this County. Dr. *Fuller* ingenuously acknowledges *(a)*, That he was at a loss as to the Place of his Birth, for this reason, that there are no less than twelve Places in *England* called by his Name: As if there were a kind of necessity, that Persons should be born in the place that may bear their Name; according to the common Practice among Scholars in former times. But the industrious *Weever* tells us, He was descended from an antient Family in *Leicestershire* *(b)*; it may be so, and yet that true also which is positively asserted by a late Author, *That* Stephen Langton *was a Native of the City of* Exeter *(c)*. I must acknowledge (this being delivered without any Authority quoted for it) I became at first somewhat diffident herein; and for my better satisfaction, I gave the Gentleman (then living, and my good Acquaintance) a Line or two of Enquiry into the Grounds of this his Assertion: Who was pleased to return me this civil satisfactory Answer, which I shall here offer to the Reader's perusal, in his own words.

(b) Funer. Mon. p. 220.
(c) Ex. Mem. of Exet. p. 6.

Exon penultimo Febr. ---93.

SIR,

IN Answer to yours, just now received, thus: In an antient Leger-Book, lodged in the Council Chamber of this City, I found that Stephen Langton, *A. C. was a Native hereof; which was the Ground of my publishing hereof. In all things I am,*

Sir, Your most humble Servant, *Ri. Izacke.*

Upon this Authority it is I come to insert this great Person into the number of our Country's Worthies, whose History I proceed unto.

Stephen

Stephen Langton, tho' born in *Exeter*, had but little of his Education in *England*; but ent into *France*, and ſettled himſelf in the famous Univerſity of *Paris*, where he became e of the greateſt Scholars of the Chriſtian World in his Age (*d*). He continued there for ny Years together, and grew up into ſuch Favour with the King and Nobility of *France*, t he was made ſupreme Chancellour of that Univerſity: An Honour ſo much the more nſiderable, that he was preferred before the Natives of the ſame Country.

(*d*) *Ful.* Loc. quo ſupra.

As to his Skill in the *Ariſtotelian* Philoſophy, he was held ſecond to none (*e*); but for his ivinity, that bitter Author *Bale*, without ſufficient Ground, vehemently perſtringeth him, That, with ſubtilty of Wit, he taught a new Way of interpreting holy Scriptures, *per allegorizationes ac moralizationes*, allegorizing and morallizing of them after a ſuperſtitious manner: VVhich deviliſh Practice, *ſays he*, every one interpreting them to the beſt advantage of his Hypotheſis, has turned to the detrement of the chriſtian Intereſt ever ſince. hereas if this be ſo very blame-worthy in *Langton*, how can they, who condemn him, cuſe *Origen* and other Fathers of the Church, who went before him and far exceeded him rein?

(*e*) In Philoſoph. Ariſtotelica, nulli ſuo tempore habebatur ſecundus. *Bal.* Cent. 3. p. 273.

The Learning and Accompliſhments of this Perſon came at length to be ſo great, that the me thereof could not be confined within the bounds of *France*, but got over the *Alps*, and vaded *Italy*, and there reached the Ears of the Pope, *Innocent* 3d, with ſuch advantage, hat he ſent for him to *Rome*; where at once admiring the Parts and Perſon of the Man, he was highly commendable for both (*f*), he admitted him into his ſpecial Grace and Favour, and advanced him to the honour of the Purple, under the Title of the Cardinal of *Chryſogone*.

(*f*) Ob plures animi corporiſq; dotes laudandus, *Godwin* de Præſ. cant. p. 124.

And here it may not prove an unpardonable Digreſſion, to ſpeak ſomething of this high ffice: Antiently a Cardinal imported no more than an eccleſiaſtical Perſon, beneficed and ducted into the Cure of Souls; and other Biſhops could make Cardinals as well as the pe (*g*); but in proceſs of time they became appropriated to the Church of *Rome*. Their umber is arbitrary, *ad libitum Papæ*, at preſent it amounts to about Seventy in all. They e diſtinguiſhed into three Ranks, *viz.* Cardinal Biſhops, in number ſix, who are Aſſeſrs with the Pope; Cardinal Prieſts, in number fifty one, Aſſiſtants to the Pope; and ardinal Deacons, who are eleven, Attendants on the Pope. None but Cardinals may et the Pope, and none but ſuch may be elected; and Cardinal Deacons are in equal capaty to be choſen with any of the former. A Cardinal is created by this ſhort Breve or rit from the Pope (*h*), *Creamus te N. N. ſocium regibus, ſuperiorem ducibus & fratem nostrum*, VVe create thee a Companion to Kings, Superior to Dukes, and our own Brother. heir Title is, *Your Eminence*; and their Habit, Scarlet: They wear a red Hat of faſhion culiar to themſelves; they ride abroad on Horſe-back, with ſcarlet Foot-cloaths: and to ch a heighth are they arrived from Pariſh Prieſts of *Rome*, that they take place of Princes. ut to return.

(*g*) Vid. *Ful.* Worthies of *Eng.* p. 8, 9.

(*h*) Howel's Lett. p. 52.

Hubert Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* at this time dying, there aroſe a mighty Contention about the Election of a Succeſſor in that See; the Monks of *Canterbury* fearing the King ould not conſent to their Choice, clandeſtinely by Night choſe their Sub-prior, and ſent m away privately to the Pope for Inveſtiture: The King, on the other Hand, intended at *John Gray*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, ſhould be advanced to that Arch-biſhoprick. Both arties appeal to *Rome*, where being come, each ſide contend vehemently that their Electi might ſtand: but the H. Father, intending that neither ſhould, propoſed to their choice s Favorite and Creature *Stephen Langton*; and the greateſt part of the Convent of *Canterry* being then at *Rome*, he firſt deſires, and then requires them under an *Anathema*, to et the ſaid *Langton* for their Arch-biſhop; which out of fear being forced to do, *Stephen* as conſecrated at *Viterbium* by Pope *Innocent* 3d, *Jul.* 17. *A.* 1207 (*i*).

(*i*) *Whart.* Angl. Sacr. Vol. 1. p. 114.

K. *John* on the other hand hearing of this, highly fumes to be thus abuſed, charges the onks of *Canterbury* with Treaſon, and baniſhes them the Realm (*k*), and expreſly forbids e new Arch-biſhop to enter the Kingdom. The matter being thus related to the Pope, proceeded to Interdict both King and Kingdom, ſo that every where therein all divine dminiſtrations ceaſed, ſave only that Infants were permitted to be baptized, Confeſſions be received, and the holy Euchariſt adminiſtered in the Article of Death: and when this evailed not, the Pope proceeded to Excommunicate the King himſelf, and denounc'd him llen from his Kingdom and all kingly Authority. Upon this, *K. John*, underſtanding at the French King, upon pretence hereof, took occaſion to raiſe an Army, with a deſign invade his Kingdom, was forced to comply, and to admit *Langton* for the Arch-biſhop, d reſtore the Biſhops and Monks which had been baniſhed upon this occaſion, and at laſt receive his Crown again from the Hands of the Pope's Legate, with the promiſe of a ouſand Marks *per An.* to be paid to the Holy See of *Rome*.

(*k*) *Godw.* de Præſul. Cant. in *Langt.*

Stephen Langton being thus ſeated on the Archiepiſcopal Throne of *Canterbury*, as he had ot the King to his Friend, ſo did he never greatly favour his Cauſe; but with the diſconnted Nobles and People, on how juſt occaſion may be ſeen in the Chronicles of *England*, e always banded againſt him: Until at length that unhappy Prince dying, whether by oiſon given him by a Monk, as ſome (*l*), or by a Feaver, as others report, he made place r his Son and Succeſſor *K. Hen.* 3.

(*l*) Vid. *Bak. Chr.* in K. *Joh.*

In this King's Reign, things being at length pretty well appeaſed, Arch biſhop *Lang* called a Synod to be held in the Convent of *Oſney*; where what Canons were conſtitut may be ſeen in *Linwood*'s Provincial. Here fell out alſo at that time this remarkable thi That a young Man who gave himſelf out to be Jeſus Chriſt, ſhewing the marks of Wounds in his Hands, Feet and Sides, was therein condemned; and that the Raſcal might at leaſt be like Him in his Death, whom he counterfeited in his Life, he was Crucified.

(*m*) Hic Nebulo cruci affixus eſt---- Id. p. 126.

About this time, Arch biſhop *Langton* took up the Bones of his Predeceſſor *Thomas Bec* out of the Grave, where he lay in his Church at *Canterbury*, and with great Pomp and ſolemnity, the King, Nobles, and an innumerable company of People, being preſent, cauſ them to be tranſlated to a moſt noble Monument therein; which Celebration did ſo exha the Arch-biſhoprick, that four of his Succeſſors were hardly able to diſcharge the C thereof (*n*).

(*n*) quartus poſt eum Pontifex vix per ſolvit. *Bal.* Loc. cit.

He was a good Benefactor to his See, and almoſt wholly built the Arch-biſhop's Palace *Canterbury* at his own charge; and was at great coſt alſo in ſetting up a ſtately Dial. was a great Man, and much to be commended for his religious wiſe Carriage, living und ſo violent a *King* (*o*). And to him that Diſtichon of *Martial* unto *Trajan*, under the Emp ror *Dioclesian*, is applied by that laborious Antiquary Mr. *Weever*.

(*o*) *Weev.* Funer. Mon. in *Canterb.* p. 219.

Laudari debes, quoniam ſub principe duro
Temporibuſq; malis, auſus es eſſe bonus.

He Praiſe deſerves who when the Prince was hard,
And in bad Times, then to be Good hath dar'd.

He was alſo a moſt learned perſon, and was the firſt who divided the Books of the Ho Bible into Chapters, in ſuch ſort as we now account them; as *Robert Stephens*, a Frenc man, that curious Critick and painful Printer, about 150 Years ſince, firſt ſub-divided tho Chapters into Verſes (*p*). A worthy Work, making Scripture more managable in Me Memories, and the paſſages therein the ſooner to be turned to. He writ many admirab profound VVorks, a Catalogue of which, both Printed and Manuſcript, as I find them *Bale* and Dr. *Cave De Script. eccleſiaſt.* pag. 702, here follows. *Scripſit*,

(*p*) *Ful.* Worth. in *Canterb.* p. 98.

Commentarios in Geneſim,	Lib. 1.	*Commentarios in Abdiam*,	Lib.
Super Exodum,	Lib. 1.	*In Jonam*,	Lib.
Super Leviticum,	Lib. 1.	*In Micheam*,	Lib.
Super Numeros,	Lib. 1.	*In Nahum*,	Lib.
Super Deuteronomium,	Lib. 1.	*In Abacuch*,	Lib.
Commentarios in Joſuæ,	Lib. 1.	*In Sophoniam*,	Lib.
In Judicum,	Lib. 1.	*In Aggeum*,	Lib.
In Regum,	Lib. 4.	*In Zachariam*,	Lib.
In Paralipomena,	Lib. 2.	*In Malachiam*,	Lib.
In Jobum,	Lib. 34.	*Super Machabæos*,	Lib.
In Tobiam,	Lib. 1.	*Super epiſtolas Pauli*,	Lib.
In Judith,	Lib. 1.	*Concordiam utriuſq; Teſtamenti*,	Lib.
In Heſter,	Lib. 1.	*De vera Pœnitentia*,	Lib.
In Pſalterium,	Lib. 1.	*Adam ubi es?*	Lib.
In Proverbia Salomonis,	Lib. 1.	*De Similitudinibus*,	Lib.
In Eccleſiaſten,	Lib. 1.	*Sermones Sexaginta*,	Lib.
In Cantica Canticorum,	Lib. 1.	*Conſtitutiones Oxonienſis*,	Lib.
In Eccleſiaſticum Notulas,	Lib. 1.	*De ſacerdotibus Deum neſcientibus*,	Lib.
Super Eſdram,	Lib. 2.	*Quæſtiones Theologiæ*,	Lib.
Super Eſaiam,	Lib. 1.	*Vitam Thomæ Cantuarienſis*,	Lib.
Super Hieremiam,	Lib. 1.	*De Factis Mahumeti*,	Lib.
Super Ezechielem,	Lib. 1.	*Vitam Richardi Regis*,	Lib.
Super Danielem,	Lib. 1.	*Hexameron Carmine*,	Lib.
Tropologiam in Prophetas,	Lib. 1.	*Benedictiones in Monte Ebali*,	Lib.
Commentarios in Oſeam,	Lib. 1.	*De Maledictionibus quoq;*	Lib.
In Johelem,	Lib. 1.	*Annotationes Bibliorum*,	Lib.
In Amos,	Lib. 1.	*Repetitiones Lectionum*,	Lib.

Hucuſque *Balæus*; Incipit Dr. *Cave*.

Libellus de Tranſlatione Corporis B. Thomæ Cant. ad calcem epiſtolarum Tho. Becket. ed Bruxellis 1682, 4to. Epiſtola ad Johannem Regem apud Dacher. Spicileg. Tom. 3. Langto Opuſcula Mſſ. in pluribus Bibliothecis Angl. De B. Maria Sermones 2. Mſſ. in Bibliotheca Pau na Lipſienſi. Aliaq; plura.

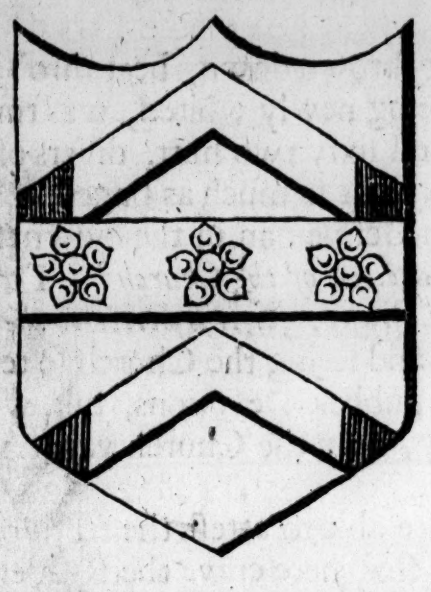
Th

This moſt reverend Prelate ſate in the Archiepiſcopal Chair of *Canterbury* two and twenty Years, and then died *July* the 9th, 1228, at his Mannor of *Slindon* in *Suſſex*; from whence his Corps were removed to *Canterbury*, and there interred in the Chappel of St. *Michael* near the Altar, where his Monument is yet to be ſeen. But I ſuppoſe the Inſcription, if it ever had any, is obliterated, in that it is omitted by *Weever* in his *Funeral Monuments*, where he yet takes notice of his Burial, pag. 219.

'Tis ſtrange what is related of him after his Death, That *Richardus Wichius*, or *Wich*, ſhould ſee his Soul, and the Souls of K. *Rich.* 1ſt, *Edmund* A. B. of *Cant.* and a certain Prieſt, freed and delivered from the Flames of Purgatory. Which *Wichius* was firſt Chancellour to the ſaid *Edmund*, and afterwards Biſhop of *Chicheſter* (*q*).

(*q*) *Bal.* Cent. 4. N. 4. p. 294, and N. 14. p. 301.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1640.
R. R. Car. 1.

Or a Feſs charged with three Cinquefoils Argent between two Chevrons Sable.

LYDE

GEORGE, was born at *Loventor*, a clean and handſome Seat, in the pariſh of *Berry-Pomeroy*, about three Miles Eaſt of *Totnes* in this County, of honeſt and gentile Parents: He was the ſixth of ten Sons, every one of which had no leſs than five Siſters; and being of a towardly *Genius*, he was continued at School until he was well fitted for the Univerſity: after which he was placed into *Baliol* College in *Oxford*, where he continued a diligent Student, until ſuch time as he had compleated his Degrees of Arts; and then retiring into his Native Country, he took Holy Orders, and was preferred to the Vicarige of *Wythecombe* or *Wydecombe in the Moor*; ſo called at leaſt for its joyning to, if not its ſtanding in, the South-part of the ſo famous Forreſt of *Dartmoor*, in this County. Where he continued a laborious Preacher and a prudent Paſtor unto a good old age.

In this reverend Vicar's time it was (the chief Ground of my inſerting him here) that that moſt memorable Inſtance of a dreadful Providence happened in his Church of *Wydecombe*, in the very act of his celebrating the Service of God there; at which time he behaved himſelf with that courage and bravery, as became an Officer under the great Captain of our Salvation in his Church-Militant. The whole Tranſaction being ſo exceeding true and wonderful, I alſo ſhall endeavour to tranſmit the Memory thereof down to Poſterity.

In the Year of our Lord 1638, *Oct.* 21 being *Sunday*, and the Congregation being gathered together in the Pariſh Church of *Wydecombe*, in the afternoon in Service time, there happened a very great Darkneſs, which ſtill encreaſed to that degree, that they could not ſee to read: Soon after, a terrible and fearful Thunder was heard, like the noiſe of many great Guns, accompanied with dreadful Lightning, to the great amazement of the people; the Darkneſs ſtill encreaſing that they could not ſee each other; when there preſently came ſuch an extraordinary Flame of Lightning as filled the Church with Fire, Smoak, and a loathſome Smell like Brimſtone; a Ball of Fire came in likewiſe at the Window, and paſſed thro' the Church, which ſo affrighted the Congregation, that moſt of them fell down in their Seats, ſome upon their knees, others on their faces, and ſome one upon another, crying out of Burning and Scalding, and all giving up themſelves for dead.

This our Mr. *George Lyde* was in his Pulpit, and altho' much aſtoniſhed, yet, thro' divine Mercy, had no Harm: but was a ſad Spectator of the Hurt and Sufferings of others, the Lightning ſeizing on his Wife and burning her Cloaths and many parts of her Body, and another Gentlewoman by her in the ſame manner; but her Maid and Child ſitting at the Pew-door had no hurt; another Woman attempting to run out of the Church, had her cloaths ſet on fire, and was ſo miſerably ſcorch'd and burn'd that ſhe died the ſame Night. One Mr. *Mead* had his Head ſuddainly ſtruck againſt the Wall in his Seat with ſuch violence, that he alſo died the ſame Night, no other Hurt being obſerved, his Son ſetting by him had no harm: at the ſame inſtant, another Man had his Head cloven, his Skull went into

three pieces, and his Brains thrown upon the Ground whole; but the Hair of his Head, thro' the violence of the Blow, stuck fast to a pillar near him, where it remained an Woful Spectacle a long while after. Some Seats in the Body of the Church were turned upside down, yet those who sate in them had little or no hurt. One Man going out of the Chancel-door, his Dog (a) ran before him, who was whirled about toward the Door and fell down stark dead, upon which the Master stepped back and was preserved. The Church it self was much torn and defaced with the Thunder and Lightning (b); a Beam whereof breaking in the mid'st, fell down between the Minister and Clerk, and hurt neither: The Steeple was much wrent; and it was observed, where the Church was most torn, there the least hurt was done among the People. There were none hurted with the Timber or Stones; but one Maid, who, it was judged, was killed by the fall of a Stone; which might easily happen, since Stones were thrown down from the Steeple as fast as if it had been by an hundred Men.

A Pinacle of the Tower being thrown down, beat thro' into the Church: The pillar against which the Pulpit stood, being newly whited, was turned black and sulphury. There were in all four Persons killed, and sixty two hurt, divers of them having their Linen burnt, tho' their outward Garments were not so much as singed. The Lightning being passed, and the People in a terrible 'Maze, a Gentleman in the Town stood up and said, *Neighbours, in the Name of God, shall we venture out of the Church?* To whom Mr. *Lyde* the Minister answered, *Let us make an end with Prayer, for it is better to die here than in another place.* But the People looking about them, and seeing the Church so terribly wrent and torn over their Heads, durst not proceed in the publick Devotions, but went out of the Church; and at the same time the Bowling-Alley, near the Church yard, was turned into pits and heaps, as if it had been plowed.

This Story several yet living are able to attest the truth of; which being so strange and unusual an Act of Providence, I shall here crave the Reader's pardon to enquire into a few Circumstances relating to Occurrences of this kind, *viz.* Into the *Cause*, the *Effects*, and the *End* of them.

I. The *Cause* may be considered two ways, either according to *Philosophy* or *Divinity*.

1. The *Natural* and *Philosophical Cause* of such Devastations, is Thunder and Lightning; not Thunder (which spends it self chiefly in noise) so much as Lightning, which however soft and lambent it may seem to be, is yet of that resistless force and power, where it meets opposition, that it often overturns sturdy Oaks (c), lofty Citadels, yea! and the firmest Mountains (d) themselves. As the cause of which Thunders and Lightnings, Philosophers are wont to assign those nitrous and sulphureous Vapours, which are exhaled in the Summer time by the Heat of the Sun, and by the oppugning Winds are united and condensed in the Atmosphere, or the middle Region of the Air, where they come at length to be accended by a violent Repugnancy among themselves, which causes at once both the Flash and Noise (e). If any should wonder how it should Lighten so much (as often it does) in violent Rains; Things mixed with, and compounded of, *Niter*, *Sulphur*, *Calx viva*, and *Bitumen*, may be enkindled by an aspertion of Water (f): We have a clear demonstration hereof, in that which the Chymists call *Phosphorus*.

2. As to the *Theological Cause*, that is very often the Wrath and Justice of Almighty God; for 'tis certain, what one truly observes, such dreadful Thunders and Lightnings don't arise by Chance, or the meer motion of matter, nor ought to be referred to pure natural Causes; but are sometime produced by the immediate Direction of Almighty God (g); and He may permit evil Spirits, who have undoubtedly a great power in the Air, their Chieftain, in H. Scripture, being called, *The Prince of the Power of the Air*) to raise Storms and Tempests, and to scatter abroad Thunders and Lightnings, to mischief what they can the Children of Men, whose Happiness they have envied ever since they fell from their own: and there are some Circumstances in the present Instance which seem to confirm this *Hypothesis*, as in particular the throwing down Stones from the Steeple, so fast as if it had been done by an hundred Men. For though the holy *Angels* are often the Ministers of God's Grace and Benefaction to the World, yet we doubt not but that he uses the Evil Ones as his Beadles and Lictors, to execute his Wrath upon the Children of Disobedience.

II. From the *Cause* let us proceed to the *Effects*, and we shall find they are wonderful: Thunder and Lightning (the latter chiefly) are often found to produce very strange and prodigious Events; for Example, *They exhaust the Wine, and not leave any shew upon the Vessel; break the Vessel, and* (by condensing the exterior parts) *not spill the Wine; destroy the Child in the Womb, and not hurt the Mother* (h); *melt the Blade, and not injure the Scabbard*, &c. Nor need we look farther for fearful Effects hereof than to the present Instance, where a whole Church was demolished thereby, great Beams broken, Walls wrent, Pinacles overturned, many Persons hurt, and some killed; and what was not the least part of the Wonder is this, That amid'st so great Dangers there were no more so: But we may better proceed from the Effects, to the great End and Design of such terrible Eruptions.

III. As we have seen already that they proceed from an higher Cause than what is meerly Natural, so we, who are Christians, ought to acknowledge that they tend to a *weightier End* than what is *Fortui-*

1. Some-

[a] Feles, Canes, & Capras, magis illorum obnoxios ictibus, observatio dedit sedula. Jonst. Thaum. p. 105.

[b] Loca illa, o-dio filii Dei delere conantur, in quibus vox incorrupta Evangelii Spargitur, &c. *Garc.* Meteor. p. 339.

[c] Ingentes quercus, annosos fulminat ornos. *Claud.*

[d] Feriuntque summos Fulmina montes, *Hor.* usq; ad terram descendens fulmen, corpora ibi reperta dura, & solida motu, lumine & affiatu percellit, &c. *Garc.* Meteor. p. 337.

[e] quotiescunq; Sali-petræ accessit portio, ingens editur strepitus. Jonst. Thaumat. Clas. 3. Cap. 5. p. 103.

[f] Notum sit, ex nitro, Sulphure, calce viva & Bituminibus si fiant mixturæ, humida, aspertione accendi posse. Id. ib.

[g] Certum est casu non exoriri fulmina --- cum interdum immediate a Deo gubernante fiant. *Garc.* Meteor. p. 335.

[h] Marcia princeps Romanorum icta gravida, partu exanimato, ipsa citra ullum aliud incommodum vixit. Jonst. Thaumat. p. 104.

1. Sometimes Almighty God may ſend Thunder and Lightning, by its concuſſion and agitation, to purify and refine the Air of thoſe noxious and peſtilential Vapours which ariſe from the putrifying thereof, and may fluctuate to and fro therein.

2. Sometimes, as Warnings and Prognoſticks of enſuing Judgments and Calamities (*i*): VVhat may not unfitly be obſerved, even that dreadful Thunder and Lightning which happened at this place, did at leaſt fore-run, if not portend, that grievous Civil VVar which ſoon after raged ſo long in *England*, until Monarchy and Epiſcopacy, Church and State, were utterly ſubverted.

[*i*] *Gart.* Meteor. p. 312, *b.*

3. Sometimes to puniſh obſtinate Sinners, who, like ſo many *Titans*, raiſe VVar againſt Heaven, and by a bold θεομαχια provoke the great God to Battle. Though he forbears long, yet at length he brings out againſt them the Artillery of his Vengeance, and confounds them with Thunder and Lightning, with Hail-Stones and Flaſhes of Fire, as heretofore he was pleaſed to do *Pharaoh* and the *Ægyptians*: 'Tis true, God but rarely does this; but then 'tis not for the Poet's (*k*) reaſon, who ignorantly or profanely ſaid,

[*k*] *Ovid.* Eleg. Lib. 2.

Si quoties peccant homines ſua fulmina Mittat,
Jupiter, exiguo tempore inermis erit.

Should God, oft as Men ſin, his Lightning ſend,
In little time He'd's Ammunition ſpend.

4. There is one farther end, the Amendment and Reformation of all; *At thy Rebuke they flee, at the Voice of thy Thunder they are afraid*, ſays the Pſalmiſt, *Pſ.* 104. 7. Tho' we dare not ſay, the Inhabitants of this place were greater Sinners than others; yet this we may, that God was pleaſed to puniſh them in this manner, to be an admonition of amendment unto others; *For when the Judgments of God are in the Land, the Inhabitants of the Earth will learn Righteouſneſs.* Not to regard theſe things, is an evident mark not only of great Obduration, but of approaching Deſtruction; for when the *Ægyptians* were not moved by all the Plagues of God, and particularly by that of Thunder, Lightning and Hail (*So grievous as there was never none like it in all the Land of* Ægypt, *Exod.* 9. 23.) they were at length conſigned over to utter Ruine. But to return.

The pious People of this Pariſh (their Church being at length repaired) hung up therein, in a votive Table for that purpoſe ordained, a grateful Memorial of this wonderful Providence; induced hereunto by that of the *Pſalmiſt*, quoted in the Title of it, *The merciful and gracious Lord hath ſo done his marvellous Works, that they ought to be had in remembrance.* Wherein is contained a brief Hiſtory of what then happened, in large Verſe, conſiſting of ſeven Feet, too tedious to be here inſerted, though they thus begin:

In token of our thanks to God this Table is erected,
Who in a dreadful Thunder Storm our Perſons then protected.

Theſe were written by one Mr. *Hill* of this pariſh Gent. who was preſent when this Tempeſt happened.

Mr *Lyde* (of whom we have been Diſcourſing) wrote alſo a large Copy of Verſes on this Occaſion, in *Engliſh Hexameter* (a Tranſcript whereof I have by me) under this Title:

A ſhort Deſcription of the Pariſh of Wydecombe in the Moor; *together with a plain Narrative of the truth of that wonderful Work of God's wonderful Power and Merty, ſhewed unto the Inhabitants thereof the* 21*th Day of* Octob. *being* Sunday, *A. D.* 1638, *Mſ.* Fol.

They are too many to be hereunto ſubjoined, but they thus conclude;

Oh! bleſs'd be God! for ever bleſs his Name!
Which have preſerv'd us from that burning Flame!
Oh! Let the Voice of Praiſe be heard as loud,
As was the Thunder breaking through the Cloud!
Oh! Let the Fire of our Devotion flame
As high as Heaven, pierce the celeſtial Frame, &c.

Mr. *Lyde*, whom God was pleaſed thus wonderfully to preſerve, lived many Years after this, even beyond the Reſtauration of the Church and of the King, *Char.* 2d; and being full of Days, he exchanged this painful Life for (we hope) a bleſſed Immortality, *A. D.* 1673, and lies interred in the Chancel of his Church at *Wydecombe*, without any ſepulchral Monument.

Robert Lyde.

Hither may we refer that moſt bold and famous Exploit of one of this Name, a Native of this County, born at *Topſham* nigh *Exon*, which for the Bravery and Rarity thereof, hardly to be paralle'd in Hiſtory, I ſhall here endeavour to hand down to future Ages.

Robert Lyde of *Topſham* was Mate of a Veſſel, belonging to that Port, called the *Friend's Adventure*, *Roger Bryant* Maſter; Coming from *Oporto* on the 24th of *Febr.* 1691, they were taken the 29th by a French Privateer, of 36 Guns and about 250 Men, one *Geraldine* Commander, 25 Leagues off *Cape Finiſter*: They took away the Maſter and five of his Men, leaving in the ſaid Veſſel only this *Lyde* the Mate, aged about 23 Years, a luſty young Man, and a Boy named *John Wright* of about 16 Years old, and put ſeven French-men on Board to navigate her to St. *Malo*; being come in ſight of *Cape de Hage*, there aroſe a S.S.E. Wind, by which they were driven off from the French Coaſt.

On the 6th of *March* following, in the Morning, the Mate and the Boy, having before agreed on their Deſign, and promiſed to ſtand by one another, took their opportunity whilſt two of the French-men were at the Pump, one at the Helm, one on the Fore-caſtle, and three ſleeping in their Cabins; the Mate fell upon the two Men at the Pump, and with a Crow of Iron, killed one and wounded the other at one blow; at the ſame time, the Boy knocked down the French-man on the Fore-caſtle, and then they ſecured the Man at the Helm.

One of the three that were aſleep got up in the mean time, and meeting the Mate, was wounded by him in the Head and driven out upon the Deck; the two others, hearing a Noiſe, came likewiſe from their Cabins to the Reſcue of their Companions, and laid hold on the Mate; but by the help of the Boy he got the maſtery of them, killed one, and the other thereupon cried for Quarter. Of the five French-men that remained alive, two were diſabled by the Wounds they had received, two they ſecured between Decks, and took the other to help ſail the Veſſel, which they brought into *Topſham* aforeſaid, on the 9th of the ſame month of *March* 1691, where they brought their Priſoners aſhore, to their Honour but the French-mens Shame and Confuſion: For which Exploit, as he highly deſerved, the ſaid Mate *Lyde* had a noble gold Chain and Medal given him by the King. He cauſed a Narrative hereof to be printed; the Truth of which Action is beyond all doubt or queſtion, being confirmed and ratified by the French Priſoners themſelves.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1660
R. R. Car. 2.

Arg. a Bridge of five Arches turretted Gul. in Chief an Eagle diſpl. Sab.

LETHBRIDGE

CHRISTOPHER, born at *Walſton* in the pariſh of *Clanaburgh*, not f from *Okehampton*, in this County, was brought up in the City of *Exeter* the gainful Trade of a Grocer; in the Exerciſe of which he thrived ſo ver well, by God's Bleſſing upon his Induſtry, that he roſe, as to conſiderab Wealth and Riches, ſo to the higheſt Seat of Magiſtracy in that antient an loyal City.

This Name and Family derive themſelves from *Lothbroke*, alias *Lethebrich*, the Dan and their Coat Armor ſeems to declare ſo much this Day; whoſe Hiſtory, for the rari thereof, and the honour it may bring to ſome ſurviving flouriſhing Branches of it, I ſh here inſert, as I find it related by that excellent Antiquary *Veſtegan* (a) in theſe words.

[a] Reſtitut. of decayed Intelligen. in Antiquit. p. 173.

Lothbroke, *a noble Dane, hawking on the Sea-ſhore, his Hawk took her flight Sea-ward, a he taking a little Cock-Boat to follow her, was driven by contrary Winds to the Coaſt of* Norfol *and there landed at* Rodham; *where by K.* Edmund *he was well entertained: But this* Beric, *t ſaid King's Falconer, greatly envying, he murdered him in a Wood; and the Body by his Spa being found out,* Beric *was convicted of the Murder, and by Sentence of Juſtice being ſet in* Lot broke's *Boat, without Sail or Tackling, was by the Wind and Tyde driven over into* Denmar *even there where* Lothbroke *himſelf had taken Boat: the Boat there being known to have belong unto* Lothbroke, Beric *was laid hands on and examined; but very falſly and maliciouſly he t them, that K.* Edmund *had murdered the aforeſaid* Lothbroke; *which being made known, the of* Denmark, *glad of the occaſion, raiſed an Army and ſent it over into* England, *under t*

two famous Captains Hunga *and* Hubba, *the two Sons of* Lothbroke (*b*); *whom, the rather to encourage to Revenge, their Siſters wrought with their Needles, in an Enſign, the proportion of a Raven, or rather an Eagle, which they did bear as no ſmall ſign of their good luck.*

[*b*] *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* Mſ. in West-Teignm.

This, with the Story of a Rape committed upon the Body of the Lady *Frea*, as a late gentile Pen (Sir *Winſt. Churchil* Kt. in his *Divi Britan.* p. 161, 162, Father of the preſent right honourable the Earl of *Marlborough*, whoſe Birth at *Aſh*, in the pariſh of *Musbury*, hath greatly honoured our County of *Devon*) informs us, are the Fancies of melancholly Monks, not more ignorantly written, than maliciouſly miſtaken; the truth (to mention only what relates to *Lothbroke*) he ſays, is thus: *Harold, K. of* Denmark, *quarrelling with* Reigner, *K. of* Norway, *beat him out of his Dominions; who thereupon turned Pyrate, and infeſting the North-Eaſt parts of this Iſle that lay neareſt to his Country, was, after ſundry Inroads made upon them, driven into* Norfolk, *by the violence of foul Weather; where the Rabble, accuſtomed always to cruelty, but then moſt barbarous when a noted Enemy is given up to their mercy, fell upon him and ſlew him: And to ſhew that it was not in the power of Death to give them a full Revenge, they abuſed his Carcaſs by dragging it up and down in deriſion, calling him in ſcorn* Lothbroc, *which was as much as to ſay,* Leather-breech. *He leaving behind him a numerous Iſſue by ſeveral Wives, three of the younger Sons,* Ivor, Hungar *and* Hubbo, *came into* England, *with purpoſe, as they pretended, to revenge the Ghoſt of their murdered Father; but rather to provide for their own Livelyhood, being baniſhed according to the cuſtom of their Country, which always forced their younger Children to prey for themſelves abroad: Wherein, being like young Rooks drove from their Neſts, they took that Bird for their Cognizance, which being embroidered by their veſtal Siſters in a Banner, conſecrated after the horrid Rites of their Paganiſh Superſtition, (which rendered it, as the Vulgar believed, impoſſible to be taken) they ſate it up as the Royal Standard, calling it by the name of the* Reafan, *i. e. the* Raven. *What the Ground of this Portraicture was, is not certain; but this is, that it drew great Numbers to them, who ſuppoſing the Genius of the Nation was wapped up in that Flag, expoſed themſelves to all deſperate Attempts with ſo little Caution, that the Engliſh, daunted with their more than humane Courage, gave ground; till Fortune was pleaſed to undermine them by that unexpected Succeſs at* Kinworth *in* Devonſhire, *(called by our Antiquaries* Kenwith-*Caſtle, which with* Hubbaſton, *now* Whibbleſtone, *they place near* Appledore, *in the North-part of this County,* Vid. *Riſd.* & *Weſtc.* Mſ.) *where the* Reafan *was taken, and* Hubba *ſlain; from whom the Place is ſince called* Hubbleſton.

As to the truth of thoſe two different Relations, I ſhall leave the Hiſtorians to agree among themſelves, and go on.

The *Danes* firſt arrival, for the Invaſion of this Kingdom [*], was at *Weſt-Teignmouth* in this County, a ſmall Sea-port Town on the Britiſh Ocean, about twelve Miles to the South of *Exeter*: Here they landed in the Year of our Lord 970, to diſcover the Country for greater Forces to follow; at which time the King's Lieutenant, attempting to ſeize them, was himſelf ſlain and moſt of his Followers; from which, and other barbarous Cruelties here committed, the Cliffs, at this place very red, ſeem yet to memorize the Blood-ſhed of thoſe times, according to that of the Poet:

[*] Id. ibid.

In Memory whereof, the Cliff exceeding red,
Doth ſeem hereat again full freſh to bleed.

But to return to Mr. *Lethbridge*, he was choſen Mayor of the City of *Exon*, in that remarkable Year 1660, which God was pleaſed to make famous by the Reſtoration of Monarchy and Epiſcopacy in *England*, in the return of King *Char.* 2d (of gracious memory) to his Crown and Kingdoms; at what time this Loyal City preſented the King with 700 *l.* in Plate to welcome his return Home, and to his royal Siſter, *Henrietta Maria*, born in that City, 200 *l.* more in Plate likewiſe (*c*).

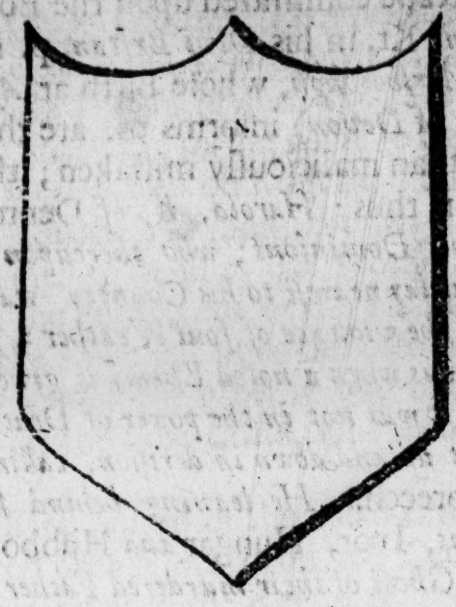
[*c*] *Iz.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 167.

This worthy Perſon Mr. *Lethbridge*, as God was pleaſed to bleſs him with a conſiderable Eſtate, ſo did he give him an Heart to return back ſome of it to him again in Works of Charity and Mercy (*d*); for by his laſt Will and Teſtament, Dat. 17 *Nov.* 21 *Car.* 2. 1669, he founded an Alms-Houſe within the *South-gate* of the ſaid City and Pariſh of the *H. Trinity*, for ſix poor People, allotting them yearly the ſum of 15 *l.* 12 *s.* He left no ſurviving Iſſue Male, but his only Daughter and Heir *Joan*, married unto . . . *Trevill* of *Butſhead* Eſq; had Iſſue *Lethbridge Trevill* Eſq; lately deceaſed, and two Daughters, both living.

[*d*] Id. p. 191.

M.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1529, *R. R.* Hen. 8.

MOREMAN

JOHN, D. D. and Dean of *Exeter*, was Born at *Hartland* (*a*), in the North-Weſt Parts of this County; it is indeed the fartheſt Place that way of our whole Province, whoſe Point is called *Hercules-Promontory*, (for what reaſon, the Learned are hardly agreed among themſelves (*b*)) lying directly oppoſite to the Iſle of *Londy*, in the *Severn Sea*, from whence it ſtands about the diſtance of ſix Leagues.

[*a*] *J. Hook.* Syn. *Dev.* in the learned Men, &c.

[*b*] Vid. *Cambd.* Britan. in *Dev.*

The induſtrious Author of the *Athenæ Oxon* tells us, Vol. 1. pag. 678. That Dr. *Moreman* was Born at *South-Hole* in *Devon*. There are ſeveral Places of this denomination herein, but this *South-Hole* was an Houſe or Hamlet, lying within the Pariſh of *Hartland* aforeſaid, ſometime the Poſſeſſion of a Gentleman of that Name (*c*); *Richard de Hole* held it in the beginning of King *Henry* the third, and *William de Hole* his Son, who exhauſted his Eſtate in the Wars, being taken Priſoner, he was forced to mortgage theſe Lands to one *Urcel de Exon*, a Jew; whereupon the King ſeized them into his own hands; but the ſaid *William*, being relieved by *Richard de Beauple*, for his Redemption, he ſold the Manor of *South-Hole* unto the ſaid *Richard*; which deſcended by *Loring*, *Harrington* and *Bonvile*, unto *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, and by his Attainder it came to the Crown. But to return.

[*c*] Sir *W. Pole's* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Hartl.*

Being well brought up in Grammaticals by his careful Parents, he was ſent to *Oxford*, about the Year of our Lord God 1504, and entered into *Exeter*-College; as a Member of which Houſe he became Bachelour of Arts, *January* 29th, *Anno* 1508 (*d*); four Years after this, *viz. Anno* 1512 (*e*), he was admitted Maſter. The reaſon of his unuſual ſtaying ſo long between, may be his Election into a Fellowſhip in his College in that Interval; which he obtained with no ſmall difficulty, being oppoſed therein, with great Violence and a powerful Intereſt, by one *Mr. Atkins*, of the ſame College (*f*); who having obtained Letters from Biſhop *Oldham* of *Exeter* on his behalf, aſſured himſelf of the Place: But, *Mr. Moreman*, for his more eminent Learning and Accompliſhments, as is moſt likely, found that Favour in the Houſe, that he carried the Fellowſhip; which thing ſo grieved the Biſhop, that, having purpoſed to beſtow large Revenues upon *Exeter*-College, he changed his mind, and ſettled all upon *Corpus-Chriſti*-College, in the ſame Univerſity.

[*d*] Ath. Oxon. quo antea, p. 647.

[*e*] Id. p. 660.

(*f*) Mr. *Hook.* loc. ult. cit.

Being thus ſettled in his Fellowſhip, he diligently applied his Studies, and betook himſelf eſpecially to the Study of Divinity, unto which he was chiefly addicted, inſomuch, *Anno* 1529, he proceeded Doctor of that ſacred Faculty (*g*); whether it was before or after his taking this Degree, I am not certain; but this is ſure, That he was, in time, by the Church of *Exon*, and the Fellows of *Exeter*-College, appointed and inſtituted Vicar of *Menhynhed*, in the Eaſtern Parts of the County of *Cornwall*; where he was a very induſtrious Man in his place; and (as it ſeems) undertook alſo the honourable Fatigue of Inſtructing Youth in School Learning; for ſo *Mr. John Hooker* the Antiquary tells us (*h*), *That he himſelf was brought up to School under him at this Place:* Who being thus perſonally acquainted with him, we may well ſuppoſe, could give the beſt and trueſt Account of him. We need not therefore diſcredit the certainty of that Character which the ſame worthy Author hath given us of Dr. *Moreman* (*i*), *That he was of a very honeſt and good Nature, loving to all Men, and hurtful unto none*; *and* (what is very remarkable) *that he was the firſt, in thoſe Days, that taught his Pariſhioners and People to ſay the* Lord's-Prayer, *the* Belief, *and the* Commandments, *in the Engliſh Tongue, and did Teach and Catechize them therein.* Notwithſtanding which, (as the beſt Men of all Opinions ſuffer always worſt from their prevailing Adverſaries) Dr. *Moreman* at laſt was caſt into Priſon, and

[*g*] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 647.

[*h*] Synop. *Dev.* Id. ib.

[*i*] Id. ibid.

and there continued all the time of K *Edw.* 6th's reign; what was the Ground of this his Confinement we can only gueſs, either his refuſal to that King the Oath of Supremacy, or his over great Zeal for ſome Points of the Popiſh Religion: However that be, after K. *Edward*'s Death, he was by Q. *Mary* enlarged and ſet at liberty, with whom he grew into very great Favour.

This reverend Divine, was a learned as well as a good Man; whereof we have this Confirmation, his *Writings*, and his *Diſputations* (*k*).

[*k*] Id. ibid.

I. He wrote upon St. *Paul*'s Epiſtle to the *Romans*, by the Hands of *Lawrence Travers*, Vicar of *Quetheock*, his Neighbour, who was his Scribe; for his own Hand was very bad, and ſcarce legible. This Book was appointed to be Imprinted, but he was prevented therein by his being caſt into Priſon, and his remaining there ſo long in K. *Edward* 6th's days: And if it ſhould be ask'd, *Why he had not done it in Q.* Mary's *time?* We may ſuppoſe for this reaſon, Becauſe he was prevented therein by Death, he dying in the beginning of that reign; which Book, after the Author's deceaſe (the common Fate of ſuch Orphans) falling into ignorant or envious Hands, very probably miſcarried, for want of due care to nouriſh and bring it forth into the light.

II. For his *Divinity Diſputations:* Queen *Mary*, in the beginning of her reign, called a Parliament to meet at *Weſtminſter*, *Octob.* 1cth 1553 (*l*); at which time, according to their wonted manner, the Clergy likewiſe had a Convocation, with a Diſputation alſo, appointed by the Queen's Commandment, at *Paul*'s Church in *London*, about the 18th of the ſame Month.

[*l*] *Fox*'s Acts & Mon. of the Chur. V. 3. p. 15, 16.

At this Convocation Doctor *Moreman* was preſent, though by vertue of what Qualification we are yet to learn, whether as one of the Clerks of this Dioceſ, or as Clerk of the Chapter of *Exeter* (of which at this time he was a Member) or elſe by ſpecial Delegation from the Queen; the laſt of which is moſt probable, if what Mr. *Hooker* tells us be true, *That he was one of them appointed to diſpute with the Proteſtant Preachers, and after that, he was to return into this Country* (*m*). But to come to the Diſputation it ſelf: When Mr. *Cheyney*, Arch-deacon of *Hereford*, propoſed his Doubts and urged his Arguments againſt the darling Doctrine of thoſe Times, Tranſubſtantiation, the Prolocutor (Doctor *Weſton*) aſſigned our *Dr. Moreman* to give him an Anſwer: Which (let his Performance herein be as it was, and it cannot be expected it ſhould be better than the Cauſe would bear) muſt be acknowledged a great Honour, and argues a very high Opinion the Convocation had of the Abilities of the Man; that he, among ſo many other eminent and learned Men, ſhould be pitched upon for ſo great an Undertaking. How he acquitted himſelf herein, may be ſeen by the Curious in Mr. *Fox*'s *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, V. 3. p. 17. unto which, to avoid Prolixity, I ſhall refer the Reader.

[*m*] Loc quo prius.

As for the Preferments of this worthy Perſon, beſides his Vicarige of *Menhyned*, of good Value, he was Canon-Reſidentiary of the Church of *Exon*, and had his Reſidency there at the time of the aforementioned *Diſputation* (*n*). After this, he was appointed to be *Dean* of that Church, and very probable it is that he was ſo, as may appear in the margent (*o*); though the forequoted Author Mr. *Hooker* tells us, That before he was preſented thereunto he died. We are informed alſo by an induſtrious Writer (*p*), That Dr. *Moreman* was Coadjutor to the Biſhop of *Exeter*, and made Biſhop thereof after Biſhop *Voyſey*'s deceaſe, and for his Authority herein, he quotes the *Acts and Monuments of the Church by* Fox, under the Year 1554: As for his being Coadjutor to that Biſhop, it is likely enough; but for being his Succeſſor (unleſs in deſignation) that could not be, for *Voyſey* outlived *Moreman* about the ſpace of a Year (*q*).

[*n*] *Hook.* quo prius.

[*o*] D. Aug. Opera donavit Biblioth. Col. *Exon.* Dr. *Morem.* Decan. Ex. Hiſt. Ox. *a Wood.* L. 2. p. 101. *b.*

[*p*] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 678.

[*q*] Dr. *Morem.* died 1554, and Bp. *Voyſey A.* 1555.

Dr. *Moreman*, had he lived longer (ſuch Grace had he with that Queen) in all probability would have aſcended the top of Preferment in the Church at that time; but he was prevented by Death, he dying at *Menhyned Octob.* 1554 (*r*), in the beginning of that reign, and lies interred in his Pariſh-Church aforeſaid. Whether he has any ſepulchral Monument or not, I am uncertain; but ſuppoſe he hath none in this place, in that 'tis queſtioned if here buried.

[*r*] Faſt. Oxon. V. 1. p. 679.

Arms— M

Flor. A. D. 1551.
R. R. Edw. 6.

Argent six Moorhens proper, 3, 2, 1.

Morwen, or *Moorin*,

[a] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 67.

JOHN, Bachelour of Divinity, we are expresly told (*a*) was a *Devonian* born, though in what particular Place of this spacious County, is not there mentioned. The Name formerly was otherwise written, *viz. Morin*, or *Moren*; he is called *Moren*, not *Morwen*, in the Life of Bp. *Jewel* prefixed to his Works; to which agrees that of the same Author, that this Gentleman was wont to stile himself in Latin, *Johannes Morenus*. Antiently this Family wrote themselves ---- *de Mora* (*b*), so Sir *William Pole* informs us, *That* Raph de Mora *was High-Sheriff of this County several Years in the reign of K.* John; whom Mr. *Izacke* and others call *Morin*: Which Name, it seems, they took from the great and famous *Dart-moor*, unto which their antient Seat, called *Moretown*, in the Parish of *Whitechurch* near *Tavistock*, adjoineth (*c*).

[b] Sir *W. Pole's* Cat. Sher. of *Dev.* in K. *Joh. Risd.* Ms. in *Moretown.*

[c] *Risd.* Descr. of *Dev.* Loc. ult.

The Family flourished in this Place unto the present Age; whether still it does, I cannot say: Here, may we well suppose, the Peson, of whom we are discoursing, received his first Breath, near about the Year of our Saviour's Incarnation 1518. Having laid a good Foundation of Learning at School, he went for farther Edification thereon, unto the famous University of *Oxford*: Whether at first he was of any other College is uncertain; but *Feb.* 23. 1535, he was admitted Scholar of *Corpus-Christi*-College there; and after that, became Fellow of the same House (*d*); *Feb.* 15. *A.* 1538, he was made Bachelour of Arts (*e*), and *Jun.* 20. 1543, he commenced Master.

[d] Ath. Oxon. Loc. ult. cit.

[e] Id. Fast. p. 691, 697.

Soon after he was Master of Arts, he entered into Holy Orders; and became noted for his Profoundness in Divinity, and his great Knowledge in the Greek Tongue; for so eminent was his Skill therein, that in the latter end of K. *Hen.* 8th's reign, he was appointed Reader thereof in his College: At what time our famous *Jewel* being admitted a Member of that House, Mr. *Morwen* observing the great Pregnancy of his Parts, became a private Instructer of him, though afterwards no great Friend to him on the Account of his Opinion in Religion; whom though he condemn'd for an Heretick in his Faith, yet, so strong is truth, he commended for an Angel in his Life (*f*); upon the account of which, Mr. *Morwen* professed he loved him. An Argument that however he might err in his Understanding, he yet embraced Piety and Vertue in his Affection.

(*f*) Bp. *Jewel's* Life prefixed to his Works.

[g] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 67, 705.

In the Year of our Lord 1551 (*g*), Mr. *Morwen* was admitted Bachelour of Divinity; about which time he entered himself on the Physick Line, and studied that Art, as having no good Wishes for the Reformation, and foreseeing that his Divinity was growing out of Vogue. He is commended by a learned Author (*h*) to be excellently skill'd in the Greek Language; but with this Reflection, That sometimes he would Greek it too much; in alay to which we ought to consider, it is made by one who was a profes'd Adversary to his Opinion in Religion; and we know how common it is to asperse the Person whose Profession is odious.

[h] Homo græcè doctus sed idem Græcorum more leviculus & bibaculus. *Humph.* in vit. *Juel.* p. 25.

Whether after this Mr. *Morwen* practised either of the forementioned Faculties, *Divinity* or Physick, it appears not; but still he pursues his Studies, in which he was Patronized by *William Roper* Esq; an elder Family to the Lord *Tenham* (*i*), and very likely taken into his House: For he is said to have instructed his Daughter, by *Margaret* his Wife, in the Greek Tongue (*k*) and in the Latin; which *Margaret* was the Daughter of the famous Sir *Thomas More*, who was an excellent Scholar her self, and corrected a Passage in one of the Fathers that had a long time gravelled the learned World; the depraved Passage was in an Epistle of the Roman Presbyters (*l*) to St. *Cyprian*, corruptly written, *Nisi vos sinceritatis*, which she amended into *Nervos sinceritatis*, which perfecteth the Sense, and is acknowledged by *Costerius* (*m*), most consentaneous to the Truth.

[i] *Dugd.* Baron. V. 3. p. 433.

[k] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 67.

[l] *Cypriani* Opera in L. 2. Epistolarum Epist. 7. Edit. Eras. p. 65.

[m] In Com. ejus sup. Vincent. Lerinens. contra Hæres. Sect. 21. p. 119.

This

This Gentleman hath written ſeveral things, but whether at this time extant is uncertain; among them are theſe following, as they are enumerated by the Author of the *Athenæ Oxon* (n).

[n] Loc. quo antea.

Epiſtolæ ad D. Will. Roperum.
Epitaphia Diverſa.
Opuſcula Græce & Latinè, written with his own Hand, and ſaid to be in the *Bodleian* Library.

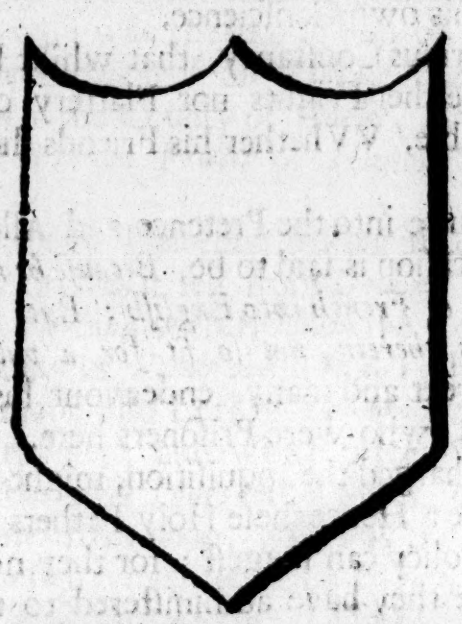
He alſo tranſlated into Engliſh ſeveral of the Greek and Latin Orations, made by the ſaid Daughter of *William Roper*, as by his Epiſtles it appears.

What became of this Mr. *Morwen*, or *Moorin*, after Q. *Eliz.* came to the Crown, whether he went beyond Sea, or continued in the Family of the ſaid Mr. *Roper* (a great Lover of Learning and Reliever of diſtreſſed Roman-Catholicks (o)) is altogether uncertain: So that we can give no Account either of the Time of his Death, or the Place of his Interment.

[o] Id. ibid.

In the North Wall of the Chancel of *Whitechurch* aforeſaid, is enarched a fair Monument of Free-ſtone, with Coats of Arms, in memory of *Alice*, the Wife of *Anthony Moorin*, Gent. buried *A.* 1634, and four of his Children, *viz. Gertrude*, buried 1617, *John*, 1620, *Anthony*, 1627, and *Mary*, 1632.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1604, *R. R.* Jac. 1.

MOLLE

JOHN, was Born in or near the antient Town of *South-Molton* (a), in the North Parts of this County, about thirty Miles from the City of *Exeter*. Both this Gentleman and the Town derive their Names from the ſame Fountain, to wit, the River *Moule*, which runs thereby; which may point out ſomething of the Antiquity, though not the Grandure, of the Family.

[a] *Ful.* Worth. *Dev.* p. 250. which he had from his Son *H. Molle*, ſometime Orat. of *Camb.*

Mr. *Molle* ſpent moſt of his Youth in *France*, where he attained to ſuch perfection in that Tongue, that he made a Dictionary thereof for his own uſe. While he was abroad, he gained much dangerous Experience (b): Once the Ship he ſailed in ſprung a Leak, whereby he and all his Company had periſhed, if an Hollander, bound for *Gerneſey*, paſſing very near, had not ſpeedily taken them in; which done, their Ship ſunk immediately. Being Treaſurer for Sir *Thomas Shirley*, of the Engliſh Army in *Brittany*; he was in the Defeat of *Cambray* wounded, taken Priſoner and ranſomed. Providence deſigning him neither to be ſwallowed by the Surges, nor ſlain by the Sword; but, in due time, to remain a Land mark of Chriſtian Patience to all Poſterity.

[b] *Ful.* Ch. Hiſt. C. 27, L. 10, p. 48.

At laſt he was appointed, by *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, Preſident of the North (ſoon after his return into *England*) to be an Examiner in the Council there; and this noble Count took ſo great a liking to Mr. *Molle*, that he made him Governour, in Travel, to his Grand-child, the Lord *Roſs*; which Truſt he undertook with great Reluctancy, as if his *Bonus Genius* (which what theſe *Genii* are, Angels of the moſt inferior Order, or humane Spirits of deceaſed Relations, permitted to this kind Service by Almighty God, I ſhan't undertake to determine) had ſuggeſted unto him the Dangers he was about to run into; and he did it too with a Profeſſion and a Reſolution, That he would not paſs the *Alps*.

But when they were gone, a Vagary took the Lord *Roſs* in the Head to go to *Rome*: Though ſome conceive this Motion had its root in more miſchievous Brains. In vain doth Mr. *Molle* diſſwade him, grown now ſo wilful, he would in ſome ſort govern his Governour: What ſhould this good Man do? To leave him, were to deſert his Truſt; to go along with him, were to endanger his own Life: At laſt his Affections to his Charge ſo pre-

vailed against his Judgment, prizing his Fidelity beyond his own Security, that unwillingly willing he went with him.

Now at what rate soever they rode to *Rome*, the Fame of their coming came thither before them; so that no sooner had they entered their Inn, but Officers ask'd for Mr. *Molle*, took and carried him to the Inquisition House, where he remained a Prisoner; whilst the Lord *Ross* was daily feasted, favoured, and entertained.

Now what Arts and Devises the Jesuites have for the surprizing and apprehending eminent and famous Protestants, if at any time they come where they have power, may be observed, not only in this poor Gentleman, but also in another of much more eminent Place and Quality; I mean the most reverend Primate of *Ireland*, Dr. *Bramhal* (c), the late famous Arch bishop of *Armagh*, who, in the Times of Trouble in *England*, travelling (as he thought) *incognito* into *Italy*, was the first Day's Journey no sooner come to his Inn, but he was saluted by his Name; at which being greatly surpriz'd, he enquired of his Host, *How he came thus to know him?* Who taking the Doctor into a Dining-room or Gallery, shewed him there, among many others, his own Picture, drawn to the Life, purposely plac'd there by those religious Fathers, the better to discover and apprehend him if ever he should come that way. But the reverend Prelate timely consulting his Safety, happily escaped their Snares.

[c] A. B. *Bramh.* Life, print. *Fol.*

But our Mr. *Molle* was not so happy, who made no return, but lost at once the Comfort of his Wife, Children, Friends, Country and Liberty; being kept in most strict Restraint; to all which may be added the vexatious Visits of importunate Priests and Jesuites, daily hacking at the root of his Constancy with their Objections, till finding their Tools to turn edge, at last they left him to his own Conscience.

However, such was his glorious Constancy, that whilst he looked forward on his Cause, and upwards to his Crown, neither Frights nor Flattery could make any Impression on him; insomuch it is questionable, Whether his Friends did more pity his Misery, or admire his Patience.

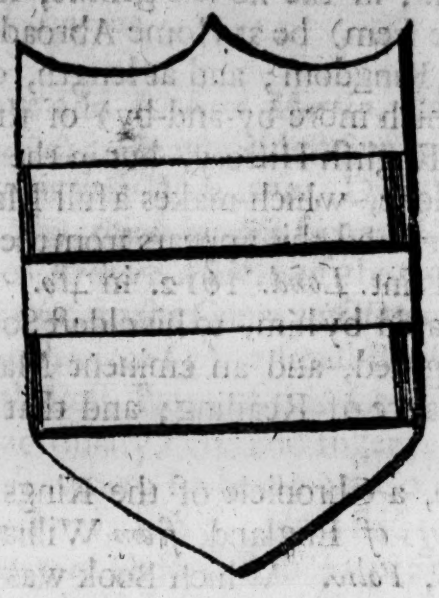
If any are so curious to enquire into the Pretence and Allegation for this his so long and strict Imprisonment; One Occasion is said to be, *Because he had translated* Du Plessis's *Book of the Visibility of the Church, out of French into English: But, besides this, there were*, says my Author (d), *other Contrivances therein, not so fit for a publick Relation.* In vain did his Friends in *England*, though great and many, endeavour his Enlargement, by exchange for one or more Jesuites or Priests, who were Prisoners here. Papists beholding this *Molle* as one of a thousand, who if discharged the Inquisition, might give an account of Romish Cruelty to their great disadvantage: Hence these Holy Fathers make use of all the Precaution in this Matter that Wit and Policy can suggest; for they never dismiss any Person out of their Inquisition Court, before they have administered to them an Oath of Secresy (e); which renders the Mysteries thereof so impenitrable, *That*, as the same Author tells us, *it is almost impossible ever to learn the truth, unless to those who have had the unhappiness to be carried into their Prison.*

[d] *Fal.* Ch. Hist. L. 10. p. 49.

[e] Hist. of the Inquisition of *Goa*. p. 2. Their Oath of Secrecy which is extorted from them before they are set at Liberty.

In all the time of Mr. *Molle*'s durance, he never heard from any Friend nor any from him, by Word or Letter; no English Man being ever permitted to see him, save only one, *viz.* Mr. *Walter Strickland* of *Bointon* House in *Yorkshire*; with very much desire and industry he procured leave to visit him, an Irish Friar being appointed to stand by and be a witness of their Discourse: What saith the Holy Spirit? *Rev.* 18. 4. *Come out of* Babylon, *my People.* But here alas! was he, who would but could not come thence. How great his Sufferings were is only known to God, who permitted; his Foes, who inflicted; and himself, who endured them, no Friend being ever allowed to speak with him alone. Here he remained thirty Years in restraint; strange! that in all that time they should not find Crime enough to condemn and execute him; or Justice and Humanity enough to enlarge him and let him go free. In the eighty first Year of his Age he died a Prisoner, and constant Confessor of Christ's Cause: God be magnified in and for the Sufferings of his Saints. The time of his Death is said to have been about the Year of our Lord 1638: What kind of Funeral he had we may easily guess, though we can't describe; the best Dormitory, we may suppose, that was allowed his Corps, was some Hedge-bottom; from whence he shall at last arise the more bright and glorious, for having been thus vilely handled here.

Arms —



Arg. two Bars Gul.

Flor. A.D. 1606.
R.R. Jac. 1.

MARTIN

WILLIAM, Recorder of the City of *Exon*, was born in the ſaid City, about the Year of our Lord 1562. He was the eldeſt Son of *Nicholas Martin* of *Exeter* aforeſaid (*a*), by his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Leonard Yeo* of *Hatherly* in this County; who was the ſecond Son of *Richard Martin* of that City: And he was the ſecond Son of Sir *William Martin* of *Athelhampſton* in the Pariſh of *Piddletown* in the County of *Dorſet*, *Kt.* but the firſt, by his ſecond Wife *Chriſtian*, Daughter of Sir *William Pawlet* of *Hinton* St. *George* in the County of *Somerſet*.

[*a*] Mr. *Weſtc.* Pedigr. of *Devonſh.* Gent. Mſ.

Which Family, however, for many Deſcents, it flouriſhed in knightly Degree, in the County of *Dorcet*, yet originally derives it ſelf from *Devon*. The firſt of the Name was *Martin de Turon*, who came into *England* with *William* the Conqueror, and was made by him, Baron of *Kemeys* in the County of *Pembroke* in *Wales*; having firſt made a Conqueſt of that Territory (*b*). He was made alſo Lord of *Comb-martin* and *Martins-hoe* in *Devon* (*c*), in the North Parts of this Province; unto which places the Name adheres an inſeperable Adjunct unto this day. This *Martin de Tours* had a Siſter, called *Concha* or *Conches*, Wife to *Calfulnius* or *Calprunius*, *Presbyter Brittannus*, who was the Mother of the famous St. *Patrick* of *Ireland* (*d*). This *Martin* marrying, left Iſſue *Robert*, who being the Son of *Martin*, took to himſelf the Name of *Rob. Fitzmartin* (*e*). He had alſo the Barony of *Dartington* near *Totnes* in this County, and his Habitation in that place (*f*); whom lineally ſucceeded *Robert*, *Nicholas*, and *Robert*. Which *Robert* had Iſſue two Sons, Sir *William* and *Robert*. Sir *William* had Iſſue *Nicholas*, who married *Matilda*, Daughter and Heir of *Henry Tracy* Baron of *Barnſtaple*, and had Iſſue *William Martin*, or *Fitzmartin*, Baron of *Kemeys*, *Dartington* and *Barnſtaple*; all at the ſame time. Within two or three Generations after this, the Iſſue-male failing in this Line, the two Siſters and Co-heirs of *William* Lord *Martin*, the laſt of the Name, brought this noble Eſtate to their Husbands, *Nicholas* Lord *Audeleigh* and *Philip de Columbariis*.

[*b*] *Dugd.* Bar. V. 1. p. 729.
[*c*] *Weſtc.* Mſ. quo prius.
[*d*] Id. ibid.
[*e*] Id. eod. loc.
(*f*) Sir W Pole's Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Dartin.*

The Iſſue of *Robert*, the ſecond Brother of Sir *William Martin* aforeſaid, ſettled themſelves in *Dorcetſhire*, where they flouriſhed in great Honour for many Deſcents; and from thence, the Gentleman of whom we are diſcourſing, derived his Original: as does alſo the gentile Family of the Name, ſtill proſpering in this our County.

This Mr. *William Martin*, thus ſpringing from ſo antient and honourable a Stock, we may expect the more fair and uſeful Fruit from him: For tho' it be idle in us, to boaſt the Atchievements of our Anceſtors, if our Actions degenerate; yet we need not queſtion, but that a truly antient noble Blood, does carry in it greater diſpoſition to Vertue and Honour, than that which always runs in the pudley Channels of mechanick Veins. He had his Education in Grammar Learning in the City of *Exeter*, where he was born; and making early advances towards Academical Learning, he was ſent to *Broad-Gates* Hall, now *Pembroke* College, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, *A.* 1579, aged 17. (*g*).

[*g*] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 354.

In which place, being ſo happy, to fall under the care of a noted Tutor (the moſt conſiderable thing of all, to a young Scholar, next the Bleſſing of God) he laid an excellent Foundation in Logick and Philoſophy: how long he continued here, is uncertain; moſt probably, until he had taken one Degree in Arts; but of that I am not certain. However, leaving the Univerſity, after ſome conſiderable time ſpent therein, he went to the Inns of Court (*h*), tho' to which in particular, I do not find; where diligently applying himſelf to the Study of the Law, he became eminent in his Profeſſion: that tho' a Prophet be but rarely honoured in his own Country, yet his native City did him the Honour, to make him their Recorder. This happened in the 3d Year of K. *James* 1ſt, of bleſſed Memory; when Serjeant *Heal* (*i*), after he had poſſeſs'd it near twelve Years, ſurrendered that honourable Office into the City's hands, *A.* 1605.

[*h*] Ath. Oxon. quo ſupra.
[*i*] *Ex.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 51;

Altho' Law was this Gentleman's Profeſſion, yet it was not, as it ſeems, his whole Buſineſs; for he had a great delight, in the no leſs gentile, than pleaſant Study of Hiſtory: and that he might not (as ſome ſeem) be at Home Abroad, and Abroad at Home, he applied himſelf to that of his own Kingdom; and at length, compil'd and publiſhed a conſiderable Volume in *Folio* (of which more by-and-by) of the Kings of *England*.

Nor was he read only in the Engliſh Hiſtory, but in the more polite Parts of Learning; and was skilled, not in Books alone, which makes a full Man, but in Men and Converſation, which makes an uſeful Man: and this appears from the Book publiſhed by him, under this Title, *Youth's Inſtruction*, Print. *Lond.* 1612. in 4*to*. This conſiſted of about 7 or 8 Sheets of Paper, and was dedicated by him, to his eldeſt Son, *Nicholas Martin*, then a Student in *Oxford*, afterwards knighted, and an eminent Man. In which Book, tho' but ſmall, the Author ſhews abundance of Reading; and that he did not ill-beſtow his vacant Hours.

He wrote and publiſhed alſo, a Chronicle of the Kings of *England*, under this Title; *The Hiſtory and Lives of the Kings of* England, *from* William *the Conqueror to K.* Hen. 8*th*, Lond. Print. *A.* 1616 and 1618, *Folio*. Which Book was uſhered into the World by the Copies of Verſes of his three Sons, *viz. Nicholas*, *William* and *Edward*, and his Son-in-law, *Peter Bevys*, Eſq; who had married his Daughter; whoſe Poſterity flouriſhes at *Clyſt* near *Exeter*, in worſhipful Degree, this day.

To this Hiſtory of Mr. *Martin*, was afterwards added, *The Hiſtory of K.* Edw. 6*th*, *Queen* Mary *and Queen* Elizabeth; by *B. R.* M. A. and the whole Printed at *London*, *Folio*, 1638.

At the end of all the Impreſſions, was printed a very uſeful Catalogue of the Nobility of this Kingdom, Entituled, *The Succeſſion of the Dukes and Earls of this Kingdom of* England, *from the Conqueror unto the* 12*th of K.* Jam. 1*ſt*, *with the then Viſcounts*, *Barons*, *Baronets*, &c. which was drawn up by the Author, and continued after his death, by *B. R.* aforeſaid.

This Birth of Mr. *Martin*'s Brain, like that of ſome Natural ones, is ſuppoſed to have haſtened its Parents death. *I have been credibly inform'd*, ſays *Dr. Fuller* in his *Worth.* p. 274. *that K.* Jam. 1. *took ſome exceptions at a Paſſage therein*; *ſounding*, *to his ſeeming*, *either to the Derogation of his own Royal Family*; *or*, *what might be no leſs diſpleaſing*, *of the whole Scottiſh Nation*; Which that King took ſo tenderly, that this our Author was brought into trouble for the ſame; which had ſo great Impreſſion upon his Spirits, that, though he weathered out the King's Diſpleaſure, and his Majeſty was graciouſly reconciled to him, yet he never recovered his former Chearfulneſs: As if a Prince's Anger were a Diſeaſe, which tho' covered is not cured; his Grief for the ſame is conceived to haſten his Death. A parallel Paſſage whereunto, in ſeveral Circumſtances thereof, is recorded in our Chronicles (*l*), of Sir *Jam. Hales*, one of the Juſtices of the *Common-Pleas*; who at a Quarter-Seſſions in *Kent*, giving Charge, upon the Statutes of K. *Hen.* 8. and *Edw.* 6. in Derogation of the Primacy of the Church of *Rome*, gave ſo great Offence to Q. *Mary*, then Q. of *England* (though he had refuſed to ſign the Writing for her Diſinheriting in the Reign of K. *Edw.* 6.) that by her Order, he was firſt committed to the *King's-Bench*, then to the *Compter*, and laſtly to the *Fleet*: Which had alſo ſo dreadful an Influence upon his Heart, that although afterwards he was brought to the Queen's preſence, and received many gracious comfortable Words from her, yet could never come to be quiet in his Mind as long as he lived.

[*l*] *Baker* in Q. *Mary*.

What other Books Mr. *Martin* wrote, or if any more beſides the fore-mentioned, I do not find; nor any thing which is remarkable of him, more than this, *That he was a pious and religious Man*, *and more than ordinarily zealous in thoſe great Duties of Devotion*, *which conſtitute and adorn the Chriſtian Profeſſion*. Which I the rather mention that he may become an Example herein, eſpecially to thoſe of his own quality, and more immediate Relation.

He died in the City of *Exeter* aforeſaid, and was buried in the Church of St. *Petrock* there, *April* the 12th 1617.

He had, it ſeems, a fair Stone laid over his Grave, and an Epitaph thereon; which lying in the Floor and ſubjected to the Feet of Men, was ſoon worn out by Time: A new Inſcription is ſaid to be cut thereon (*m*) for one of the Family lately buried there, which, if it hath not found already, will ſhortly meet alſo the ſame Fate. So vain and inſignificant generally are the Engravings on Floor-Stones, to preſerve the Memory of the Dead.

[*m*] Ath. Oxon. quo ſupra.

This Gentleman, by *Suſan* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Preſtwood* of *Exeter*, Eſq; left Iſſue Sir *Nicholas Martin*, who was Knighted by K. *Jam.* 1. made High Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, by K. *Char.* 1. in the Fifteenth Year of his Reign 1639, and ſerved Eleven Years in Parliament as Knight of this Shire. Which Sir *Nicholas*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John Simms* of *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq; had Iſſue *William Martin*, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace of this County, who died Young. Immediately before whoſe Death, as he lay ſick at his Houſe at *Nether-Ex*, one of the Bells of that Church began to toll of it ſelf, (*n*), and continued ſo to do to the time of his death, about the ſpace of a quarter of an Hour. A like thing is ſaid to have happened at the Interment of *Boniface*, our Countreyman, Arch-biſhop of *Mentz*: when his Body was brought to the Abby of *Fulda* to be buried, *Omnes Campanæ ubiq; divinâ virtute*, *ſine motu alicujus hominis ſonuerunt*. He left Iſſue, by his

[*n*] My Author his Son *W.* M. Eſq.

his Wife . . . . the Daughter of . . . . . *Nicholas*, *William* and *John*: The firſt, a Juſtice of Peace for this County; the ſecond, Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Devon*; and the third, a wealthy Citizen of *London*.

To this Gentleman I ſhall here add *Richard Martin*, Bencher of the *Middle-Temple*, and Recorder of the City of *London* (*o*): He was eldeſt Son of *William Martin*, ſometime Mayor of the City of *Exon* (*p*), by his firſt Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Richard Parker* of *Suſſex* Eſq; who was fourth Son (but the third by his ſecond Wife *Margaret*, the Daughter of *William Hurſt* of *Exeter* Eſq;) of *Richard Martin* of the ſaid City; who was ſecond Son of Sir *William Martin* of *Athelhampton*, in the County of *Dorcet*, of whom before.

[o] *Flor. A. D.* 1610, *R. R.* Jac. 1.
[p] *Weſtc.* Ped. of *Dev.* Gent. Mſ.

This Gentleman was born at *Otterton* (*q*), a ſmall Pariſh lying on the River *Otter*, near the Britiſh Ocean, in the South-Eaſt Parts of this County, about the Year of our Lord 1570. Being a Youth of extraordinary Parts and Ingeny, he, at Fifteen Years of Age, was ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*; where he became a Commoner of *Broad-Gates-Hall*, now *Pembrook-College*, in *Michaelmas-Term*, 1585. He is ſaid to have been of *Trinity-College*, by the Author of the *Hiſt. and Antiq. of* Oxford, Lib. 2. p. 296; but this is acknowledged to be a Miſtake by the ſame Author in *Ath. Oxon. ibid.*

[q] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 374.

This towardly Sapling, thus implanted into ſo rich a Soil, grew wonderfully; for to his excellent Parts adding alſo ſome Induſtry, he proved in a ſhort time a noted Diſputant. However, he made no long ſtay here; but, leaving the Houſe without any Academical Degree, he removed from thence to the Inns of Court, and became a Member of the *Middle-Temple*, *London*, near about the Year of our Lord 1588; where, after ſevere Encounters had with the crabbed parts of the Municipal Laws, he became a Barreſter, and noted for his great Proficiency in his Profeſſion.

This Gentleman having been a Barreſter for ſome Years, was at length elected a Burgeſs to ſerve in Parliament, in the Year 1601 (*r*); for what particular place is not mentioned: In which honourable Station he continued for many Seſſions. He was a plauſible Orator, and eminent for ſeveral Speeches ſpoken in Parliament; eſpecially for that he made in the 10th Year of K. *James* 1ſt (*ſ*), when Account was taken of Forty Gentlemen in the Houſe, which were not Twenty, and ſome of them not Sixteen Years of Age, —— *Formerly* (ſaid this Gentleman) *it was the cuſtom of old Men to make Laws for young ones; but now Nature is invaded and inverted, ſeeing young Men enact Laws to govern their Fathers.*

[r] Ath. Oxon. quo prius.
[ſ] *Ful.* Worth. in *Exet.* p. 275.

In the 13th Year of K. *Jam.* 1ſt, *A. D.* 1615 (*t*), Mr. *Richard Martin* was *Lent*-Reader of his Houſe; of which Office, that ſo often occurs in this Diſcourſe, it may not be improper to give this brief Account. Thoſe Utter-Barreſters, which, after they have continued in the Houſe by the ſpace of Fourteen or Fifteen Years, are, by the Elders of the Houſe, choſen to Read, Expound and Declare ſome *Eſtatute*, openly unto all the Company of the Houſe, in one of the two principal times of their Learning, which they call the *Grand Vacations*: And, during the time of his Reading, he hath the name of a *Reader*; and after, of *Bencher* (*u*). Which *Grand Vacations*, the one doth begin the firſt *Monday* in Clean-Lent, and doth continue three Weeks and three Days, and is called *Lent-Vacation*. The other doth begin the firſt *Monday* after *Lammas Day*, and continueth three Weeks and three Days, and is called *Autumn-Vacation*.

[t] *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 219.
[u] Id. p. 194.

Theſe Readers are choſen by the Bench at their Aſſembly in Parliament yearly; upon the *Friday* before the Feaſt of *All-Saints*; at what time the two Readers for the Year following are elected and declared. This is an Office of great State and Honour; for the Reader, in the precincts of the Houſe, hath the Precedency of all the Gueſts, which are often great Lords, Judges, Serjeants at Law, as well as others, be they of never ſo high a degree (*x*). And, indeed, the Honour ought to be the greater, where the Charge is ſo very conſiderable, being attended on by Twelve or Fourteen Servants in one Livery (*y*), making great Entertainments, and the like: Which are ſo very large and noble, that we are told, by a credible Author (*z*), there are few Summer-Readers, who, in half the time that heretofore a Reading was wont to continue, ſpent ſo little as threeſcore Bucks, beſides Red Deer; ſome have ſpent fourſcore, ſome an hundred; which is the leſs ſtrange what is farther atteſted by him [*a*], *That ſome have ſpent above ſix Hundred pounds in two days leſs than a Fortnight*. But of this enough.

[x] Id. p. 207.
[y] Id. p. 206.
[z] Id. p. 207. *b*.
[a] Id. ibid. *a*.

Upon the death of Sir *Anthony Benn*, Mr. *Martin* was, by the recommendation of K. *Jam.* 1ſt, made Recorder of the City of *London* [*b*] in *Sept.* 1618; though *Dugdal* ſeems to intimate [*c*], as if he were advanced to that honourable Office long before. This creditable place this Gentleman enjoyed but little more than a Month, as the Author of the *Ath. Oxon.* tells us [*d*]; and was ſucceeded therein by Sir *Robert Heath*; not for any Failure in his Place, or Frown of his Prince; but at His command, who makes Princes tremble, even that of Death.

[b] Ath. Oxon. loc. quo antea.
[c] Orig. Jurid. p. 219.
[d] Quo Prius.

Such was the incomparable Worth and Accompliſhments of this Gentleman, that there was no Perſon in his time more celebrated for Ingenuity than he [*e*]; none more admired by Mr. *Selden*, Serjeant *Hoskins*, *Ben. Johnſon*, the greateſt Wits of that Age, not to be excelled in ours; the laſt of which dedicated his Comedy to him, call'd, *The Poetaſter*. King *Jam.* 1ſt was much delighted with his Facetiouſneſs; and had ſo great Reſpect for him, that

[e] Id. ibid.

[f] Id. eod. loc.

[g] *Ful.* Worth. quo prius.

he commended him to the Citizens of *London* to be their Recorder [f]. He was accounted one of the higheſt Wits of his Age and our Nation [g]. He was ſo much admired by the learned and vertuous Men of his time, that one of them [b] beſtowed upon him this *Eulogy*, of an high and noble Strain:

[b] Hugo Holland, ejus Familiaris. Hiſt. & Ant. Ox. L. 2. p. 296.

Princeps Amorum (i), *Principum nec non Amor:*
Legumq; linguæ, Lexq; dicendi magis:
Anglorum Alumnus, Præco Virginiæ & Parens:
Generoſus ortu, moribus nec degener:
Invictus animi, Corporis forma decens:
Oriens cadente ſole Sol, ortu cadens:
Magnæ Urbis Os, orbis minoris oculus:
Bono ſuorum Natus, extinctus ſuo:
Cunctiſq; cognitus, nec ignotus ſibi.

[i] He had been Prince *de la More* of the *Middle-temple* in the time of Chriſtmas.

Nor did the Parts and Excellencies of this worthy Gentleman wholly die with him; ſome of them he commended to Poſterity, and by them himſelf in ſeveral things which he wrote (k):

[k] Ath. Oxon. loc. prædict.

Speeches and Diſcourſes in one or more Parliaments in the latter end of the Reign of Q. Elizab.
Speeches delivered to the King in the name of the Sheriffs of London *and* Middleſex. Lond. *Pr.* 1603. 1643, 4to.
Various Poems. Whether theſe were printed or not, I cannot ſay; nor what was elſe publiſhed or written by him.

Notwithſtanding all which his gentile and ingenuous Accompliſhments, this worthy Perſon died, to the great Grief of all learned and good Men, about the Year 1616; ſo *Dr. Fuller* (l); about the Year 1620, ſays the Author of the *Hiſt. and Antiq. of* Oxford (m); but on the laſt day of *Oct.* 1618, ſays the ſame Author in his *Ath. Oxon* (n): Which laſt is the moſt probable Account.

[l] Worthies in *Exon.*

[m] Loco quo antea.

[n] V. 1. p. 375.

He gave by Will to the Church of *Otterton*, where he received his firſt Breath, 5 *l.* and to the Church of *Colliton-Raleigh* in this County, where his Houſe and Seat was, 5 *l.*

He was buried in the Church belonging to the *Temples*, and over his Grave was ſoon after a neat Alabaſter Monument erected, with the Effigies of the Defunct kneeling in his Gown, with theſe Verſes engraven thereon, made by his dear Friend Serjeant *Hoskins*:

[m] *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 174.

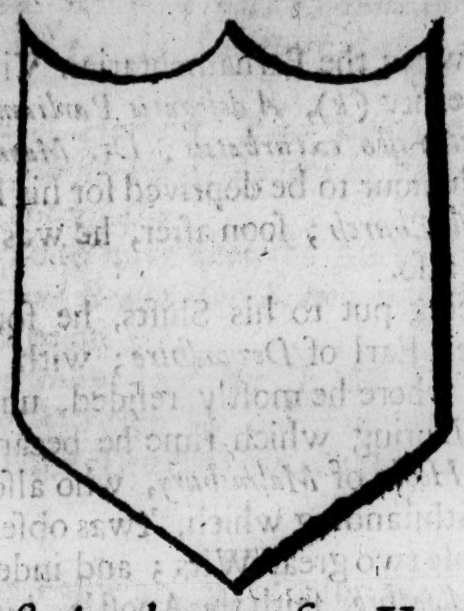
Salve Lector (m)
Martinus jacet hic, ſi neſcis cætera, quære:
Interea Tumuli, ſis memor ipſe tui.
Vale Juriſconſulte.
Accedat totum precibus quodcunq; recedit.
Litibus, æternum ſic tibi tempus erit.

This Monument was repaired *A.* 1683, when the Choir and Iſles adjoyning, belonging to the *Temple* Church, were new Wainſcotted and furniſhed with Seats.

This Gentleman left Iſſue *John Martin*, an eminent Citizen and ſometime Mayor of *Exon*; who left a Son of his Name, that married twice, but died about the Year 1680 without any ſurviving Iſſue.

Arms

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1646.
R. R. Car. 1.

Gules a Feſs Arg. between four Hands Or.

MAYNE

JASPER, D. D. Arch-deacon of *Chicheſter*, and Chaplain in Ordinary to K. *Char.* 2d, made his firſt entry on the Stage of this tranſitory World at *Hatherley* (*a*) (a ſmall Market-Town, lying not much ſhort of thirty Miles North-Weſt of the City of *Exeter*) in this County: A Town not much frequented, as ſtanding out of all great Roads, and famous for nothing more, of late Years, than for giving Birth to this great Wit, and learned Divine, about the Year of God's Incarnation 1604. Tho' I am not able to ſpeak much of the Pedigree of his Family; yet the Name, I find, is of antient ſtanding in this Shire (*b*); for K. *Hen.* 1ſt, who ſate in the Engliſh Throne 1140, gave his Lands at *Kings-Nymet*, near *Chimlegh* in this Province, unto *Joel de Mayne*; which K. *John*, upon the Seperation of *Normandy* from *England*, ſeized into his Hands again.

[*a*] Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 372.

[*b*] *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Kings-Nym.* Mr.

This our *Jaſper Mayne* being of very promiſing Parts, his Relations kept carefully at School in the Country; and at length, for his better Improvement, they found out a way to place him into that at *Weſtminſter*, near *London*; (*c*) *In Schola verò Weſtmonaſterienſi rei Literariæ rudimentis informatus*; A School famous not only for its better Method of Teaching, but for its being the more certain Road to Preferment, in one or other of the two moſt famous Univerſities of *England*: Here he continued for ſeveral Years, until he was excellently fitted for the Univerſity; notwithſtanding which, he was not, as the moſt uſual manner is, elected immediately thence; but enter'd into that moſt noble Seminary of Vertue and Learning, *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, *A.* 1623, being then nineteen Years of Age, in the Condition of a Servitour (*d*) Which I mention, not to his Diſparagement, (for this has been the Fate of ſome of the greateſt and moſt learned Perſons of the Kingdom) but his greater Honour; that it may be ſeen, his future Preferments were owing not ſo much to the Influence of Quality or Fortune, (as is frequently found in this Age) but to the Prevalency of his own perſonal Worth and Accompliſhments; and farther, for the Encouragement of ſuch alſo in the ways of Vertue and Induſtry, whoſe lowneſs in the World may not, at firſt, priviledge them with any higher Title.

[*c*] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 283.

[*d*] Ath. Oxon. quo prius.

However, Mr. *Mayne* did not long continue in this Station (*e*); *Eodem quaſi tempore* (viz. 1624.) *vel ſaltem haud ita multo poſt, in ejuſdem Sodalitii Alumnum aſciſcitur*; for growing into favour with that excellent Perſon Dr. *Bryan Duppa*, afterward Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who obſerved his Parts, he was ſoon choſen into a Students place, and became an *Alumnus* of that Royal Foundation. Being thus fix'd into the Free-hold of the College, he diligently applied his Studies, and had the forementioned great Perſon (now, or ſoon after, Dean thereof) the Supervifor and Encourager of them: And as he became Standing, according to the Statutes of the Houſe and the Univerſity, he proceeded, with great applauſe, in the Degrees of Arts; Bachelour, *Octob.* 21. 1628 (*f*); and Maſter, *Jun.* 18. 1631 (*g*).

[*e*] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. quo antea.

(*f*) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. Faſt. p. 858.
[*g*] Id. p. 870.

Soon after Mr. *Mayne* had taken his Degree of Maſter of Arts, he entered into Holy Orders and became a quaint Preacher. Then, by the favour of the Dean and Canons of the ſaid Houſe, he was made Vicar of *Caſſington* near *Woodſtock*, and of *Pyrton* near *Watlington* in *Oxfordſhire* (*h*): Somewhat ſtrange! he ſhould be permitted to enjoy two Vicaries (both which oblige to Reſidence) for that reaſon aſſign'd by the Canon Law, *Vicarius non habeat Vicarium*, That a Vicar ſhould not have a Vicar. I know the late pious Archbiſhop *Sancroft* was ſo ſevere in this matter, that he would by no means diſpenſe with it.

[*h*] Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 372.

Soon after this, the Civil Wars breaking out, and the pious King, *Char.* 1ſt of immortal Memory, being forced by wicked Subjects to fly for Shelter to this Seat of the Muſes at Oxford, Mr. *Mayne* was one of thoſe many Divines that were appointed to preach before him, the Court and Parliament there; which Undertaking he acquitted with that great and general Satisfaction, that for a Reward (*i*), the Univerſity thought fit, by Creation, to honour

[*i*] Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 373.

honour him with the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*; and he was actually created accordingly, *A.* 1646.

Two Years after this, when the Parliamentarian Visitors extruded, right or wrong, all Royalists out of the University (*k*), *A delegatis Parliamentariis, Regios omnes per fas ac nefas Academiâ pellentibus, sodalitio isto exturbatus*; Dr. *Mayne*, with a great many other very worthy Persons, had the honour to be deprived for his Loyalty, of all the Right he had to his Student's Place in *Christ-Church*; soon after, he was deprived of the Vicarige of *Pyrton*, and at length of *Cassington* also.

[*k*] Hist. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 283.

During this Storm, being put to his Shifts, he found an *Asylum* in the House of the Right Honourable the then Earl of *Devonshire*; with whom he lived in quality of his Lordship's Chaplain, and where he mostly resided, until the happy Return of K. *Charles* the 2d to his Kingdoms: During which time he became an Associate with that most famous Philosopher *Thomas Hobbs* of *Malmsbury*, who also retired for Shelter into the House of that noble Earl; notwithstanding which, 'twas observed (*l*), there was never a right understanding between those two great Wits; and indeed, how could it be expected that there should? *For what Fellowship*, saith the Apostle, *hath Light with Darkness? Or he that Believeth, with an Infidel?* 1 Cor. 6. 14.

[*l*] Ath. Ox. id.

In this Condition this excellent Person continued, until the Tyranny of those Times were over-past; and happy he who had so good a Shelter. At the happy Restoration of the King and the Church, in that admirable Year 1660, Dr. *Mayne* was also restored to his Places, and had divers other Preferments added unto them; for he was made Canon of *Christ-Church*, Arch-deacon of *Chichester* in the room of Dr. *Henry Hammond* deceased, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty K. *Charles* the 2d; all which he kept to his dying day, which was many Years after; when he left the Stage of the World with applause, as we may observe by the Character given of him, which is thus: He was a Person of a ready and facetious Wit, yet withal, a sound and orthodox Divine, and an excellent Preacher: He was enriched with all kind of Erudition (*m*), *Ingenio sane felicissimo, & eruditione propemodum omnigena locupletato, fruebatur; Theologus accurate doctus & annunciator evangelii disertus: Poeta vero non incelebris & ob sales ac facetias in pretio habitus*) and among his other Accomplishments, he was also a very celebrated Poet, and had in great Esteem for his sharp and facetious Conceits. Nor did this eminent Doctor (as some out of a fond Pretence of Modesty, or a worse Reason, do) permit his Labours to be buried in the Grave with him; but he was pleased to oblige the World with several witty, learned, divine Works, which he published in his Lifetime, and still perfume his Memory: They are of two sorts; some more juvenile and ludicrous; others more grave and serious (*n*).

[*m*] Hist. & Ant. Oxon. quo supra.

[*n*] Ath. Oxon. Loc. ult. cit.

Of the first sort are these following:

I. *The Amorous War; a Tragicomedy.* Print. *Oxon.* 1658, 4to.

II. *The City Match; a Comedy acted before the King and Queen at* White Hall, *and afterwards on the Stage at* Black-Friars, *with general applause.* Print. *Oxon.* 4to, 1658 (*o*).

[*o*] Langbain of Dramatick Poets, p. 337.

III. Besides these Dramatick Pieces, he wrote *A Poem upon the Naval Victory over the Dutch by the Duke of* York, (when he must be turn'd of Sixty) *A.* 1665.

IV. He translated into English, from the Original, part of *Lucian*'s Dialogues, *Ann.* 1638: To which, afterwards, he adjoyned the other Dialogues, as they were formerly translated by *Francis Hicks*. *Lond.* Print. 1663, 1664, *Fol.*

V. He translated also, from Latin into English, Dr. *John Donn*'s Epigrams, which he entitles, *A Sheaf of Miscellany Epigrams*. *Lond.* Print. 1658, 8vo.

His more serious Pieces were these following:

VI. Several Sermons; as (1.) Sermon concerning Unity and Agreement, in *Carfax Church, Oxon. Aug.* 9. 1646; on 1 *Cor.* 1. 10. *Now I beseech you Brethren, by the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing*, &c. Print. 1646, 4to. (2.) Sermon against false Prophets; on *Ezek.* 22. 28. *And her Prophets have daubed them with untempered Mortar, seeing Vanity and divining Lyes unto them, saying, Thus saith the Lord God; when the Lord hath not spoken.* Print. 1647, 4to. (3.) Sermon against Schism, or the Seperation of those Times; on *Hebr.* 10. 24, 25. *Not forsaking the assembling our selves together, as the manner of some is*, &c. Preached in the Church of *Wartington* in *Oxfordshire*, with some Interruption, *September* 11th, 1652, at a publick Dispute held there, between *Jasper Mayne, D. D.* and one *John Pendarves* an Anabaptist Preacher. *Lond.* 1652, 4to.

VII. *A late Sermon against false Prophets, vindicated by Letter from the causeless Aspersion of Mr.* Francis Cheynell. This Sermon made a great Noise in its time; and the Pulpit Demogogues of those days became highly offended at it; not being able either to beat or refute the Truth thereof. This Vindication was printed 1647, 4to.

VIII. Ὀχλομαχια: Or, *The Peoples War examined, according to the Principles of Scripture and Reason; in answer to a Letter sent by a Person of Quality, who desired Satisfaction.* Print. 1647, 4to. These two last things, with the three Sermons before mentioned, were commonly bound together, and sold with this general Title to them, *Certain Sermons and Letters of Defence and Resolution*, &c. *Lond.* 1653, 4to.

IX. *Cont.*

IX. *Concio ad Academiam Oxon. pro more habita, incohante Termino* 27. *Maii* 1662, *in D. Pauli Epist. ad Gal. cap.* 5. *v.* 1. *In Libertate igitur qua Christus nos Liberavit, perstate*, &c.

X. *Sermon at the Consecration of* Herbert, *Lord Bishop of* Hereford; *on* 1 Tim. 4. 14. *Neglect not the Gift that is in thee, which was given thee by Prophecy, with the laying on of the Hands of the Presbytery.* Lond. 1662, 4*to.*

He is supposed likewise to have been the Author of other things; as,

Policy unvailed: Or, *Maxims and Reasons of State*; subscribed *J. M.* of *Oxon*; written in the Times of Usurpation, and print. 4*to.*

Difference about Church-Government, &c. by *J. M. D. D. Lond.* Printed 1646, 4*to.* These two last, whether really Written by our Dr. *Mayne*, or by some other whose Name might begin with the same Letters, my Author professes (*p*), He cannot justly tell.

[*p*] Ath. Oxon. Loc. ult. cit.

Having thus lived up (in great Fame and Credit for Wit and Learning) very near unto Holy *David*'s generally stinted measure of the Life of Man, this eminent Person made his Exit off the Stage of this Life on the 6th of *December*, 1672; and was buried in the second Isle, joyning on the North-side to the Choir of the Cathedral of *Christ-Church*, in *Oxon*.

He gave, by his Will, several Legacies (*q*) to pious Uses; among which, Five Hundred Pounds (*r*) towards the Rebuilding of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral; and a Hundred Pounds apiece to his Vicariges of *Cassington* and *Pyrton*, to be distributed, by the two Vicars thereof, for the use of the Poor of those Parishes; with many other Legacies. But he gave nothing to the Place of his Education, because he had taken some Distaste for Affronts received from the Dean and others of his College (*ss*).

[*q*] *Langbain* of Dram. Poets, p. 338.
[*r*] Ath. Oxon. Loc. jam. cit.

(*ss*) Id. ibid.

Over his Grave, soon after his Interment, was laid a Marble-stone, at the Charge of his Executors, Dr. *Robert South* and Dr. *John Lamphire*, having this short Epitaph engraven on it (*t*).

[*t*] Hist. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 288. *b.*

H. S. E.
Jasperus Mayne, S. T. D. hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus, natus Hatherlæ, in Agro Devon. 1604. *Denatus Oxon. Decemb.* 6. 1672.

There was one *Cuthbert Mayne* (*u*), a Native of this County; what particular Relation he had to the learned Doctor before-mentioned, I cannot say; though, in probability, they were near of Kin. He proceeded Master of Arts, as a Member of St. *John*'s College in *Oxon*, *April* the 8th, 1570: But he soon after left the Nation, and the established Religion, and went to *Doway*, *Anno* 1572; where he was promoted to the Degree of Bachelour in Divinity. Afterwards (for his Parts and Zeal) he was sent into the Mission of *England*, and settled for a time in his own Country of *Devonshire*.

[*u*] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. Fast. p. 732.

A certain Author tells us (*x*), until the 20th of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Papists in *England* were mercifully connived at, while they solemnized their own Rites within their private Houses; but when that Thunderbolt of Excommunicating the Queen came abroad, then was the Law enacted against those who brought into the Kingdom any *Agnus Dei*, or reconciled any of the Queen's Subjects to the See of *Rome*: Yet, for six whole Years after this, was it not executed upon any, till this *Cuthbert Mayne* (a Priest, and an obstinate Maintainer of the Pope's Authority against the Queen) was Executed at *Lancester* in *Cornwall*, (for which he was held the first Martyr of the Seminaries) and the Gentleman's Goods, that harboured him, Confiscate, and himself Imprisoned.

[*x*] *Bak.* Chron. Q. *Eliz.* in the Affairs of the Church.

Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1660, *R. R.* Car. 2.

Gules a Chevron between three Lions-Heads eraz'd Argent.

Creſt, A Dragon volant.

Motto, *Non Dubio* [*].

[*] Mr. *Weſtc.* Pedigr. Mſ.

MONK

GEORGE, the moſt illuſtrious Duke of *Albemarle* (the great Glory of our Country and the Kingdom) was born, on *Tueſday, Decemb.* 6th, *A. D.* 1608 (*a*), at *Lancras* near *Bytheford*, as ſome; but as others tells us, at *Potheridge* (*quaſi*, upon the ridge, it being an aſcendant Seat (*b*) upon the ridge of a ſmall Hill) in the Pariſh of *Merton*, about four Miles South-Weſt of *Great Torrington* in this County. A ſweet and pleaſant place, which antiently had a Park belonging to it, in a manner inſulated by the River *Turridge* her kind Embraces. It has been the Seat of this noble Family for at leaſt ſixteen deſcents, even from the days of K. *Henry* 3d (*c*), home to the preſent Age, upward of Four Hundred and Fifty Years.

(*a*) Dr. *Gumble's* Life of the Duke of *Albem.* p. 1.

(*b*) *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Merton.*

(*c*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Potheridge.*

Originally, I find, they were called *le Moigne*, but whether from that *Moigne* who was Brother to *Aurelius*, and *Uter-pendragon* Duke of *Cornwal*, and Governour of the Realm under the Emperour *Honorius* (*d*), *A.* 413; I ſhall leave it to others to determine as they think fit. After this, they took the name of *Monathus* (Monk) ſuppoſed on this occaſion (*e*), *That one of this Family, by Profeſſion a Monk, becoming the Heir, to continue his Houſe, by Diſpenſation, returned to temporal State, and ever after retained that Name.* As that noble Houſe in *France*, ſirnamed (*Archiveſque* or Arch-Biſhop) did upon a like occaſion.

(*d*) *Carew's* Surv. of *Corn.* Lib. 1. p. 77. *b.*

(*e*) *Weſtc.* Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Merton.*

This Gentleman, *George Monk*, was ſecond Son of Sir *Thomas Monk* of *Potheridge* Kt. by his Wife the Daughter of Sir *George Smith* of *Exeter* Kt. who was the Son of *Anthony*; who was the Son of *Thomas Monk* of *Potheridge*, by *Franciſca*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Arthur Plantagenet* Viſcount *Liſle*, natural Son of K. *Edw.* 4th: which *Thomas* was the Son of *Anthony*, who was the Son of *Humphry Monk* of *Potheridge*, by *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Richard Champernon* of *Inſwerk*, who by *Valetort* was deſcended from (*f*) *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, Lord of *Inſwerk*, Son and Heir of *Richard* King of the Romans, ſecond Son of *John* King of *England*. Whereby we ſee, that he who was ſo inſtrumental in reſtoring the King, had much of the Royal Blood of *England* running in his Veins.

(*f*) *Weſtc.* Pedig. of the *Dev.* Gentry in *Monk.*

This Family quartered (*g*) many noble Coats in its Atchievement; 1. *Grant*, 2. *Steynſton*, 3. *Champernon*, 4. *Hameley*, 5. *Talbot*, 6. *Valetort*, 7. *Cornwall*, 8. *Wood*, 9. *Plantagenet*; on the ſame an Eſcutcheon of Pretence, with ſix Coats; 1. *Gray*, 2. *Valence*, 3. *Quincy*, 4. *Talbot*, 5. *Beachamp*, 6. *Gerard.* The which I mention, to let the World ſee the Worth and Luſtre of this noble Family, long before our General was born; and that, however he greatly added to it, he did not begin the Honour of his Houſe.

(*g*) Id. ib.

George Monk (*h*), being thus a younger Brother, was always deſign'd to be a Soldier, by his Friends, and being paſt the Sixteenth Year of his Age, there fell out an Occaſion that did haſten this Reſolution; which may not be ungrateful to relate. K. *Charles* the Firſt coming to *Plymouth*, about this time, to have an Eye to his Naval Preparations, upon the apprehenſion of a Breach with *Spain*; Sir *Thomas Monk*, (that in all great Solemnities, uſed not to be one

(*h*) This enſuing Account, is taken out of Gen. *Monk's* Life written by D. *Gumble*, his Grace's Chaplain, (Printed, *Lond. A.* 1671.) for the moſt part thereof.

one of the laſt, nor leaſt, in the Buſineſs of his Country) being now, by his Predeceſſors, left under great Incumbrances in his Eſtate, ſent this his Son *George* to the then Under-Sheriff of *Devon*, with a good Preſent and this Meſſage, *That he did not know what Judgments might be againſt him, but deſired that, without any Proſecution, he might have the liberty to wait upon his Prince, now viſiting this County:* Who acknowledged his Deſire reaſonable, and aſſured his Performance. Notwithſtanding which, he broke his Word, and in a moſt treacherous manner ſeiz'd the Perſon of Sir *Thomas Monk*, upon an Execution, in the face of the whole Country: Which Affront our young Gentleman, who had received his Engagement to the contrary, could not digeſt with Patience; and therefore going to *Exeter*, he finds out the Under-Sheriff; firſt he expoſtulates his Falſhood, and then gives him the Chaſtiſement he deſerv'd, (without any Intention of Murder) and had not ſome interpos'd, he had left him in worſe Condition than he did. Upon this *Contraſto* he was forced (to avoid the Fury of this enraged *Bagſter*) to turn Soldier ſooner than his Friends deſign'd, being not arriv'd as yet to the Seventeenth Year of his Age.

Hereupon he was recommended to the care of Sir *Richard Grenvil* (younger Brother to the brave Sir *Bevil*) his near Kinſman, a Captain of great Renown; from whom he firſt received Arms, and was his Pupil in the Art of War. In thoſe Expeditions to the Iſle of *Rhee*, *A.* 1626, he carried the Colours, under that valiant old Commander Sir *John Burroughs*. After this, he goes to the School of War in the *Low-Countries*, in the Regiment of the Lord *Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; where he learn'd both to Fight and to be Loyal. Afterwards, he was in the Regiment under the command of the Lord *Goring*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Norwich*; where he commanded a Company, which, tho' many times conſiſting of above 200, and of them 100 Voluntiers, ſome Lords and others, Gentlemen of Name and good Eſtate in *England*, yet he kept them in ſuch good Order and Diſcipline, that many of them gave him thanks for his Severity, many Years after.

After many Years Service in thoſe Countries, upon ſome Difference between the Town of *Dort* and himſelf, about Quartering of Soldiers, upon the firſt occaſion, he quitted their Service and return'd into *England:* And this he did at a time when there was but too much Employment here for Men of his Profeſſion. The Scottiſh Nation entering into an unhappy War on Pretences of Religion, kindled ſuch a Fire as burnt up the Glories and Triumphs of *Great Britain:* This Gentleman, *A.* 1638, by the Recommendation of the Earl of *Leiceſter* and the Counteſs of *Carliſle*, was in good Command in both the Scottiſh Expeditions; and therein did ſingular Service, eſpecially in the laſt, under the Command of the gallant Earl of *Strafford*; being now Major of the Regiment of the Earl of *Newport*, General of the Ordnance: And at the Scots attempting to come over the River *Tine* at *Newborn*, Major *Monk* was commanded to bring off the Ordnance; which he did with a great deal of Courage and Conduct; and tho' he had but one Bullet, and one Charge of Powder for the Regiment, yet with that *modicum* he kept the Scots at ſuch diſtance, that they durſt ſcarce look after him.

The Scottiſh Troubles ſomething quietted, the Earl of *Leiceſter* was appointed by the King to go Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, *A.* 1640, who nominated *George Monk*, his Couſin, to be Collonel of his Regiment. Tho' the Earl never went, yet this Regiment with this great Captain (as he was then eſteem'd) landed at *Dublin*; and there did ſuch conſiderable Service, by his ſeveral Expeditions into the Country, and return'd with ſuch Booties, that his Regiment ſeem'd to be Purveyor for the whole City; and a Soldier, tho' Sick and without Shoes, would ſtrive to go out with honeſt *George Monk*, for ſo they familiarly call'd him; and even when he was Duke, and a General, his Soldiers would often ſo ſtile him, not out of Contempt, but Affection. Here, after many Services, the Lords Juſtices and Council, taking notice of his Zeal, Faithfulneſs and Courage, were pleaſed to appoint him Governour of *Dublin*, there being at that time little elſe left in the Proteſtant Hands: But ſuddainly from *England* (whatever was the cauſe) a new Commiſſion was brought for another Perſon, not ſo acceptable to the Governours or Governed. Soon after this there was a Ceſſation in that Country, and the Regiment tranſported to the King's Aſſiſtance in *England*.

Being now depriv'd of the Government of the City and his Regiment at once, he came over into *England* alſo; and was preſented to his Majeſty of Bleſſed Memory, *Char* 1ſt, by the Lord *Digby*, then Secretary of State, in *Chriſt-Church* Garden at *Oxford*; who ſent him to *Nantwich*, to look over thoſe Regiments that were newly return'd from *Ireland*, with ſuch others as were Quarter'd in thoſe Parts. But Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, coming out of *Yorkſhire* with a good Force, ſurprizes the Iriſh Forces, and with them Col. *Monk*, who had no command there at that time, and ſent him Priſoner to *Hull*; where he continu'd ſome time; and then was commanded up to be lodged in a ſafer Cuſtody, in the Tower of *London*, by the Parliaments ſpecial Order; jealous of his great Conduct, becauſe of his Vertue, which to them was dangerous, and therefore hateful.

Now he is ſure in the Tower of *London*, there they reſolve to keep him; and there he languiſheth many Years, and hears from none of his Friends; they are remote in *Devonſhire*, and could not furniſh him; he a younger Brother, his Condition is ſtraitned in a ſmall Annuity, and that not well paid; no care is taken for his Exchange, and the Parliament

had ſome dark Intelligence of his Conference with the King at *Oxford*, and ſo did not care to part with him. Yet to ſhew that that gracious Prince could diſcern Men, he ſent him, in this his Extremity, an Hundred Pounds in Gold, (a great Sum at that time) which the General would often mention with great Thankfulneſs.

He having been a cloſe Priſoner for many Years, which neither ſuited his former active Life, nor his preſent State of Health, by the Solicitation of the Lord *Liſle* (Son of the Earl of *Leiceſter*, his noble Friend) who was going Lord Deputy into *Ireland*, was prevail'd upon to take a Regiment and accompany him thither. This was a War in which he was always a ready Voluntier; but firſt he muſt fall down and worſhip the Scottiſh Idol of the Covenant; a Condition he could not eaſily ſubmit to: Whether he took it or not, is uncertain; but this is ſure, he did not love the remembrance of that troubleſome Firebrand. At laſt, into *Munſter* he goes with the Lord Deputy *Liſle*, and there continued with him 'till his Commiſſion expired, which was no long time after. The Lord Deputy returning, Col. *Monk* return'd with him; and is careſs'd by the Parliament, to undertake the command of the *Britiſh* Forces in the North of *Ireland*; which he accepted, and ſo viſitted that Nation a third time, where he had under his command both the Scottiſh and the Engliſh Forces: He did great Service againſt the Rebels there, and did manifeſt ſo much Juſtice in the civil Adminiſtration of Affairs, that many Reſolutions of his, in caſe of Difference between Party and Party, remain without further Controverſy to this Day. And indeed 'tis admirable, that in a barren Country, with ſmall aſſiſtance from *England*, he did, with Booties and good Husbandry, maintain a long and ſharp War with the moſt hardy and ſtout Rebels, under *Owen-Roe Oneale*, an old experienced Officer, that had trained his Soldiers to a notable Experience and Reſolution: And he made him ſo uneaſy in that part of the Country, and laid it ſo deſolate, that he was forced to ſeek for new Quarters.

In that Year the Scots all forſook his command; and *Monro* had a deſign to ſeize him; but the Collonel, being always upon his Watch, prevented *Monro*, and ſecured him and ſeveral other chief Officers: After which, he is neceſſitated to make an Agreement with *Oneale* for ſome Months, and ſo came over into *England*. In his way he met with *Cromwel*, who treated him very kindly; and it concern'd him much ſo to do, it being by his ſpecial Order and Command that this Agreement was made; which Collonel *Monk*, Soldier-like, taking it to himſelf, obliged *Cromwel* to him ever after.

Now had he leiſure to ſee his Friends, being out of all Employment: But long he continued not in a ſtate of Quietneſs; the Scots having perfidiouſly ſold the Father, thinking to make Advantage to the Intereſt of their beloved Covenant, ſate up the Son, and crown'd him their King at *Scone*, having hamper'd him firſt with very hard Conditions. The Engliſh Common wealths Men did not like this, and ſo reſolved to ſend an Army into *Scotland*; which they did, both of Horſe and Foot, moſt excellently well furniſh'd, under General *Cromwel*. He would not ſtir without Col. *Monk* went along with him, and uſed ſuch artifice as he would not be denied his company. Furniſhed with a Regiment, he goes with him into *Scotland*, not having well digeſted the Scottiſh Affront in the North of *Ireland*; and they entered that Kingdom with a gallant Army of 20000, of which *Monk* was obſerved the *Tutelar Angel*: But after a while being there, what with Sickneſs, and continual Harraſſes and Infalls of the Enemy, they were waſted to about 8000. Being thus reduced to ſo ſmall a number, and frequently inſulted by a numerous Enemy, *Monk*, then made Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, drew up the whole Army near *Muſſelbrough*, in a dark Night when they could not diſcern one another, and gave them ſuch Directions where to ſtand, that the next Morning they found themſelves in a Figure, both Defenſive and fit to make a Charge: But the Scottiſh Army had a purpoſe to make all ſure at *Copperſpeth-Paſs*, where one or two Regiments are able to give check to the greateſt Army. *Cromwel*, then at *Dunbar*, calls a Council of War, and would have given his Hopes of the Protectorſhip to have been ſafe at *White-Hall*. *Monk* urg'd a Battle, and in that very place to aſſault the Enemy: There was great Oppoſition, but he offers to undertake the Work; and as Brigadier, at the Head of three Regiments of Foot, with his Pike in his hand, he charged up the Hills above the Town; where only *Lawers* Regiment of *High-Landers* made a good Defence, and were all cut to pieces: Theſe were all the Foot that engaged, for the Scotch Infantry took the Rout and ran away, and were moſt taken Priſoners. Thus was the Engliſh Army ſaved by this Victory; which was ſo aſtoniſhing to all the Engliſh, that could not hope it, that it rendered Col. *Monk* of great Credit with all the Forces, but eſpecially with *Oliver*, who now thought himſelf ſure of his Principality over theſe Nations.

Having received great Recruits from *England*, Lieutenant-General *Monk* was employed to take in *Tantallon*, and ſome other ſtrong places; which he ſpeedily effected, and thereby encreaſed in Reputation and Credit with the General, and ſeemed to bear the greateſt ſway in the Councils of War: So that *Cromwel*, when he took his March after the King, *Char.* 2d, unto *Worceſter*, he left him Commander in chief of all the remaining Forces: Which tho' no conſiderable Army, yet, under ſuch a General, it did Wonders. The firſt Attempt he made was upon the Caſtle of *Sterling*; a ſtately Edifice and of great Strength, over the Door of whoſe Chappel was this Motto found, *I. R.*

Nobi

-----Nobis hæc invicta miserunt
Centum Sex Prœvi. 1617.

An Hundred and Six Kings,
Unconquered left thoſe things.

But to ſome Mens Genius and Spirit nothing is unconquerable; for General *Monk* within three Days made the Beſieg'd yield up this Piece upon Articles, with all the warlike Ammunition therein, 5000 Arms, 40 pieces of Ordnance, all the Records of *Scotland*, the Chair and Cloth of State, the Sword and other rich Furniture of their Kings; which were all ſent to the Tower of *London*, and after his Majeſty's Return reſtor'd again. General *Monk* alſo was the chief Inſtrument to take in the *Maiden-Caſtle* of *Edenburgh*; ſo call'd, becauſe never conquer'd, tho' twice deliver'd to the Engliſh, once in Q. *Eliz.* Reign, and now to *Cromwel*, chiefly by the Conduct of this Gentleman.

Tedious it would be to give a particular Account of this great General's taking in *Dundee* (where was the beſt Plunder that was gotten in the Wars, throughout the three Nations) and his other noble Actions in *Scotland*; in proſecution whereof he contracted ſo ill an Habit of Body, that he was forc'd to return into *England*, where, by God's Bleſſing and the Uſe of the *Bath*, he was fully reſtor'd to his Health.

Now comes a new Stage, whereon the General acted a brave part, to the Glory of the Engliſh Nation and his own everlaſting Renown; which was the Dutch War: For he who, by his great and prudent Conduct in many Battles, had approv'd himſelf one of the greateſt Land-Captains of this age, did ſhew he was no leſs capable of making himſelf ſucceſsful at Sea. The Ground of the Quarrel (as of moſt others) was Covetouſneſs and Ambition: The Engliſh Stateſmen thought ſcorn, that their profer'd Aliance was ſlighted; and the Engliſh Merchants complain'd, That the Dutch engroſſed all the Trade: They mutually reſolve to determine this Controverſy by the Mouth of the Canon. General *Monk* is made, at length, one of the Generals at Sea, in joint Commiſſion with General *Dean*; but *Dean* was ſlain with a great Ball, the firſt ſhot made by the Dutch; in whoſe Death there happen'd ſomething ſo remarkable, that it may be worth inſerting. This *Dean*, the night before he was kill'd, the Rats had torn and devour'd all that part of his Doublet, on the Left-ſide, where he was ſhot with a Canon Bullet; and his own Spirit was much ſenſible of his approaching Fate, for tho' he was a *Beemeſt* in Religion, yet he retired for two Hours to ſome private Devotions (which was not uſual with him) the Morning before his Death; and thoſe who obſerv'd him then, he being known to be Valiant enough, ſaw Death in his Face. Of which we make no farther Reflection, but that there are ſome good Spirits that watch for us and warn us. *Dean* thus ſlain in the beginning of the Fight, the whole Conduct thereof devolved upon General *Monk*: In which Engagement he ſunk ſix of their beſt Ships, two blown up, eleven taken, and 1350 Priſoners; without one Ship of the Engliſh loſt or diſabled, and except General *Dean*, but one Captain ſlain, and about 150 common Men: This was the firſt Action. The ſecond was the moſt important and cruel of the two, and under his ſole command; in which, 33 Sail of the Dutch were ſunk, their Admiral *Van Trump* was ſlain, with abundance of others, Officers and Men, and 1200 taken Priſoners. The Engliſh bought not this Victory at ſo cheap a rate as the former, it having coſt them 400 common Men, 700 wounded, and the loſs only of one Ship. However, ſuch was the General's diligence, that having diſpoſed of his Priſoners, and took in Proviſions, he does not loiter up and down, but return'd preſently to ply upon the Dutch Coaſts, to let the *Hogen Mogens* know, that the Engliſh were their Maſters. What is obſerved to have conduced very much to the Succeſs of this War, was the great Encouragement and Rewards given to the Officers and Seamen; the Wives of many of the Commanders who had been ſlain, having four or five hundred pounds given them and their Children, to provide for them; and all that ſurviv'd, had Medals; and ſome of the Chief, Chains of Gold, with other good Gratuities: Which ſets an edge upon Mens Courage, when they are ſure 'twill return to them, or theirs, Riches and Honour too. And the common Seamen, beſides conſtant Pay, which they received on Shipboard before Diſmiſſion, had the Lading above Decks, and Tun and Gun Money for all Prizes; which they ſtrictly exacted; for at the end of the War, the General being at the *Navy Office* one Morning, ſome thouſands of Seamen came to demand their Gun and Tun Money; which amounted to a great Sum, 1500 Ships, great and ſmall, having been taken in that War. But the General informing them, *That the money could not be raiſed till the Prizes were ſold off*; this ſeemed at preſent to ſatisfy them. Notwithſtanding this, the General was no ſooner come to *White-Hall*, to give *Oliver* an account of the Seamens juſt Demands, but News was brought him, *That three or four thouſand Seamen were come as far as* Charing-Croſs, *with Swords, Piſtols and Clubs, to demand their Pay.* General *Monk*, thinking himſelf wronged in this, ran down to meet them, drew his Sword and fell upon them; *Cromwel* following with one or two Attendants, cuts and hews the Seamen, and drove them before him. A ſtrange Boldneſs! and, every thing conſidered, perhaps an Act of as high Reſolution as is to be found in anti-

ent Story; That a ſingle Man, only with his Sword, ſhould drive ſuch great Numbers of ſuch furious Creatures as Engliſh Seamen, *&c.* The General, for his Pains in this War, had order'd him a Chain of Gold, with a large Medal appending, with the repreſentation of a Sea Fight; and *Cromwel* invited him to Dinner, and put it himſelf about his Neck, and made him wear it all Dinner-time; and the *Rump* made their Courtſhip to him, even to the Jealouſy of *Cromwel* himſelf: But being ſatisfied the General had no Concern for them, nor Obligation to them (without which he durſt not do it); on *Apr.* 20th, 1653, he jear'd them out of the Houſe, and ſtep'd himſelf into the Protectorate.

And now General *Monk* had hopes ſome little time to reſt himſelf and viſit his Friends; but his Expectation was diſappointed: For ſome Diſturbances ariſing in *Scotland*, he is thought the fitteſt Perſon to be ſent thither again, *A.* 165⅓: Where having well ordered matters both at *Leith* and *Edenburgh*, he begins to march into the *High-Lands*, where he ſpent a great part of the Summer in thoſe untrodden Bogs and Mountains; making ſuch a march over all the *High-Lands*, that the Scots themſelves held it in admiration; and totally reduced that whole Country to Subjection, and did ſo far awe the *High-Landers*, that they durſt not ſo much as ſteal a Cow; and in the moſt thieveſh Part of the Country, if there were but a Horſe ſtray'd they would Cry him. A thing never done by the braveſt General before, thus to penetrate that mountainous Country, and ſo wholly to ſubdue it.

After this Submiſſion, the General returns to *Edenburgh*, where he gives Articles to all that would come in; and ſo all *Scotland* now becomes quiet. Here the General, having an Inclination to a Country Life, delighting in Planting and Husbandry, he rented *Dalkeith*, a ſtately Palace belonging to the Counteſs of *Backeleugh* (ſince, to the late Duke of *Monmouth*) about five Miles from *Edenburgh*; having a noble Park wall'd about, full of Trees, and two Rivers running thro' with a curious Garden and Orchard: Here he liv'd in the midſt of all the Bleſſings that a Country Retirement could afford. And he did not engroſs his Happineſs to himſelf, but took care that the whole Kingdom ſhould enjoy thoſe Bleſſings, which he wanted not; for by his care of conſtant Supplies of money from *England*, & due payment of his Soldiers, and equal Charity to Scotch-men, with others, he did ſo enrich that Country, that *Scotland* was never fuller of Treaſure, and the Commodities did never vend at a better rate: Inſomuch, 'tis almoſt incredible with what Humility and Meekneſs the Conquerours liv'd among the Conquered; the Scots themſelves began to fall in love with their Enemies, and there was hardly any other Contention among them, than who ſhould be moſt loving one to the other.

In this calm ſerene Condition did General *Monk*, and the whole Kingdom of *Scotland*, continue many Years, even to the Death of *Cromwel*, *Sept.* 3. 1658; when that great Uſurper went out of the World in a Storm, ſuch a one, as was ſcarce ever known the like. Soon upon which, Orders came from the Council into *Scotland*, to proclaim *Richard*, his eldeſt Son, his Succeſſor in the Protectorate: Before which was done, calling a Council, it was almoſt publick Diſcourſe among thoſe call'd the Counſellours, and other great Officers, *Why ſhould they proclaim ſuch a Perſon, unknown to them? But they would with more chearfulneſs proclaim General* Monk. And when the Proclamation was read, the Engliſh Soldiers made no Acclamation; and the uſual Diſcourſe among the Officers was, *Old* George *for my money, he is fitter for a Protector than* Dick Cromwel.

The new Protector does now careſs the General with frequent Letters, and Perſons are ſent with great Proteſtations of Kindneſs; letting him know, *That his Father did recommend it to him as an eſpecial command, to be chiefly ruled by his Prudence.* The General prudently excuſed himſelf from meddling, only adviſed him to call a Parliament, which was the Wiſdom of the Nation. In purſuance of which Advice he did ſo; which, after a little while, by the Violence and Sedition of the Army, he was forced to diſſolve, and thereby Unprotector himſelf: So that this Muſhroom of a Protector thus outwitted by *Lambert*, and others of his own Relations (whoſe Ambition furniſh'd them with hopes that they ſhould get into his room) was ſoon juſtled out of his place; tho' in the end they found it turn to their own Shame and Overthrow.

The Government of *England* thus off its Hinges, it fluctuated up and down, not knowing where to ſettle. There were new Moddels propoſed, not yearly but monthly, and ſtill one ſubverted and deſtroy'd another; whereby none did more further the Reſtoration of the Monarchy of *England*, than its greateſt Enemies. The noble General obſerving in what Confuſion his Native Country lay, was willing to ſtep into the Reſcue of it; and conſidering that nothing but what was Soveraign was able to revive her decay'd Spirits (having always had in his Breaſt a great Honour to the King and Royal Family) he reſolved with himſelf to promote his then Majeſty's Reſtoration: In purſuance of which his loyal and noble Reſolution, he marched into *England* in the midſt of Winter, on *New-Years* Day, or the Day after, 1659, with a ſmall Army of four Regiments of Horſe and ſix of Foot (which made about 8000 Men); and was met by the Sectarian General *Lambert* with a brave Army of 20000; which, by our General *Monk*'s great Prudence and Conduct, was diſſipated and defeated without ſtriking a Stroke; whereby, without farther Oppoſition, he marched into *London*. To relate the Circumſtances of this March, how General *Monk* was careſs'd by the Gentry and Commonalty where ever he came, complemented by the Parliament, as they called themſelves (being the old *Rump* brought into Play again by *Lambert* to ſerve his

own

own Purposes) addressed to by the City of *London*, and most Counties of *England*, and the like, would be too tedious at this time; and I shall refer the Curious herein to Dr. *Gumble*'s larger *Life of General Monk*, and the *Chronicles* of those Times: Only one Passage happen'd so extraordinary that I am not willing to pretermit it; Mr. *Scot* and Mr. *Robinson*, two Members of the House, were sent down by the *Rump* to meet and attend the General: In the Journey, these two Gentlemen sitting opposite in the Coach, upon some great concussion and descent in the Road, their Heads so beat one against the other, that Mr. *Scot*'s Head fell a bleeding in the fore part, that to stanch it they were forc'd to call for a Chyrurgeon of the Army, and make some stop for his Application. This was observ'd as Ominous to that Gentleman's future Execution.

The General *Monk* being now come to *London*, the Princes Lodgings are prepar'd for him at *White-Hall*; where he is visited, and courted with extraordinary Respect, by the Common-wealths Men, and several others of good Degree. Now all the Grandees will be his Kinsmen, and invite him to sit in Council, being one of their number; whither being come, they tender him the Oath of Abjuration; upon which he demurs, rather than denies, which gave some apprehension: However, they appointed the *Monday* after his entering into the City, to give him the Acknowledgments of their Thanks for his Service in the House. The Day come, *Scot* and *Robinson*, and some other Members, came to attend him, and the Serjeant with the Mace introduced him, where a Chair was provided for him to sit on within the Bar: The Speaker receiv'd him with a very plausible Speech; wherein he declar'd, *The greatness of the Action, and the dangerous State of the Nation, 'till his appearance with his Army*; which he compar'd to the little Cloud that *Elijah*'s Servant saw upon *Carmel*, which in an instant spread to the Refreshment of the whole Nation: With much other matter, magnifying their Deliverance by his Prudence and Conduct.

The City of *London* (notwithstanding all their Cant) having at this time expressed great Dislike to the Government of this *Rump of a Parliament*, by voting it in their Common-Council, *To pay no more publick Taxes till the House was filled up with equal Representatives*; that part of the Council of State that sate *Febr.* 8. 1659, did order the General with his Forces to march into the City, and there seize the Persons of the most active Common-Council Men, and commit them to the Tower; and pull down their Posts and Chains, and take down the Gates and Portcullises, and there Quarter till he had reduced them to Obedience. The General next Morning, marches up into the City, draws up his Forces in the *Old-Exchange*, and secur'd many eminent and honest Citizens; and issues out Orders to pull down the Posts and Chains, with the Gates and Portcullises. Many honest and stout Citizens apply'd to the General, and did Remonstrate to the Proceedings of the Council: And the General having pull'd down their Posts and Chains, thought this might have satisfied the Parliament; but nothing would do that, unless their more peremptory new Orders were obey'd, Of beating their Gates and Portcullises to pieces; which accordingly at length he did, but in such a manner as did sufficiently testify his and his Soldiers dislike thereof, that the Citizens were scarce displeas'd with those that did it. A most bold Attempt which the greatest of our Kings, or most daring Usurpers, in their greatest Pride and Rust never durst offer at. But, to let us see how weak and vain the Counsels of Men are! what they intended as the best Method to keep out Monarchy and the Restoration, by their thus provoking all Men, open'd but the wider gap to let them in; for soon after this, the General, with other great Officers of his Army, draw up a smart Letter and send it to the House, *That they should issue out Writs to fill up the House, and put a period to their sitting by the 6th of* May *then following, that all* England *might enjoy their desires of a Full and Free Parliament*. To effect which the better, the General, now safe in the City, desires the Lord Mayor, *Sir Tho. Allen*, to summon a Common-Council; and that same which was voted down by the Parliament (which was a direct annulling their Authority) was granted with much content. Being all come to the *Guild-Hall*, the General declar'd, *How much he disliked the Proceedings of those at* Westminster *and* White-Hall; *and that he was necessitated to comply with those Commands of theirs, as he had done, like a Fencer that steps backward to make the better Guard, and the more advantageous Assault; that he had written to the House to fill up their Numbers, and determine the time of their sitting by a short period; and that he was come with a Resolution always to run the greatest Dangers to serve the City and the Kingdom*. I cannot be expressed with what Shoutings and Acclamations this News was receiv'd in the City, Bonfires and Ringing of Bells every where; and this was the Night which was call'd, *The Burning of the Rump*; and in contempt to that Fag-end of the House at *Westminster*, many were the Rumps of Mutton, and other Things, that were then burnt.

The pretended Parliament began now to see their own Weakness, and offer'd the General any Conditions; and he might have had what he would: But they were told it was too late, nothing would satisfy but a full Parliament, and that the People would be no longer defrauded of their Birth-rights. The Members that were formerly for their Loyalty and Honesty excluded, being return'd to the House, they presently made an Act, to constitute General *Monk* Captain-General of all the Land Forces, and in conjunction with Mr. *Montague* (afterwards Earl of *Sandwich*) General at Sea; with some few other things: And on the 17th of *March* 1659, that Parliament dissolv'd it self, to the great satisfaction of the whole Nation.

At this time many Endeavours were used to perswade the General to assume the supream Government of *England* to himself, especially by many of those who were concern'd in the late King's Murder and the possession of the Crown and Church's Lands; but the General renounc'd all such Suggestions with the greatest Anger and Aversion; holding it a greater Honour to be an honest Subject than a great Usurper. It is now clearly apparent what was formerly but suspected, that the General had a King in his Belly, having thus laid an happy Foundation for his Majesty's return in a Free-Parliament, which was summon'd to meet *Apr.* 25. 1660; some few days before the meeting whereof, the General dispatch'd away Mr. *Bernard Grenvil* with Letters to the King (now come by his Advice to *Breda*) full of Duty and Obedience, and Assurances, That he would serve his Majesty with the hazard of his Life, and that without the Clogs of any previous Conditions; so that he should return a free and absolute Monarch to his antient Kingdoms. And accordingly, by this our noble Country-man's great Prudence and Conduct, with the consent of the New Parliament, his Majesty did return into *London* the 29th of *May* following, to the great Joy of Loyalty and Honesty throughout all these three Kingdoms. Here we can't but stand and admire the unparallel'd Workings of Divine Providence, *That a General, with but an handful of Men, by a long March, out of another Kingdom, in the depth of Winter, should, by his single Policy and Valour, outwit the greatest Politicians in the Nation, (who by Malice, as well as Interest, were inveterated against Monarchy and had abjured it) that he should disarm so many thousand Hands that wanted no Courage nor Aversion to his Design in hand, and in despight of Malice restore the King to his Throne, and three Kingdoms to their just Rights and Privileges; and all this without the Loss of a drop of Blood, must be own'd the greatest Prodigy of this or any former Age; and we ought to say of it in the Language of the Psalmist,* This is the Lord's doing, and it is wonderful in our Eyes.

The King being now a coming, the General waited for his Majesty's arrival at *Dover*; and *Saturday, May* 26th 1660, about one in the Afternoon, the King landed on the *Beech* at *Dover-Peer*: The General received him with a becoming Duty on his Knee; and the gracious King took him up, embraced and kissed him, with an affection so entire and vehement, as higher could not be expressed to a Subject. His Majesty being come to *Canterbury*, began to open the Flood-gates of his Favours to the General; he first Knighted him, then dignify'd him with the honour of the Garter; which Ceremony was assisted by the two Royal Brothers, the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*, who put on him the *George and Garter*. The King hasten'd to be at *London* on the Day of his Birth, the 29th of *May*; into which he rode, the Lord Mayor carrying the Sword bare; next him, the Duke of *Buckingham* and General *Monk*; then the King's Majesty, between the Dukes of *York* and *Gloucester*, &c.

K. *Charles* the Second thus return'd to *White-Hall* in peace (the antient Mansion of his Royal Ancestors) his Majesty's Bounty began to flow more largely upon the General, who had before resolv'd to leave himself wholly at his Majesty's Disposal, and not to interpose for any thing for himself or Friends. The King was pleased to give him a Commission under the great Seal of *England*, to be Captain-General of all his Majesty's Forces, which he enjoy'd to the Day of his Death: He was, by Patent, constituted Master of the Horse to the King, one of the best Offices in the Houshold; Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, a place of the greatest Access and Trust; one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, not at large, but of the greatest Intimacy and Confidence, without whose presence he would resolve upon no important matter; and after the Lord of *Southampton*'s Death, one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, which he held ever after as long as he lived: The General had a Warrant for a Commission to be Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, but he was unwilling to part with the Felicity of his Majesty's presence; and humbly pray'd to be excused. About the beginning of *July*, this Year, he was, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, made Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron *Monk* of *Potheridge*, *Beauchamp* and *Tees*, and summon'd by Writ to the House of Peers, whither the Members of the House of Commons were pleased with great Joy to accompany him; who were resolved to have a Statue in remembrance of his Services, had it been according to any Custom or Order of their House to meddle in those matters.

And here it may not be improper to consider the Ground of these his Grace's Titles, those of *Albemarle* and *Beauchamp* were conferr'd on him, because he was descended from *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Warwick*, married to the famous Warrior *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*; whose Son had only one Daughter, married to *Edward Grey* Viscount *Lisle*; whose Daughter and Heir, *Elizabeth Grey*, was married to *Arthur Plantagenet*, Natural Son to K. *Edw.* 4th, who was, in her Right, Viscount *Lisle*: And *Frances*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of the said Viscount *Lisle*, was married to *Thomas Monk*, great Grandfather to this *George* Duke of *Albemarle*.

To maintain this princely Honour, his Majesty, besides the Pension in the Patent, settled on him and his Heirs for ever, 7000 *l. per An.* out of the royal Revenues; and the King never denied him any Suit, where he ask'd with any Zeal or Concern, all his Life: To all which may be added, that he made him Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Devon* and *Middlesex*, with the Burrough of *Southwark* and Lines of Communication; two as great Trusts as any were in *England*. All these, with many more royal Favours to himself and his

his Son (the late Duke of *Albemarle*, whom, on his Father's Death, the King took into his Bosom) duly consider'd, it must be acknowledg'd, that here was the best Servant and the best Master in the World.

Nor did this great General's Services, now he had his Honours and Preferments, conclude here; but his free and generous Spirit was always ready charg'd for the furthering the King and Country's Interest. To omit many other Instances of his Zeal herein (which to recount them all, would swell the present Papers to too great a Bulk) when Almighty God declar'd himself against the Sins of the Nation, by a dreadful Pestilence in the City of *London*, *Anno* 1665, this noble General continued at the *Cock-Pit* all the while. A fearful time! when Death rode triumphant through every Street, as if it would have given no Quarter there to any of Mankind; then to continue in *Westminster* and thereabouts, did exceed the Hazard of many Battles: For tho' there were inserted into the Bills of Mortality not above 6000, there died above 14000 a Week; and in some places, whole Streets were desolated, and Death had no more Prey to ravin on (this is testified by Dr. *Gumble*, who remained in *London* all the while, *pag.* 413); so that it may with probability be affirm'd, that in 1665 and 1666, there died, in the City and Country, above 200000 Persons of that Pestilence. A dreadful Carnage!

The General might have taken the Liberty, that others did, to have attended his Majesty, or retired into the Country; but Danger was his Element, and with greatest Courage he stood in the Gap till the Plague ceased, and took care of the publick Peace and the private Fortunes of every Citizen. *Pag.* 419.

At this time an unhappy War being commenced between us and the Dutch, which was manag'd at first with great Honour by the Duke of *York*; the King being unwilling to venture any farther his royal Brother, his Highness Prince *Rupert* with General *Monk* are put in joint Commission, with equal Authority, to command the Navy-royal of *England*, *A.* 1666: With what matchless Courage and Conduct they managed that Affair, with the weak Forces which they had, against a potent Enemy, I shall refer those who would know the particulars hereof, to the Annals of our Country; only thus much, that whereas some presumed to censure General *Monk* for engaging the Enemy in the Absence of Prince *Rupert* (who was gone with a considerable Squadron to observe the French, suppos'd ready to assist the Dutch with a great Fleet) he so well acquitted himself in the Engagement, that that Fight taught the Dutch to value Peace with *England* (seeing they could not be conquer'd with more than double their number) and was one of the greatest Glories of his Life, next his Majesty's Restauration.

At the same time happen'd that violent Fire in *London*, *viz. September* 2d, 1666, which in four Days time laid in Ashes above two Thirds of that renowned City. It fell out that the General *Monk* was then at Sea, but the People wish'd him at *London*; and did believe and say, *If he had been there the City had not been burn'd.* And it is not improbable, if he had been present, but he might have given a speedier stop to that dreadful Conflagration.

The War continuing between us and *Holland*, in the Year 1667, his Majesty, by good Advice at that time, not thinking it fit to put out to Sea his Navy-royal, but only some light Squadrons, to intercept the Trade of that Country; the Dutch Fleet adventured into the River *Thames*, and so tyded it up towards *Chatham*, the Receptacle of the Royal Navy. The General was dispatched down by Land, to make what Preparations for Opposition possibly he could, and for Security of the Ships and Stores: But by a strange Neglect (if not Treachery) of the Officers concern'd, he found things there in very ill Condition; the Navy without Men or Guns, the Seamen mutinous, no Cannons mounted, no Batteries planted, no Ammunition prepar'd, and every one employ'd in securing their private Effects, rather than serving the common Good. He was not able to make much Opposition with his Cane in his Hand, and three or four Foot Companies standing on the Shore; where the great Shot of the Enemy falling thick about him, some perswaded him to keep out of their reach; to whom he made a Reply worthy of himself, *That if he had feared the Mouth of a Cannon, he had quitted the Profession of a Soldier long before.* But tho' the General could not prevent the Negligence of others, he could choose whether he would be guilty of it himself; and in little time made such notable Provisions for Defence and Offence, that the Dutch grew soon weary of such Danger, and wisely retreated to places of more Safety: We received some Damage, but (thanks be to God) nothing to what was fear'd, or might have happen'd. So truly applicable to him was that Expression of that learned Prelate, Bishop *Ward*, p. 29. who preach'd his Funeral Sermon, *That even where the issue of the whole matter was not very prosperous, God was pleased to order his part so, that he came off with immortal Honour and Reputation.*

Now doth this noble General hasten on towards the last Scene of his Life; for in the latter end of the Year 1668, he relapsed into a Distemper he had been formerly troubled withal, and of which he was never well cured, which in the end turn'd to a Dropsy; but by the Skill of a certain Physician of *Bristol*, Dr. *Sermon* (sometimes a Soldier under his command) in one and twenty Days, he was disburthen'd of all that Load of Water under which he lay, and to the joy of all, he seem'd perfectly recovered: Yet when his Friends seemed

most secure, he was in the greatest danger; for he relapsed again, and took no care of himself, growing daily weaker. About *Decemb.* he concluded the Agreement of a Marriage between his only Son *Christopher* and the Lady *Eliz. Cavendish*, Daughter of the right honourable the Earl of *Ogle*, Son and Heir of the Duke of *New-Castle*; and on *Decemb.* 30. 1669, his Son was married, and receiv'd his Lady out of the General's Hand.

But the Joys of this Marriage were much allay'd by the approaching Death of the General, for growing weaker and weaker, his Chaplain waiting on him, he made Profession of his Faith and Charity to all Men; and the Office of Visitation of the Sick being perform'd, he received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the manner of the Church of *England* (to which he was a cordial Friend) and then it pleased God that on *Monday* following *New-Years Day*, being the 3d of *Jan.* 1669, (just ten Years to a Day after his arrival into *England* last from *Scotland*) he yielded up his great Soul into the Hands of his Redeemer, without noise; himself not troubled, nor troubling others.

Having thus shewn you this great General at large, it may not be unacceptable to present you with his Picture in Miniature, drawn by one, more at large, who personally knew him, lived in his Family, and conversed with him, not only as his Chaplain, but humble Friend, for near fifteen Years. (Dr. *Gumble* in his Life, p. 458.)

General *Monk* was a Gentleman of very comely Personage; his Countenance very manly and majestick; the whole Fabrick of his Body strongly built; his Constitution healthful, and fitted for Business: He was of a great natural Force, only his Eyes were a little deficient at a distance, but near at hand very excellently useful, being able to read to the last the worst Hand-writing, without Spectacles; his Ears so quick, that it was dangerous to whisper in the Room, without you would have him privy to your Discourse.

He was a Person of great Vertues; so wholly resolved to worthy Actions, that he did not lie open to the ordinary Temptations of Mankind, he having a Temper so even and steddy, that he was always equal to himself, and constant to his own Rules and Resolutions. His Courage was not question'd of any, which in him was a settled Habit of Mind, that the greatest Danger did even heigthen and encrease; and, without derogation to any, he was one of the sufficientest Captains, both on Sea and Land, for Courage, Conduct and Knowledge in the Art of War, that this Age hath shewn.

His Justice was very great; he look'd upon an Officer that oppress'd his Soldiers, in a manner, as a Tyrant, and hated the sight of him; he would not suffer any in his Army to shelter himself from the Execution of the Law, but abandon'd him to Justice, saying, *An Army must not be a Sanctuary for Rogues and Cheats.* He wrested no Man's Office or Lands out of his hands, tho' he had power enough; nor robbed the King or Kingdom to make a Purse for himself.

His Temperance was remarkable, fasting sometimes from Eating and Drinking above thirty Hours together; he constantly made but one Meal a Day, and in that not over curious, having been accustom'd to the Hardships of a Soldier's Life in his younger Days; he never was known to desire Meat or Drink 'till call'd to it, and seldom drank but at his Meals; and did so abhor the Debauchery of Drinking, that he would never prefer an Officer guilty of Intemperance in that kind: He was the most watchful Person you have heard of, four Hours Sleep was to him sufficient and full satisfaction. Chastity was his second Nature; nothing did stink in his Nostrils like Uncleanness; and, after his Marriage, 'tis believ'd, he never cast an amorous glaunce upon any other Woman; he was one of the most indulgent Husbands in the World, and as good a Father.

His Prudence was a Vertue Paramount in him, and Mistress of all the rest; and this appear'd, that after the Exclusion of his Majesty K. *Char.* 2. from his Throne for many Years, he restor'd him, under God, without the effusion of one drop of Blood: He made them the Instruments of his return, who had thrust him out; and tho' he had to do with so many various Interests and Factions, he yet manag'd them so well, that they were all Serviceable to his Ends.

His Courage in suffering was as great as in doing; never Person loaded with such Distempers, bore them with greater Patience, never complaining of any Pain, or expressing the least sentiments of Uneasiness. His Diligence and Painfulness were much admired by all that knew him, being an early Riser in the Morning; when after *Dressing* and Closet-*Devotions* (which were all finished before seven a Clock) the whole remainder of the *Day* he attended publick Affairs, and gave access to all, even the poorest Soldiers as well as the greatest Lords: After discoursing with them, he presently gave his Secretaries order in the Business, and they were dispatched the same Hour. A great Happiness! as they know who are forced to attend Weeks and Months, before they can get their matters accommodated.

He lov'd no manner of Play, nor us'd any; all his pleasure was walking and conferring with a trusty Friend in a spacious Room: Tho' after he came into *England*, his Physicians advised him to play for *Divertisement*, (being inclin'd a little to a *Lethargy*) wherein he never waged more than he was indifferent whether he won or lost; though he loved the Victory.

After he was forty Years of Age, he married and had two Sons; the youngest, *George*, died at *Dalkeith*, and was buried in the Chancel of that Church in *Scotland*: Though of so magna-

magnanimous a Spirit, never Father took the loſs of a Child with more tears and grief. His eldeſt Son, *Chriſtopher*, ſucceeding him in his Titles and Eſtate, and died about the Year 1688, without Iſſue, in *Jamaica*, whither he was ſent Governour by K. *Jam.* 2d.

His Religion, the Crown of all, was ſerious and exemplary; he did not put on a form of Godlineſs to ſerve his Paſſions and Ends, but had the power thereof well rooted in his Heart, and ſo found thoſe real and ſolid Joys therein, which are ſecret and hidden from the World: He was inſtructed well in the miſtery of God manifeſted in the Fleſh; and in the Death and Obedience of Chriſt was all his confidence. Thro' all the varieties of his Life, he adher'd conſtantly to the true *Reformed Proteſtant Profeſſion*, and was a Lover of the Doctrine, Diſcipline and Government of the *Church of England:* He inclin'd much to the rigideſt points of *Predeſtination*, and the Doctrine of *Abſolute Decrees*; a Doctrine not diſagreeing to the Temper of Soldiers, who uſe to prove it with the common Theam, *That every Bullet hath its Commiſſion.* He was careful in the Duties God requires of a Chriſtian, as well as to claim the Priviledges of Religion: In all his Paſſions and great Concerns, where he had Provocations enough, yet was he never obſerved to Swear an Oath: A rare Example for thoſe Soldiers to follow, who pretend their Places do neceſſitate them hereunto. He always applied himſelf to Prayer, and hearing Sermons on the Lord's-day; and, where he was Maſter of his own Time, to Reading and Meditation, and every Day maintain'd God's Worſhip in his Family He was a Reverencer of Church-men that were pious and peaceable, and always thought them fit to be his Companions; and was a great Enemy to Sacriledge, and would never purchaſe that which had been once dedicated to God.

Thus have we ſeen the Life and Death of this mighty Hero, whom the King, and his royal Brother the *Duke of York*, paid many viſits to in his Sickneſs; upon whoſe much lamented deceaſe, that gracious Prince took upon himſelf the Care and Charge of his Funeral.

Being embalm'd, the Body was carried to *Somerſet-Houſe*, one of the royal Palaces of the Kings of *England*; where it lay expos'd, with a royal State and Attendance, for many Weeks, and thence conducted to *Weſtminſter*, with as much Glory and Pomp as Love, Art and Coſt could beſtow; and there in the Chappel-Royal lodged in the greateſt State. The learned *Dr. Seth Ward*, Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*, preached the Funeral Sermon on that of the Apoſtle, 1 *Cor.* 15. 57. *Thanks be to God, who giveth us the Victory thro' our Lord Jeſus Chriſt.* After which it was entomb'd among the Sepulchres of the Kings and Queens of this Realm, in *Henry* the 7th's Chappel, the ſacred Repoſitory of the Aſhes of the Royal Family, *Et quid ni jaceat cum Regibus, per quem ſtant ipſi Reges?*

This moſt noble Perſon has yet no Monument erected to him *(i)*, but his Banners, Pennants, Guidons, and other Enſigns of Honour, are hung up here as Trophies of his incomparable Fame: His Statue alſo in compleat Armor, with his Parliament Robes as a mantle over them, with the Collar of the Order of St. *George* round his Neck, a Battoon in his Hand, and a Coronet on his Head, is there placed in a Preſs of Wainſcot, further to continue his memory.

(*i*) Monumenta *Weſtmonaſt.* by *H. Keepe*, p. 94.

He having no Epitaph, I ſhould here ſubjoyn that Elegy made by the ingenuous *Tho. Flatman*, in a *Pindarique Ode* on the Fall of this illuſtrious Hero, did it not conſiſt of eight long Stanza's; the ſeventh begins thus:

Thus did the Duke conclude his mighty Stage;
Thus did that Atlas *of our State,*
With his prodigious Acts, amaze the Age,
While Worlds of Wonder on his Shoulders ſate:
Full of Glories and of Tears,
He trod his ſhining and immortal Way;
Whilſt Albion *compaſs'd with new Seas of Tears,*
Beſought his longer ſtay.
Saucy that Pen that dares deſcribe thy Bliſs,
Or write thine Apotheoſis!
Whom Heaven and thy Prince to pleaſure ſtrove,
Entruſted with their Armies and their Love, &c.

And now having done all, I muſt beg pardon of the *Manes* of this heroick Perſon; pardon of his noble ſurviving Relations, and pardon too of my honoured Country, if, by an unskilful Hand, I have any way blemiſh'd the *Sparta* I would have adorn'd: They who would ſee much more of this noble General, than what I have laid down, let them conſult his *Funeral Sermon*, preach'd by *Seth* Biſhop of *Saliſbury*; his *Life*, written by *Dr. Gumble*; *The Miſtery and Method of his Majeſty's Reſtoration*, by *Dr. Price* (both his Grace's Chaplains in *Scotland*); *Mr.* Winſtanley's *Select Lives*; and others.

This noble General had a younger Brother called *Nicholas*, made, by K. *Ch.* 2d, Biſhop of *Hereford*; whoſe Memoirs, altho' I have prepar'd, the Volume already ſwoln above the Subſcription Price, I am forced to omit.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1662, *R. R. Car.* 2.

Gules a Lion rampant regardant Or.

MORICE

SIR *William* Kt. principal Secretary of State and Privy-Counſellour to King *Char.* 2d, was born in the Pariſh of St. *Martin* in the City of *Exeter*, *November* 6th 1602 (*a*). His Father was *Evan*, alias *John Morice*, younger Brother of an *Equeſtrian* Family at *Clenelly*, in the County of *Carnarven* in *North-Wales*; who was ſometime Fellow of *All-Souls* in *Oxford*, (as his Grandſon *Nicholas Morice* alſo was) then Doctor of Laws, and Chancellour of the Dioceſs of *Exeter* under Bp. *Babington*, *A.* 1594. His Mother was *Mary*, Daughter of *John Caſtle*, a Gentleman of that name, living at *Scobcheſter* in the Pariſh of *Aſhbury*, not far from *Hatherley*, a Market-Town in the North-Weſt Part of this County.

(*a*) This Account I received from his Son, *Nich. Morice* Eſq;

Dr. *Morice* dying *A.* 1605, left this his Son very young, (not full Four Years old) and a Widow very rich; who became the third Wife of Sir *Nicholas Prideaux* of *Souldon*, in the Pariſh of *Holdſworthy*, a pretty Market-Town, lying near the Borders of *Cornwal*, in this County (*b*). Sir *William* being thus entruſted to the care of his Mother, ſhe not only gave him a liberal Education by keeping him at ſeveral Schools in the Country, but by her Prudence and Providence (which were both very eminent) ſhe left him a fair Eſtate.

(*b*) Mr. *Nich. Morice* aforeſaid.

At Eighteen Years of Age, Sir *William* was by his Mother ſent to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and enter'd a Fellow-Commoner of *Exeter-College*, under the Tuition of Mr. *Nath. Carpenter*, B. D. of whoſe great Learning, and Candor in the free communicating of the ſame, Sir *William* afterwards could never ſpeak enough in commendation.

Dr. *Prideaux*, at that time Rector of the College, had a particular regard to him; and for his encouragement in Studying (to which he was at that time exceedingly addicted) would frequently ſay to him, *That tho' he was but little in Stature, yet in time he would come to be great in the State.*

Sir *William* having proceeded Bachelour of Arts, retired into his Country, and liv'd with his Mother at *Chuſton* in *Weſt-Putford*, a ſmall Pariſh, near Six Miles to the Weſt of *Bytheford*; where he moſt ſedulouſly follow'd his Studies, being in his younger Years very much addicted to Poetry and apothegmatical Learning: I have ſeen ſome Poems of this Gentleman's compoſing, which paſſed in *Mſ.* from hand to hand among ſome Gentlemen in the North-Weſt Parts of this County, full of Life and Briskneſs. And his Mother, 'till her deceaſe, which was in *Octob.* 1647, managing all his Concerns, he had leiſure to furniſh himſelf with all ſorts of good Literature; to the attainment whereof he was not only paſſionately bent, but by Nature had more than ordinary Qualifications; as being endow'd with a ſtrong, laſting, and retentive Memory; a quick Fancy; a ready Apprehenſion; a ſolid piercing Judgment, accompanied with an indefatigable Induſtry.

Soon after his return Home, he was married to one of the Grand-daughters of the ſaid Sir *Nicholas*, by *Humphry Prideaux* his eldeſt Son deceaſed. And in the Year 1640, his Name was inſerted into the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Devon*; and he acted in that Capacity about Twenty Years, to the general ſatisfaction of the Country. In the Year 1645, or thereabout, upon the account of his Parts and great Abilities, he was choſen by this County Knight of the Shire, upon a Recruit to ſerve in the Long-Parliament, without the leaſt ſeeking on his part for the Honour of that Service; but never ſate in that Parliament 'till General *Monk* reſtor'd the ſecluded Members.

In the Year 1651, he was made High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon*; having the Year before ſettled himſelf and his Family at *Werington* near *Lanceſton*, upon the Borders of *Cornwal*, which he then, or lately had, purchaſed of Sir *Francis Drake* of *Buckland-Monachorum* Baronet.

In the Year 1658, he was choſen a Burgeſs for *Newport* in *Cornwal* (*d*), to ſerve in *Richard*'s Parliament, which began at *Weſtminſter* the ſame Year, *Jan.* 27. and was quickly ended. And being related, by his Wife, to General *Monk*, he contracted an Acquaintance with him; and ſo far recommended himſelf to the General's eſteem, that, on his coming into *England*, he made choice of him for his chief, if not only Confident, in the management of that great Affair of the King's Reſtoration; *And the rather for this Reaſon*, ſays my Author (*d*) *that Sir* William *being eſteemed a Presbyterian, it would the better pleaſe the great Maſters at* Weſtminſter, *who were moſt of that Perſwaſion*: For upon General *Monk*'s coming to *London*, the ſecluded Members, from all parts of the Kingdom, came thither; and were by his means reſtor'd to the *Houſe of Commons*; of which number this Gentleman was one, who was not only much in the General's Favour for the opinion he had of his great Prudence and Integrity, but alſo of great Repute in the Houſe for his Learning, and other Sufficiencies. Having pleaſed them mightily by his late taking up the Cudgels, in behalf of the Presbyterian, againſt the Independent, in a Book written by him, call'd, *Cæna quaſi κοινὴ*, of which more hereafter. Him did the General receive into his Houſe, which was very grateful likewiſe to the Men at *Weſtminſter*.

(*c*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 422.

(*d*) Id. ib.

About this time, K. *Char.* 2d having Notice of the intimate Friendſhip (*e*) that was between General *Monk* and Sir *William*, ſent the latter a Letter from beyond Sea by the hands of Sir *John Grandvile*, (the preſent right honourable Earl of *Bath*) exciting him to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours for his Majeſty's Reſtoration: The which was anſwer'd with aſſurances of all ſincere Zeal and Affection for that Service; *And that nothing ſhould be wanting, that lay within the verge of his power, and was proper to be employed towards the accompliſhing of ſo glorious a Work*: Whereupon, in *Febr.* 1659, he received from his Majeſty, by the aforeſaid Sir *John Grandvile*, with the approbation of the General, the Signet, as the Badge of the Secretary of State's Office; whoſe Buſineſs at this time it was (*f*) to keep the then expiring Seſſion of the *Rump* ſteddy and clear, from intermeddling with the Change of the Government. In which caſe Sir *William* (then but Mr. *Morice*) did excellent Service, punctually obſerving the Directions of the General, who then paſſionately longed for their Diſſolution.

(*e*) Mr. *Morice* aforeſaid, my Auth.

(*f*) Ath. Oxon. quo ſup. p. 423.

On the 10th of *March* following, Sir *William* was, by the General's motion, made a Collonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Governour of the Fort and Iſland of *Plymouth*; which he managed with great Prudence and Loyalty, zealouſly joyning with his Excellency in the great Secret of the Reſtoration.

The King being now expected at *Dover*, he attended the General thither, to receive and pay his humble Duty to his Majeſty: Who towards the latter end of *May* 1660, as ſoon as his Majeſty landed at *Dover* aforeſaid, was pleaſed to confer upon him the Honour of Knighthood; and at *Canterbury* was Sir *William* ſworn one of the principal Secretaries of State, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council.

In the Year 1661, Sir *William Morice* was choſen Burgeſs for *Plymouth* in this County, to ſerve as one of their Repreſentatives in that Parliament, which began at *Weſtminſter* the 8th of *May*, that Year; but he being much taken up with the vaſt Buſineſs of his new Employ, could not ſo well attend his Duty in the Houſe as he might have wiſh'd.

How influential Sir *William* was in the Reduction and Eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty King *Char.* 2d over theſe Kingdoms, may more fully be collected from the Letters under the hands of his Majeſty and my Lord Chancellour *Hyde*, now in the cuſtody of the right honourable *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon*, his Son; and may perhaps be made more manifeſt unto the World, if the Hiſtory come to be publiſhed, ſaid to be written by that Lord Chancellour, who was moſt particularly acquainted with all the Steps made in the tranſacting of that whole Affair.

Sir *William Morice* having now continued in that no leſs laborious, than honourable Office of principal Secretrary of State, for more than one whole Apprenticeſhip; being alſo well ſtricken in Years, and knowing that between the Buſtles of Life and the Buſineſs of Death, there ought to be allow'd a certain ſpace of time, fully ſatiated with the Delights and Glories of the Court, prudently craved his Majeſty's leave, that he might with-draw from thence: And ſo at *Michaelmas* 1668, with the King's gracious conſent, he reſigned his Secretaryſhip, and was ſucceeded therein by Sir *John Trevor* Kt. tho' not without conſiderable Advantage for the quitting thereof.

Which done, Sir *William* retreated into his own Country (*g*), and paſſed the remainder of his Days in a quiet Retirement at his Houſe at *Werington* aforeſaid; where he erected a fair Library, valued at 1200 *l.* being choice Books, richly bound: For the encreaſe whereof, he had a great Advantage by vertue of his Office, having moſt of the Books then publiſhed always preſented to him; in the ſtudy and peruſal whereof, was his principal Divertiſement, which yielded him the moſt ſenſible pleaſure that he took, during the laſt Years of his Life. And indeed, he was, eſpecially for a Gentleman of his rank, very converſant in Books, both antient and modern; was very well able to judge of them, and could apply them to his purpoſe, as he had occaſion: As is ſufficiently atteſted, not only by Dr. *Malachy Thruſton*, M. D. in his Epiſtle Dedicatory to Sir *William*, of his learned Tract *De Reſpiratione* (*Sæpè tibi in manibus fuere non veteris tantum Philoſophiæ ac Medicinæ Antiſtites ſed & celeberremi plerique recentiores. De quorum ſcriptis optimè judicare & ſolitus es et potuiſti*; *In Epiſt. Dedic. D.*

(*g*) Mr. *Morice*.

Guil. Morice) but also by his own Works, so full of Quotations out of various learned Authors. He wrote and published these following (*b*).

(*b*) Ath. Ox. id. p. 424.

Cana quasi nova. *The new Enclosure broken down, and the Lord's-Supper laid forth in common for all Church-Members, having a dogmatical Faith and not being scandalous.* The first Edition of this Book came out 1651, in 4*to*, in Answer to Mr. *Humphry Saunders* of *Holdsworthy* in this County, who had written a Book of Administring the holy Sacrament only to a select Company: This came out again in --56 and --57. After that, the Book was much enlarged, and came out in *Fol.* under the Title of,

The Common Right to the Lord's Supper asserted, in a Diatribe and Defence thereof. *London* Printed 1660

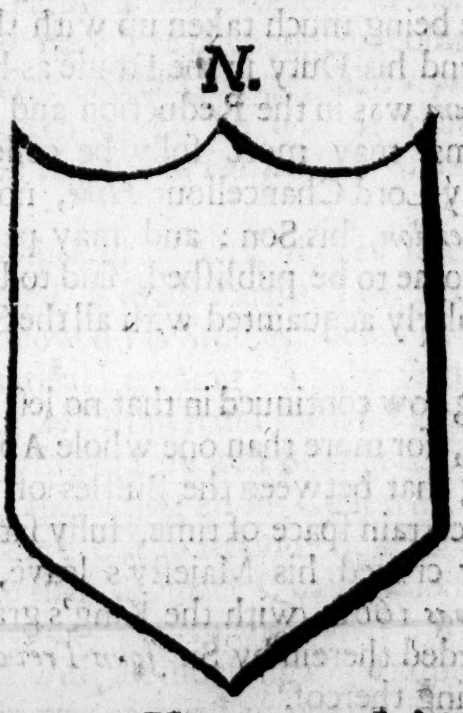
This was written against the Practice of the Independants, who would admit none in Parochial Cures to the Lord's-Supper, but only such as, being distinguished by their Separation, were most peculiarly their own Flock.

A Letter to General Monk, *in Answer to his of the 23d of* January; directed to Mr. *Rolle* of *Heanton*, to be communicated to the Gentry of *Devonshire*. This Letter, dated *Jan.* 28, 1659, is said to be written by an excluded Member of Parliament, particularly by *W. Morice*, as the Vogue then was; yet it is subscribed *R. M.* whether it be Genuine or not, I shan't undertake to determine.

Nor was Sir *William* wanting in Works of Charity; for in his Life-time he erected and endowed an Alms-House for Six poor People, in the Parish of *Satcombe*, near *Holdsworthy* in this County; where each of them hath two fair Rooms in his or her Apartment, and Two Shillings a Week duly paid them; he being at that time Lord of the Mannor there, and Patron of the Parish-Church.

There was one thing singular in this honourable Gentleman, That although he kept a Domestick Chaplain in his Family, yet (when present) he was always his own Chaplain at his Table, notwithstanding several Divines were there; whereof this Author had once the Honour to be an Eye and Ear-Witness: What his particular Motive was hereunto, whether that he thought himself fittest to be Priest and Prophet, as well as King in his own House; or else upon some other Inducement, I am not able to determine.

Sir *William Morice*, having liv'd to a considerable Age, upward of Seventy Four Years, at length bends to Fate, departing this Life *Decemb.* 12th 1676, at his House at *Werington*; in the Parish-Church whereof his Remains are deposited, in hopes of a glorious Resurrection. He had a fair Issue both of Sons and Daughters; his eldest Son *William* was created Baronet of this Kingdom by K. *Char.* 2d, *April* 20th 1661; and his great Grandson now enjoys that Title.



Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1660.
R. R. Car. 2.

Gules a Chevron Argent between 3 Hearts transfix'd with so many Swords.

NEWTE

(*a*) This ensuing Narrative I had from the Son of this Gentleman, the reverend and ingenuous Mr. *Jo. Newte*, the present Rector of *Tiverton*.

RICHARD, Rector of *Tiverton* and Chaplain in Ordinary to K. *Char.* 2d, was Born at *Tiverton* aforesaid (*a*), (a large and fair Town of great Note, Ten Miles to the North from *Exeter*) in the beginning of *Febr.* and Baptized the 24th of that Month, *A.* 1612. He was the third Son of *Henry Newte*, (or *Canute*, as deriving his Original from *Canute* the Dane) a Gentleman of good Estate and Reputation in that Place; he afterwards married *Thomasin*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Humphry Trobridge*, descended from the antient Family of *Trobridge* of *Trobridge*, in the Parish of *Crediton*, or *Kirton*, in this County Esq; This

This *Richard Newte* had his puerile Education in the famous School of *Tiverton*, founded by Mr. *Blundel* of that Town; where fitted for the Univerſity, at Sixteen Years of Age, he was admitted a Member of *Exeter-College*, *Oxon*; and when Bachelour of Arts, he was deſervedly choſen Fellow of that Houſe; he proceeded Maſter, *May* 25th 1636; and then became a great Tutor and an eminent Lecturer in his College, having a great many Gentlemens Sons, of the four Weſtern Counties eſpecially, for his Pupils. He was a conſtant Reader there of the *Hebrew* Lecture for ſeveral Years together; and was skill'd in the Eaſtern Languages, as likewiſe in the *French* and *Italian* Tongues, and in all academical Learning: Inſomuch, he became a very accompliſhed Gentleman, an excellent Scholar, and (having applied himſelf moſt eſpecially to the Study of Divinity) a polite Divine.

After a Reſidency of about Thirteen or Fourteen Years in the Univerſity, he was, in the Year 1641, promoted to two of the three Rectories in the Church of *Tiverton*, *viz. Clare* and *Tidcombe*; where ſeveral Rectories in one Pariſh being ſo rare and unuſual, it may not be improper to relate the Occaſion of it here. A former Rector of this Church, many Years back (*b*), on a time complaining, *That the Benefice thereof was ſmall of Value* (tho' abſolutely the largeſt and beſt in this County); upon Notice thereof given to the Earl of *Devon*, the Patron, at the next Avoydance he divided it into three parts, into *Tidcombe*, *Clare* and *Pitt*; whereby it came to be three diſtinct Rectories, and to have ſeveral Preſentations; and ſo they continue this Day: So that what he thought was too little for one, was afterwards held ſufficient for three.

(*b*) *Rifd.* Surv. of Dev. in *Tiverт.*

Soon after Mr. *Newte* was thus prefer'd to *Tiverton*, the Civil Wars breaking out in *England*, he reſolved to travel (for his greater Accompliſhment and Satisfaction) into foreign Parts; which at length he effected, in Society of divers very learned and worthy Perſonages, of great Fame and Note in the Kingdom, ſuch as Dr. *Pocock*, Dr. *Lockey*, &c. leaving behind him in the Cure of his Rectories, the reverend and learned Mr. *Tho. Long*, B. D. and *Senior* Prebend in the Church of *Exeter*, his *quondam* Pupil in the Univerſity.

He firſt went into *Holland*, and then into *Flanders*, and ſaw the moſt remarkable Places in thoſe Parts; which having done, he next went into *France*, where, during his Travel abroad, he made his longeſt ſtay. In which place he met many of our Engliſh Gentlemen, fled thither in thoſe troubleſome Times, where they all found a very welcome Reception; and became, as they had occaſion, Defenders of the beſt Church and the beſt King then in the World, againſt that moſt monſtrous and unnatural Rebellion againſt both at Home. At that time, being ſo much countenanced in *France*, they took a great freedom in Diſcourſe upon matters of Controverſy in Religion, and did not refrain (*pro re natâ*) to ſhew the Errors and queſtion the Authority of the Church of *Rome*, not ſo heartily entertained by *Lewis* 13th, the then *French* King. Once particularly they happening upon that Argument, in company of ſeveral zealous Popiſh Prieſts, and others; and oppoſing their great Opinion of the Council of *Trent*, by expoſing the great Artifice, the fineſter Deſigns, and monſtrous Unfaithfulneſs of the Court of *Rome*, together with the Corruption in that Council (or rather Conventicle, becauſe ſo falſe and partial a Convention) eſtabliſhing ſome of the groſſeſt Errors of that Church, ſuch as the Doctrines of *Tranſubſtantiation*, the *Pope's Infalibility*, and the like Points, not made, *de fide*, until then, tho' before they had been creeping in, by the Pope's Emiſſaries, as things of great profit to the *Conclave*: All which, Mr. *Newte*, managing the Diſcourſe at that time, did expoſe with ſo much Courage, and Learning, and clearneſs of Argument, as that his Adverſaries could not ſtand before him in Defence of thoſe Poſitions; but finding themſelves ſhamefully baffled, were provoked ſo far as to ſay, *That they would give him an Anſwer if they met him at* Rome. This Threat made him ſomewhat more cautious of himſelf, but did not hinder him in his Travels; till about a Year after, having ſeen the moſt conſiderable places in *France* and *Switzerland*, he went into *Italy*.

As he was now travelling towards *Rome*, and within one Days Journey of that City, juſt as he was about to take Coach in the Morning, there paſſed by two of thoſe Popiſh Gentlemen, with whom he had that ſharp Diſcourſe in *France* about the Romiſh Controverſies, travelling thither likewiſe. Mr. *Newte* calling to mind what had paſſed between them, and how they had threatned him, he conſidered what was beſt to be done, and whether it might be ſafe to proceed on his intended Journey to *Rome* or no: Upon this he ſtop'd the Company a little while, and adviſed upon the matter with an Engliſh *Conſul* in that place, declaring to him what had happened. In anſwer to which, the *Conſul* adviſed him, by all means, *To ſtop his courſe, and not proceed any farther*; *for, knowing the bigotted Zeal of many of that Party*, he ſaid, *they would certainly be revenged upon him, and take away his Life in that Place, where they might ſo ſecurely do it*. Whereupon, he left his Companions to go forward by themſelves, and ſtaid there about that part of *Italy* till their Return to him again: Whereby, to his great Sorrow, he unfortunately loſt the Satisfaction of ſeeing the Curioſities and Greatneſs of that ſo antiently renowned and famous a *Metropolis*.

About which time their travelling Licenſe from the King expiring, and they being called back again, after Three Years Travel, he returned Home to his own Country, and landing at *Topſham*, *A.* 1646, he enquired what News at *Tiverton*, the place of his Nativity, and now of his chief Concern? And then was firſt told, *That the Miſeries of the War had*

there ruined his Parſonage-Houſe, and four ſeveral Houſes adjoyning, which, as Lord of a Mannor, belonging to his Rectory, he had Leaſed out; all which were pull'd down, and an heap of Rubbiſh laid in the place, to raiſe a Work for Defence of the Caſtle againſt the Rebels. And for his greater Diſcouragement, he was farther told, *That the Plague was then very hot in that Town.* Notwithſtanding all which, Mr. *Newte* reſolved to go immedeiately thither, that he might be able to do his Pariſh the more Service in ſuch great time of need: Where he ſpent his time in viſiting the Sick, in relieving the Neceſſities of the Poor, and conſtantly Preaching unto them during the whole rage of that peſtilential Diſtemper; and this he did, in the beginning, at the Church, till the Contagion was ſo great that the Country People durſt not come in for fear of it; the rather, for that the aſſembling themſelves there ſpread the Diſeaſe ſo very much, that there died ſome Weeks above 250 in the Town: In the latter end, there was a Conveniency made for Divine Service in a Field, where he conſtantly officiated till the Plague was abated. Tho' he was ſo long with the Sick and Infected, yet was he ſo miraculouſly preſerved by the good Hand of God in the Diſcharge of his Duty, that he eſcaped clear himſelf, when ſo many thouſands periſhed.

This great Piece of Charity and Kindneſs towards his Pariſhioners, ſo endeared him among them, as that 'twas hard at that time to expreſs the Love and Affection they had for him. But about this time, the Rebellion of the Kingdom was become Victorious; the good King's Cauſe fail'd, and himſelf ſhortly after barbarouſly murdered by ſome of his own Subjects. In ſuch a juncture, loyal Men could expect no very good Treatment at the hands of thoſe who had treated their own Prince with ſo much inhumane Cruelty; among whom, the reverend Perſon we are ſpeaking of, ſoon found the difference between falling into the Hands of God, whoſe Mercies are infinite, and the Hands of thoſe Men whoſe tender Mercies are cruel.

He was, ſoon after this, called ſeveral times before the Tryers of thoſe Days; and at length turn'd out by the Committee from his Rectories, and after one Year and half he was reſtor'd again: But then he made there a very ſhort ſtay, the Iniquity of thoſe Times not ſuffering him to officiate in that place above the ſpace of two Years, when he was quite turn'd out of all.

And here it may not be unſeaſonable to relate the Arts and Methods the great Zealots of thoſe Times uſed, in ejecting this worthy Divine out of his Benefices, and the barbarous Cruelties wherewith they treated him and his Family in order thereunto. To colour out the Buſineſs and make a Noiſe, ſome of that Party deſignedly ſpread a Report, *That Mr.* Newte *preached falſe Doctrine*, &c. From this Aſperſion (raiſed chiefly by ſome of his own Pariſh call'd *Thorn*, three or four of them of that name) he fully acquitted himſelf in another Sermon; in the Concluſion whereof, he wittily retorted that of our Saviour's Parable, *That his Doctrine was good, but had the misfortune to fall among the Thorns*, &c.

Before the Committee he was likewiſe accuſed by *Lewis Stuckley* (the moſt celebrated Independent Preacher in the County) after this manner upon Oath:

Gentlemen, I can ſay nothing upon mine own Knowledge, but as I was travelling once from Plymouth *to* Loo, *I met a Gentleman, who told me, That he heard another Gentleman ſay, that Mr.* Newte, *when he was in* France, *did very much promote the King's Intereſt there.*

And one Mr. *Kingwell* (who had ſometime been Mr. *Newte*'s Curate in *Tiverton*) prov'd alſo a great Betrayer of him, and declar'd before the Committee, *That Mr.* Newte *perſwaded him to take the Proteſtation then ſet out in behalf of the King, and that he had never done it if he had not forced him unto it, againſt his Judgment and Inclination.* Tho' 'tis well known, that the ſaid *Kingwell* was ſo well ſatisfy'd therein at firſt, that he not only took it himſelf, but uſed his Endeavours to perſwade others to do it alſo, and that in the Pulpit too.

Upon thoſe moſt criminal Accounts of Duty and Loyalty, and by ſuch Witneſſes and Judges as theſe, was this good Man adjudged unworthy to ſtay any longer at *Tiverton*; and that they might render his ſtay there the more uneaſy, they endeavoured to vex him thence, by putting him to chargeable and troubleſome Journeys, ſometimes to *London*, ſometimes to *Plymouth*, then back again to *Ottery St. Mary*, and the like. When this would not do, they would be perpetually quartering Soldiers upon him, ſometimes ten, ſometimes a dozen at once, and altogether upon Free-quarter; and thoſe generally ſuch as were the leudeſt and moſt profligate Villians, and the greateſt Enemies to the Clergy in the whole Regiment: And when this alſo fail'd, tho' he himſelf was forced to obſcond for fear of greater danger, his Wife was threatned, by the Commiſſioners in Town, to be thrown out of Doors, with her tender Infants, into the High-way, if they would not depart; and the Mob of the Town were encouraged to make Alarms all Night, at the Gates and Doors of the Houſe ſeveral times, to weary and frighten her out by their perpetual Diſturbances; all which, with many more Indignities, too tedious to relate, the poor Gentlewoman bore a long time with a great deal of Patience and Courage; but at laſt ſhe was forced to remove, though even then ſhe refuſed to deliver up the Poſſeſſion, and ſtoutly told them, *She knew no Right they had, and if they entered there, it ſhould be like Rogues, as they were.*

Though

Though Mr. *Newte* was thus ejected by the Committee, he was not adjudged, by the Tryers, unfit to preach at all, only unfit for ſo great a Place; therefore, by their Order, was he removed to a Week-Day's Lecture, of about Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, at *Ottery St. Mary* in this County; and one Mr. *Theo. Polewheel* (a Man of ordinary Learning) and one Mr. *Chiſhull*, (who had leſs) were the ſucceeding Preachers at *Tiverton*, in his and his Brother Rector's places, the reverend Mr. *George Pierce*, a Man of very good Learning and Note, and a very good Preacher. It ſeems, the Revenue of the Church was the thing mainly aimed at, and ſufficient enough to render an Incumbent (not of their Party) ſcandalous and inſufficient; but without any diſgrace to him, while his particular Friend and Acquaintance, the famous Dr. *Pocock*, (one of the greateſt Linguiſts and beſt Scholars then in *Europe*) was turned out of his Parſonage by ſuch ſort of Tryers for Inſufficiency.

At *Ottery St. Mary* Mr. *Newte* continued for about one Year in his Lecturer's Place, till the Committee had Notice, That ſeveral Perſons of Note, and many others, came ſo far as from *Exon*, about Twelve Miles diſtance, for to hear him: And for an Aggravation too, it ſo fortuned, that on *Chriſtmas-Day* (which that Year fell upon the Day of his Lecture) he preached concerning the Nativity of our Saviour, and quoting thoſe words of his, St. *John* 8. 56. Abraham *rejoyced to ſee my Day, and he ſaw it and was glad*; he met with ſome Diſturbance by a rude Fellow, who baul'd out aloud in the Church, *What*, ſaith he, *doth he make* Abraham *to be a Chriſtmas Man too?* and ſo went away. Soon after that, he was diſmiſſed from this Lecture alſo.

But it was not long before he was befriended by the honourable Collonel *Baſſet* of *Heanton-Court*, with a Preſentation to that Pariſh of *Heanton* (lying on the North-ſide of the River *Taw*, about Five Miles below *Barnſtaple*, in its way to the *Severn-Sea*) *Anno* 1656; where he was highly beloved, and remained free and undiſturbed, until the happy Reſtauration of the King and Church, in the Year 1660.

Here, as well as before at *Tiverton*, when 'twas criminal to uſe the Liturgy, and read the very Commandments and other parts of Scripture, according to the Order of the excellent Church of *England*; he conſtantly read the Twentieth Chapter of *Exodus*, with others of his own chooſing. And then having digeſted our incomparable Forms of Prayer into another Method (as the famous Dr. *Sanderſon*, and other eminent Divines, are ſaid at that time to have done) made uſe of them in the ſeveral Offices of the Church. And when and where he could with ſafety, he would make uſe of the Common-Prayer according to his Duty.

In the Year of our Lord 1660, was Mr. *Newte* reſtored again to his former Preferments at *Tiverton*, having been forced to remove his Goods and a great Family from place to place (by means of the War) to his great Loſs, no leſs than ſeven times. And once very narrowly eſcaped being murdered by one *Nath. Berry*, a violent Enemy to the Church of *England*, on the way he was to have gone to officiate in his turn at the Church; but, by great Providence, this wicked Deſign and horrid Parricide was fruſtrated, by his being accidentally hindered from coming to Town at that time: This the ſaid *Berry* confeſſed upon his Death-Bed. And to ſee the Gratitude as well as Piety of this pretended Saint, this ſame *Nath. Berry* had killed a Man in *Tiverton* before; for which he was Try'd, and Condemn'd to Die: But obtained his Pardon by the means of the ſaid Mr. *Richard Newte*, and his elder Brother Mr. *Henry Newte*, who made Friends for his Reprieve. So true is the Proverb often found to be, *Save a Rogue from the Gallows, and he will cut your Throat.*

We have now ſeen this worthy Perſon, after his many Dangers, Troubles, and great Loſſes, reſtored to his Right, when King *Charles* the Second returned again unto his Crown: At which time he might have had any Preferment in the Church, if his Modeſty would have ſuffered him to have thought himſelf ſo worthy of it, as others knew him to be. The Deanry of *Exon* was particularly offered him; but he refuſed all ſuch Tenders, being a great Lover of Privacy and Retirement: And always averſe to any more publick ſhewing himſelf than what concerned his Station in *Tiverton*. With which he was beſt ſatisfied, as being the Place of his Nativity, and firſt Preferment he had after he left the Univerſity.

As for his Titles and Dignities, he had the Honour to be a Domeſtick Chaplain to the eminently Loyal Lord *Digby* Earl of *Briſtol*, *Anno* 1641, the preſent Earl of *Briſtol*'s Father, and his particular Friend. He likewiſe, after this, became Chaplain to the Lord *la War*, *Anno* 1660. But beyond theſe, he was made Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles* the Second, *Anno* 1666; and offered his Months-Turn at Court: But he got himſelf excuſed from waiting, partly becauſe of his great diſtance from it, and partly becauſe he was much afflicted with the Gout; but chiefly, as is ſuppoſed, becauſe of his greater Love to a Country than a Court-Life, which lay more out of the Noiſe of much Buſineſs, and the Cumber of much Ceremony and Greatneſs.

So lived this great good Man all the remainder of his Days, which were Eighteen Years from the Reſtauration, at *Tidcombe* his Country Parſonage-Houſe, about a Mile diſtant to the Eaſt from the Town: Which Houſe he in a great meaſure rebuilt after the Devaſtation

the War had made upon it; that in the Town, which he lived in before the War, being pulled down and demoliſhed.

He was a frequent Preacher, and conſtantly officiated in the ſeveral Duties of Divine Service, in his turns at the Church, as long as his Infirmities, by means of his old Diſtemper the Gout, gave him leave; of which he died *Auguſt* the 10th 1678, in the Sixty Sixth Year of his Age.

He lies interred in the middle of the Chancel, belonging to the Church of *Tiverton*, under a flat Stone, whereon are engraven theſe words:

Hic jacet Richardus Newte hujus Eccleſiæ Rector, qui obiit Aug. 10. 1678. *Ætat. Suæ* 66. *Filius fuit Henrici, de hoc oppido Generoſi.*

On the Wall adjacent, is a very fair and beautiful Monument erected to his Memory, with this characteriſtical Inſcription on a large Marble Table.

Siſte Viator
Paucis te volo
Prudentia, Pietate & Doctrina, inſignis vir Richardus Newte A. M. per 37. *Annos hujus Eccleſiæ Rector.*
Qui juventutem in Schola noſtra munificentiſſima Provectiorem Ætatem & Virilem, Studiis verſatus Oxonii excoluit, Coll. Exon Socius.
Theologia, Linguis, omniq; Politiori Literatura difficulter Immitabilis. Tandem quaſi Capaciorem Animum Ingenia Britannia non explerent, Æſtuante Bello inteſtino, exteras Gentes viſurus, Pari virorum præclariſſimorum Conſortio Europam peragravit. Rediens, Eccleſiæ ſit Benignus & Eximius Paſtor, Peſtilentia vigilantiſſimus, Regi fideliſſimus; utriuſq; officii Conſcius, neq; expectavit præmium, nec Accepit. Sereniſſimo Carolo 2do, *à ſacris Ordinariis; Maritus Chariſſimus, Pater, Dominus, & Amicus, Clementiſſimus; vitæq; omnibus inculpatæ, admirandum Exemplar. Demum non tam Senectute, quam Morbo Laborans, Arthritide correptus, Piam clauſit, Beatam vitam Inchoavit* 10. *die Aug.*
Anno { *Domini* 1678. / *Ætat. Suæ* 66.

E Conjuge Thomaſina *Relicta* 10 *Liberos ſuſcepit, è quibus, Henricus, Katharina & Suſanna, prius Morti ſuccubuere. Richardum, Johannem, Edwardum, Thomam, Petrum, Henricum & Chriſtianam Superſtites Reliquit, omnes Mærentes Tanto Parente Orbatos.*
Pietatis & Amoris ergo
Johannes (in Eccleſia indignus Succeſſor) Nomini ſuo Monumentum, Impar licit Meritis
Poni Curavit,

Juxta ſitus eſt.

He bears, *Gules a Chevron Argent between three Hearts tranſfixed with ſo many Swords.*

Hardicanute, the Dane, gave this or a Coat ſomewhat like it, occaſioned as 'tis ſtoried, from his great Strength and Valour, in ſtriking his Javelin through three Normans Hearts at once.

Arms

O.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 960,
R. R. Edgar.

Verrey B. and Arg. in cheif Or two Mullets Gul. [*]

Verrey B. and A. in cheif Arg. three Mullets Sab. [†]

[*] *Hook.* Cat. of Arms, Mſ.

[†] This Coat, impal'd with the Arms of the Abby of *Taviſtock*, is painted in a Glaſs Window of the Dining-Room at the *Bear-Inn* in *Exon.*

ORGAR

DUKE of *Devonſhire*, was a Native of this County, and had his Birth and Palace in or near *Taviſtock*, in the Weſtern Parts of this Province. Son he was, in probability, to *Alpſius* Duke of *Devon* (*a*), and breathed here his firſt Air about the Year of our Lord 900. He was a great Prince, and had large Command and Reputation in this Country; inſomuch, *Edgar*, the firſt *Saxon* Monarch of *England* (*b*), thought it no Diſparagement to his Crown and Dignity, to take unto him his Daughter to Wife; whereby ſome of his Blood hath run in the royal Veins of the Engliſh Kings down unto this Day.

(*a*) *Carew's* Surv. of *Cornw.* L. 1. p. 78.

(*b*) *Speed's* Chr. in K. *Edgar.*

This Duke *Orgar* was more eſpecially Famous for two things, his Piety and his Progeny.

His Piety was ſuch, that he is ſaid to be the firſt Founder of the noble and famous Abby of *Taviſtock* in this Shire (*c*): Yet afterward, the ſame Author tells us, That it was founded by *Ordulph* his Son (*d*). It was begun, it ſeems, in the Father's Lifetime, *A.* 961, and no doubt, by his Encouragement and Direction; though finiſhed and brought to perfection by this his Son *Ordulph*: However this be, certain it is, that this noble Duke founded a Monaſtery elſewhere, *viz.* at *Horton* in *Dorſetſhire*, which he alſo well endow'd (*e*), *Orgarus Comes Dev. primus Fundator Cœnobii de Horton in Agro Dorſet, &c.* Though afterward, by *Roger* Biſhop of *Sherborn*, it became a Cell to the Monaſtery then at *Sherborn.*

(*c*) *Dugd.* Mon. Angl. Vol. 1. p. 217.
(*d*) Ib. p. 995.
(*e*) Ib. p. 220.

Orgar, the Duke of *Devon*, was yet more Famous in his Children, namely *Ordulph* (of whom in his due place) and *Elphreda* his only Daughter; whoſe Hiſtory, in all points, is ſo extraordinarily ſurprizing, that I am confident it will not prove unacceptable to the Reader, if I inſert in this place an Account thereof.

Elphreda (the only Daughter of Duke *Orgarus*) was the Paragon of her Sex, and Wonder of Nature, for Lovelineſs and Beauty (*f*); the Fame of which ſounded ſo loud in thoſe Weſtern Parts, that the Ecchо thereof was heard ſo far as K. *Edgar's* Court, and reached the King; The touch of which ſtring (that made the moſt pleaſing Muſick in his Breaſt) from his Ear ſoon reſounded to his Heart: To try the Truth whereof, he ſecretly ſent his Favourite, Earl *Ethelwold* of *Eaſt-Anglia* (who could well judge of Beauty) with Commiſſion, That if the Pearl proved ſo Orient, it ſhould be ſeized for his own wearing, intending to make her a Queen, and *Orgarus* the Father-in-law of a King.

(*f*) *Speed's* Hiſt. of *Gr. Brit.* Lib. 7. Ch. 42. p. 351, &c.

The young Earl ſoon poſted into *Devonſhire* to Duke *Orgarus's* Court; where, on ſight of the Lady, he was ſo ſurprized with her Charms, that he began to woo her for himſelf; and proved ſo ſucceſsful therein, that he procured hers and her Father's Good-will, in caſe he could obtain the King's Conſent. Earl *Ethelwold* returning, related to the King, *That the Lady was fair indeed, but nothing anſwerable to the Report was bruited of her; however, he deſired his Majeſty, for his Leave to marry her, thereby to raiſe his Fortunes.* The King, ſuſpecting no Deceit, conſented, and the Marriage was ſolemnized. Soon after which, the Fame of her Beauty ſounded much louder than before at Court; whereupon, the King, much

doubting he had been abuſed, reſolved to try the truth himſelf. In order to which, he comes to *Exeter*, and thence ſends word to the *D*uke, where the fair *Elphreda* and her Husband were, That he deſigned to be ſpeedily with him, and hunt in his Parks; or rather in the Foreſt of *Dartmoor* there near adjoyning. The Ground of whoſe coming the guilty *Ethelwold* ſuſpecting, he acquainted his Wife with the Wrong he had done both her and the King, in diſparaging her Beauty to him: And therefore, to prevent the King's diſpleaſure, he entreated her very earneſtly, to cloath her ſelf in ſuch Attire as might leaſt ſet forth her Luſtre, in words to this effect:

As the richeſt Diamond, ſaid he, *rough and uncut, yields neither ſparkle nor eſteem; and Gold, unburniſhed, gives no better luſtre than baſe Braſs; ſo Beauty and Feature, clad in mean Array, is, or ſlightly looked at, or wholly unregarded: So true is the Adage of old, That Cloth is the Man, and Man is the Wretch. To prevent, therefore, the thing I fear, and is like to prove my preſent Ruine, and thy future Shame; conceal thy great Beauty from K.* Edgar's *Eye, and give him Entertainment in thy meaneſt Attire; let them, I pray thee, for a time, be the nightly Curtains drawn about our new Nuptial Bed, and the daily Clouds to hide thy ſplendant Sun from his ſharp and too piercing look; the Rays whereof will ſoon ſet his waxen Wings on fire, that ready are to melt at a far ſofter heat.* Thus, with a kind Kiſs, hoping he had prevailed, he with-drew to receive and entertain the King.

The fair *Elphreda* now left alone, began thus to debate the matter with her ſelf.

Hath my Beauty, thought ſhe, *been courted of a King, and by the mouth of Fame compared with* Hellen's, *and muſt it now be hid? Muſt I falſify and belye Nature's Bounty, mine own Value, and all Mens Reports, only to ſave his Credit, who hath impaired mine, and belyed my Worth? And muſt I needs defoul my ſelf to be his only fair Fool, that hath deſpightfully kept me from the Seat and State of a Queen? However he may anſwer it to the King his Maſter, to me the Injury is beyond repair; who thus hath bubbled me with a Coronet, inſtead of a Crown; and made me a Subject, who, e're this, ſhould have been a Soveraign. It can be no Blame in me, to make the moſt of Nature's Largeſſes and Art's Accompliſhments, when I falſify no Truſt; only with the Sun (to which he is pleaſed to liken me) ſhew the Beams, which, do what I can, will not be hid; nor at this time ſhall be, be the Event what will.*

Thus, right Woman, deſiring nothing more than what is forbidden, and conſidering, that now was the time to make the moſt of her Beauty, ſhe reſolved ſhe would not be acceſſary to her own Injury by failing to ſet it forth to the beſt Advantage; her Body ſhe endulced with the ſweeteſt Balms; diſplay'd her Hair, and powder'd it with Diamonds; beſtrew'd her Breaſts and Boſom with Pearls and Rubies; rich Jewels, glittering like Stars, depended at her Ears; and all her other Ornaments every way agreeable. And thus, rather Angel than Lady-like, ſhe attended the approach and enterance of the King; whom with ſuch fair Obeiſance and ſeemly Grace ſhe received, that *Edgar*'s greedy Eye, preſently collecting the Rays of her ſhining Beauty, became a Burning glaſs to his Heart; and the ſparkle of her fair Look falling into the train of his Love, ſet all his Senſes on fire.

Struck with Aſtoniſhment and Admiration at firſt ſight, the King was fully reſolved to be quits with his perfidious Favourite; yet diſſembling his Paſſion for the preſent, until the Morning come they went out a Hunting; where carefully watching, he at length found an opportunity, and taking *Ethelwold* at an advantage, ſlew him. And at a place in *Dartmoor* Foreſt, call'd *Wilverley*, ſince *Warlwood* (*g*), the Earl was found ſlain with an Arrow, or, as ſome will, run thro' with a Javelin.

(*g*) *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Taviſt.* Mſ.

Soon after this, K. *Edgar* having thus made the fair *Elphreda* a Widow, took her to be his ſecond Wife; by whom he had two Sons; *Edmund*, who died in his Infancy; and *Ethelred*, who afterwards came to be King of *England*, by name of *Ethelred the Unready*. The way to which (what may not be diſguiſed) this his Mother *Elphreda* made thro' the Body of K. *Edward*, eldeſt Son of *Edgar*, by his firſt Wife Q. *Ethelfled*; the manner thus: King *Edward* Hunting in the Iſle of *Purbeck*, not far from *Corff-Caſtle*, where his Mother-in-law Q. *Elphreda*, and her Son his Brother Prince *Ethelred*, were reſiding; out of his Love to both, would needs himſelf alone give them a Viſit. The Queen, having long laid wait for an Occaſion, out of ambition to bring her own Son to the Crown, took the Opportunity; and while the young King was drinking a Cup of Wine at the Gate on Horſe-back, ſhe cauſed one to run him into the Back with a Knife: Who feeling himſelf hurt, ſet Spurs to his Horſe, thinking thereby to get to his Company; but the Wound being mortal, and the King fainting thro' the loſs of Blood, fell from his Horſe, and one Foot being entangled in the Styrrup, he was ruthfully dragged up and down thro' Woods and Lands, and at length left dead at *Corffs-Gate*. Which happened after he had reigned Three Years and Six Months, in the Sixteenth Year of his Age, and of Chriſt Jeſus 979.

Having thus related Q. *Elphreda*'s vile and horrid Fact, it is very fit alſo we ſhould give Account of her deep Repentance; for being much grieved hereat, to expiate her bloody Crime (*h*), according to the Religion of thoſe Days, ſhe built the two Monaſteries of *Amesbury* and *Worwel*, in the Counties of *Wiltſhire* and *Southampton*; in which latter ſhe lived with great Pennance, until the Day of her Death; and in the ſame lieth her Body interred.

(*h*) *Speed*'s Hiſt. of *Gr. Brit.* Lib. 7. p. 356.

Her

Her Son *Ethelred*, at Twelve Years of Age, ſucceeded in the Kingdom, and, *A.* 979, was crowned King, at *Kingſton* upon *Thames*, by *Dunſtan* Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, tho' much againſt his will; who, in a prophetick Spirit, denounced on him and the Kingdom (*i*) the Wrath and Indignation of Almighty God, in theſe following words:

(*i*) *Bak.* Chron. in K. *Ethel.* p. 24.

Becauſe, ſaith he, *thou haſt aſpired to the Crown by the Death of thy Brother, whom thy Mother hath murdered, therefore hear the Word of the Lord: The Sword ſhall not depart from thy Houſe, but ſhall furiouſly rage all the Days of thy Life; killing of thy Seed, until ſuch time as thy Kingdom ſhall be given to a People, whoſe Caſtoms and Language the Nation thou now governeſt knoweth not. Neither ſhall thy Sin, the Sin of thy Mother, and the Sin of thoſe Men who were Executers of her wicked Deſigns, be expiated, but by a long and moſt ſevere Vengeance.*

All which fell out accordingly in the Invaſion of the Danes, which ſoon ſucceeded; and the Normans afterwards; tho' the Crown deſcended in his Blood.

As for Duke *Orgarus*, he was interred in the Church of *Taviſtock* aforeſaid, where his Sepulchre, not very long ſince, might have been ſeen; he died *A.* 971. (*k*) *Orgar. Com. Devon. mortem obiit A.* 971.

(*k*) *Dugd.* Mon. Ang. V. 1. p. 220.

Unto him ſucceeded his famous Son *Ordulph*, who alſo was born at or near *Taviſtock* in this County (*l*); and was at leaſt the Co-founder of the noble Abby at that Place; of whoſe Situation, to ſpeak of that firſt, *William* of *Malmesbury* (who never gave more Commendation of this County than it juſtly deſerved, and that with a niggardly Pen) yields us this Deſcription (*m*):

(*l*) Flor. *A. D.* 980, R. R. *Ethel.*

(*m*) Apud *Weſtc.* View of *Devon* in *Taviſt.*

'Pleaſant, *ſaith he*, it is, in regard of the Woods and Groves, ſtanding ſo conveniently 'about it; and for the plenteous Fiſhing there. The River alſo paſſing down along by 'the Houſes of Office, by its rapid force cleanſes the Sewers, and carrys away with it all the 'Filth and Superfluity it finds into the *Tamer*, and thence into the Ocean.

This Monaſtery was begun in the Year of our Lord 961, the Occaſion whereof was thus (*n*):

(*n*) *Dugd.* Mon. Ang. V. 1. p. 995, &c.

Ordulph, Son of the moſt noble *Orgar*, deſcended from the moſt illuſtrious Blood of the Engliſh Nation (*o*), was a Prince greatly addicted to Devotion and the Service of God. Riſing one Night out of his Bed (as he was accuſtomed from his Youth to do) he went out of his Houſe to offer up his Prayers: While he continued long in his Devotion, and the lifting up of his Hands to Heaven, ſee the Goodneſs of God! who as he appeared to *Moſes* in the Buſh, and to the *Iſraelites* in the Wilderneſs, by Day in a Pillar of a Cloud, and by Night in a Pillar of Fire; appeared now to this his Servant in a Glory, that ſeem'd to reach from Earth to Heaven, far ſurpaſſing the Brightneſs of the Sun. At the unuſual appearance of ſo glorious a ſight (what is not ſtrange) *Ordulph* began to be afraid; and ſo returning into his Houſe, he laid him down upon his Bed, which he watered with his Tears 'till Sleep had ſeized his Eyes. Being thus fallen aſleep, behold! one of a moſt fair and lovely Countenance ſeem'd to ſtand by him, and ſpeak thus unto him -- *Ne timeas vir Deo dilecte* --- *Be not afraid, O thou beloved of God; but know, for certain, that thy Prayers will be heard of Him; of which thou haſt Demonſtration in that ſplendid Light, ſo lately ſhewn unto thee: Riſe, therefore, very early this Morning, and diligently enquire out the Place where thou ſaweſt that Pillar of Light and Glory; and there, as a ſign of Sanctity, thou ſhalt find four Rods fixed at equal corners: In that Place thou ſhalt raiſe an Oratory, ſo large as thoſe Rods denote, to the Honour of the four Evangeliſts, who have, as on a four wheel'd Chariot, carried the Goſpel of Chriſt through the four Quarters of the World; and in ſo doing, thou ſhalt obtain the Pardon of thy Sins.*

(*o*) De nobiliſſimâ Gentis Anglorum proſapiâ ------ Vir valde Deo Devotus, Ib.

Ordulph ſuddainly awaking, ſtarted out of his Bed, and preſently fell upon his knees to God. His Prayers ended, he related this Viſion to his Wife; who (giving God thanks) affirmed, That the ſame Hour of the Night ſhe had ſeen the like. After ſome mutual Diſcourſe of what had happened, they again compoſe themſelves to reſt, and behold! the ſame Perſon, full of Candour and Lovelineſs, appeared to each of them a ſecond time, ſaying, *Why do ye delay to obey my Orders? Have ye never heard, that Obedience is better than Sacrifice? Riſe, therefore, Seek and Do, as is commanded*; with other-like words, and then the Apparition returned the way it came. This was repeated a third time the ſame Night. Riſing, therefore, early in the Morning, having firſt ſigned himſelf with the Sign of the Croſs, *Ordulph* followed the way that led to the Wood, where firſt he ſaw the glorious Viſion; and having the Revelator for his Conductor in the way, he found the Place, pleaſant, open and fit for the purpoſe: For which he glorified God, that he was pleaſed to make known to him ſo great a Revelation. Here, as the Angel had commanded, he ſoon after raiſed an Oratory, and out of his own Devotion, by the Grace of God, made it larger than he was commanded: In the Weſtern Part of which, he afterward founded a very magnificent Monaſtery to the honour of *Mary* the Mother of God; ſo large as to receive a thouſand Men (*p*): To which he added ſeveral other Houſes for the Service of the Monks; and at length they very richly endow'd it, he with the Mannors of *Taviſtock*, *Middleton*, (now *Milton*) *Harberley*, *Berliton*, *Leghe*, *Dunethem*, *Chuvelin*, *Lankinhor*: His Lady with the Mannors of *Hame*, *Werelgete*, *Orlege*, *Auri*, *Rame*, *Savyoke*, *Pannaſton*, *Tornbiri*, *Colbrok*, *Lege*, *Wlfithetun* and *Clymeſland*. Having thus finiſhed and endowed his Monaſtery (981), he filled it with

(*p*) In prædict. Oratorii parte Occidentali quaſi mille Hominũ Capax. Ibid.

Auguſtinian Friars (afterward, from their Habit, called *Black Monks*) over whom he plac'd an Abbot, to direct and inſpect their Manners. All which, his Nephew, *K. Ethelred*, confirmed; and withal, granted to it many conſiderable Priviledges, making it free from all kind of worldly Services; theſe three excepted --- *vata viz. Expeditione, Pontis, Arciſve reſtauratione* (q).

(q) Id. ibid.

But this magnificent Abby had ſcarce ſtood Thirty Years, after it was finiſhed, e're the cruel Danes, in their ſpoiling Rage ranging the Seas, arrived in the Mouth of *Tamer*, and coming hither (all, things ſacred and profane, being to them alike) ſoon conſumed this Monaſtery to the Ground. Yet, at length, it again revived, and flouriſhed in greater Beauty and Luſtre than before; having many noble Benefactors, as *le Arcedekne, Vepont, Ferrars, Fitz-Bernard, Edgecumb*, and many others: Inſomuch, in proceſs of time, this Abby was enriched with very large Poſſeſſions; which, at the fatal Ruine thereof under King *Henry* 8th, beſides the Juriſdiction of the whole Hundred, amounted to the yearly Value of 902*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* ¾.

Being thus grown ſo rich, the Abbot thereof was honoured with a Mitre, and made a Peer of the Realm, by the Title of, *Baron of* Hardwick, and ſo a Member of the higher Houſe of Parliament. This great Honour was conferred upon it by the Favour of *K. Hen.* 8th, whoſe Patent, to this purpoſe, here follows in theſe words (r).

(r) *Dugd.* quo prius. Ex Pat. 5. *H.* 8. part 2. m. 23.

Quod Abbas de Tavieſtoke ſit unus de Spiritualibus Dominis Parliamenti.

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod certis conſiderationibus nos ſpecialiter moventibus, & ob ſpecialem Devotionem quam ad B. Virg. Mariam matrem Chriſti ſanctumq; Rumonem, in Quorum honore Abbatia de Taviſtoke, quæ de Fundatione nobilium Progenitorum noſtrum quondam Regum Angliæ, & noſtro Patronatu Dedicata exiſtit, gerimus & habemus. Hinc eſt quod volumus eandem Abbathiam gaudere Honore, Privilegio ac Libertatibus, ſpiritualium Dominorum Parliamenti noſtri, Hæredum, &c. Ideo conceſſimus & per preſentes concedimus pro nobis, &c. quantum in nobis eſt, Dilecto nobis in Chriſto Richardo Banham Abbati de Taviſt. prædict. & ſucceſſ. ſuis & eorum quilibet ſit, erit unus de ſpiritualibus & religioſis Domidis Parliamenti noſtri, Hæredum, &c. gaudendo honore, Privilegio ac Libertatibus ejuſdem. Et inſuper de uberiore gratia noſtra, affectans utilitatem dicti Monaſterii noſtri, conſiderando ejuſdem diſtantiam ita quod ſi contingat aliquam Abbatem, qui pro tempore fuit, fore vel eſſe abſentem, propter dicti Monaſterii utilitatem in non veniendo ad Parliam. prædict. iſtam quidem Abſentiam eidem Abbati par donarimus per præſentes. Ita tamen quod tunc ſolvet pro hujuſmodi abſentia cujuſlibet Parliam. integri in noſtro ſcaccar. per ſuum Attornatum 5 Marcas nobis, Hæredibus, &c. totiens quotiens hoc in futurum contigerit: In cujus rei, &c. Teſte Rege apud Weſtm. 23. Jan.

(ſ) De Libertatibus Eccleſiæ ſuæ multa illi fuere certamina cum Abbate Taviſt. Colw. de Præſul. Exon. in Oldh.

The Abbot grown thus great, maintained a long Contention with *Hugh Oldham*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, about ſome Liberties of his Church (ſ); and to ſhew the Abbot had Authority for what he did, he had the Pope of his ſide; who, for not obeying his Decrees in this matter, excommunicated the Biſhop a little before his Death, ſo that he could not be buried, until his Executors had obtain'd from *Rome* a Relaxation of the Sentence (t).

(t) *Weſtc.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Tav.* Mſ.

The Lands and Endowments of this Abby (thoſe in particular made by *Ordulph* and his Family) were confirmed by his Nephew *K. Ethelred*; with how ſevere a Penalty upon any who ſhould ever preſume to make Alienation thereof, you may hear from theſe words tranſlated from his Charter (u):

(u) *Si quis tam epilempticus philargyrie ſeductus amentia, hanc noſtræ munificentiæ dapſilitatem, auſu temerario infringere temptaverit, ſit ipſe alienatus à conſortio S. Dei eccleſ. nec non à participat. corporis & ſang. J. Chriſti filii Dei, &c. & ni prius hic, digna ſatisfactione humiliter penituerit, nec in vita hac veniam ſet eternis baratri incendiis truſus cum Anania & Saph. jugiter miſerimus Crucietur. Dugd.* Mon. Angl. quo prius.

If any, ſeduced with the madneſs of Covetouſneſs, ſhall preſume to infringe this our Munificence, let him be driven from the Communion of Chriſt's Church, and from any Participation of the Body and Blood of the Son of God; let him ſtand at laſt, with the Traytor Judas, *on the Left-hand; and, unleſs he repents and makes ſatisfaction, let the vile Apoſtate never be forgiven, either in this Life or in that to come; but let him be thruſt down, with* Ananias *and* Sapphira, *to the bottom of Hell, where let him be tormented for ever. Dated A. Incarnat.* 981.

This was witneſſed and conſented unto by the two Arch-biſhops, *Dunſtan*, Arch-biſhop of *Cant.* and *Oſwald*, Archbiſhop of *York*; and by ten other Biſhops, *viz. Eliſtan* Bp. of *London*, *Athalgar*, *Alfſtan*, *Elfric*, &c. and by ſeveral great Dukes and others Id.

This Abby heretofore was a moſt magnificent Structure, as may be calculated from thoſe Ruines that are left: The Abbot's Palace was a glorious Building; now wholly demoliſhed: Of very late Years was the Kitchin ſtanding, now raz'd to the Foundation, being a large ſquare Room, open to the Roof, which was of Timber ſo geometrically done, that even Architects themſelves did admire the Curioſity thereof. There is ſtill ſtanding the Refectory, or the Common-Hall; a very ſpacious Room, of great length, breadth and heighth, lately converted into a *Non-Con* Meeting-Houſe; and the Saxon School and Chapter-Houſe, a Pile of great Beauty, built ſo round as can poſſibly be mark'd with a Compaſs, yet

yet, withal, of large Dimenſions, there being on the inſide thereof Six and Thirty Seats, wrought out in the Walls, all arch'd over head with curious hewn and carved Stone.

In this Saxon School (ſo called from this Occaſion) by a laudible Inſtitution, were Lectures (of our old Mother-tongue, the Saxon Language (*x*), now grown into diſuſe) appointed to be read, leſt the Laws, Antiquities and Hiſtories, written therein, which now hath almoſt happened, ſhould quite be loſt and forgotten.

[*x*] Camden's Brit. Dev. in Taviſt.

Upon the ſame good Deſign, to peſerve that antient Language, and to promote the Antiquities of our Kingdom, Sir *Henry Spelman* founded a Saxon Lecture in *Cambridge*, now come to nothing alſo (*y*).

[*y*] Id. in Additions to Dev. d.

Having thus given an Account of the piouſly-noble Benefactions of this our great Country-man, *Ordulphus*; let us proceed to a View and Conſideration of his Perſon and Corporal Abilities, and we ſhall find him repreſented of a gigantick Stature and moſt prodigious Strength; *Giganteæ Molis & immanis roboris* (*z*); whereof is this Account given us by no mean Author (*a*), out of *William* of *Malmesb.* Travelling ſometime with *K. Edward the Confeſſor*, to whom he was a Kin, towards *Exeter*, when they came to the Gates of the City, they found them faſt lock'd and barr'd, and the Porter, knowing nothing of their coming, abſent; *Cum juxta Portam equis diſſiluiſſent offenderunt introitum forinſecus repagulis, intus Seris damnatum* (*b*). Upon which, *Ordulph*, leaping off his Horſe, took the Bars in his hands, and with great eaſe, ſeemingly, broke them in pieces, pulling out alſo ſome part of the Wall: Being now ſomewhat heated, grinding his Teeth, he gave a ſecond demonſtration of his power, for with the ſole force of his Foot he broke the Hinges, and laid the Gates open; at which, while ſome look'd with praiſe and admiration, the King jocularly ſaid, 'Twas done by the ſtrength of the Devil, and not by the power of Man. *Cæteris laudantibus, Rex, factum jocularitèr attenuans, Diabolicæ fortitudini, non humanæ virtuti attribuit* (*c*).

[*z*] Dugd. Mon. Ang. V. 1. p. 217.
[*a*] Id. ibid.
[*b*] Id. ibid.
[*c*] Id. ibid.

However, this will not prove altogether ſo incredible as what the ſame Author farther adds of this noble Perſon, That he was ſo tall of Stature, that he could, and for his Recreation ſometime would, beſtride a River, near his Houſe, Ten Foot broad; and with his knife cut off the Heads of little wild Beaſts that were brought him, and ſo caſt them into it. *Ab una ripa ad alteram* 10 *Pedum ſpatio: Ille divaricatis pedibus, utramq; continua bat, par voq; cultro, ferarum ad ſe allatarum capita --- decutie bat in amnem* (*d*).

[*d*] Id. p. 220.

Notwithſtanding his vaſt Bulk and Strength, this no leſs good than great Perſon yielded to the more mighty power of Death, and that in the heat and ſtrength of his Age; when he gave order to be buried at his Abby at *Horton* in *Dorſetſhire*; *Tantus taliſq; adhuc ætatis calore perfet vidua, ceſſit morti juſſitq; ſe apud Hortonum ſepeliri* (*e*). But was buried in or near the Abby Church of *Taviſtock* aforeſaid; where was a prodigious *Mauſolæum*, or a vaſt Tomb, erected to his Memory; which was wont to be viſited as a Wonder. There is nothing now remaining of it but an Arch, where, as Tradition teſtifies, this mighty Tomb ſtood.

[*e*] Id. ibid.

This Abby, with its Church, was dedicated to St. *Mary* the holy Virgin, and St. *Rumon*; the Pariſh Church to St. *Euſtathius*.

The Arms of the Abby are, *Gules two Croſiers ſaltire ways between two Martlets Or, in a chief Argent three Mullets Sable.*

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1572.
R. R. Elizab.

Gules a Feſs between three Creſcents Or.

OXENHAM

JOHN, a Sea Captain, was a Native of this County; but whether Born at *Plymouth*, the Place of his Residence; or at *South-Tawton*, where is a Seat and Family called by that Name, I cannot say. His *Genius* led him to the Sea, and being of a bold and daring Spirit, he became one of the Voluntiers who accompanied Sir *Francis Drake* in his Voyage to the *West-Indies*, *Anno* 1572; and had a great Hand in that immortal Action at *Nombre de Dois*, being one of the fifty three English-men who Invaded that Town (though as big as *Plymouth*) under that great Captain, and became Masters of it in a very few Hours time: Nor did the least Share of the Honour or Danger fall to Mr. *Oxenham*'s Lot; for General *Drake*, entering the Town, commanded his Brother Captain *John Drake* and him, with sixteen of their Company, to go above the King's Treasure-house, and enter near the East end of the Market-place; whilst himself, with the rest, designed to march up the *Broad-street*: Which accordingly he did, with Trumpets sounding and Drums beating, the Fire-Pikes being divided between both Companies; which no less affrighted the Enemy, than gave light to the English, who thereby discovered every place as if it had been broad-day.

General *Drake* and his Company having discharged their first Volley of Shot and Arrows, came to push of Pike, and with their short Weapons, and but-ends of their Muskets, made the Spaniards retreat; and his Brother, with Mr. *Oxenham*, arriving at the same Instant, they threw down their Arms and fled out of the Town. In the flight two or three Spaniards being taken, they were obliged to conduct the English to the Governour's House, where much of the King of *Spain*'s Treasure lay, and the which Mr. *Oxenham* with his Company were commanded to break open; where they made Discovery of a vast pile of Silver, enough to feast a Miser's Eyes. Though there was a richer Treasury belonging to that King nearer the Water side, wherein was more Silver, Gold and Jewels than those four Pinnaces they had were able to carry.

But the General, in the Encounter, having received a dangerous Wound in the Leg, they were forced to return to their Pinnaces before they had fully effected their Design: However, they here got considerable Booty, which they brought safe away into *England*.

From hence Captain *Oxenham* attended the noble *Drake* to *Carthagena*; where having taken two Friggats, *Oxenham* is left to entertain the Men of War, which were sent out to recover those Friggats; but by his Courage and Conduct were prevented therein. Not far from this place, being all come together, they got ashore, where they resolved to undertake a Journey by Land to *Panama*. The English that went upon this Expedition were but eighteen, the rest were *Symerons* (a sort of *Indians*, with whom they consorted) who made up the number forty eight Persons; among whom was the General *Drake* and our Captain *Oxenham*. Some of the *Symerons*, who best knew the ways, marched before and brake down Boughs of Trees for the Direction of those that followed. At length they came to the famous Tree, from the top of which they could see both the North and South *Atlantick* Ocean: Here it was that General *Drake* vowed, if God should give him Life and Leave, That he would sail an English Ship in those Seas; of which before in Sir *Francis Drake*: In which noble Resolution Captain *Oxenham*, with others, assured him of their assistance, to their utmost power; but he did not live to make good his Promise.

Marching on, they came within a League of *Panama*, where General *Drake*, with half his Men, lay hid, about fifty Paces off the High-way, in the long Grass, that leads from that Town to *Venta-Cruz*; and Captain *Oxenham*, with the *Symerons* and the other half, were placed on the other side of the way, but so far distant from one the other, that the first Company might take the foremost Mules by the Head that carried the King of *Spain*'s Treasure thence to *Venta-Cruz*; and the other the hindermost; they being all tied in a Train, and driven one after another. But one of the Company having gotten a little too much Brandy, at the Noise of an Horse man passing by, started up, and made a Discovery, to the Prevention of their Design; as hath been already noted in Sir *Francis Drake*.

Being thus disappointed of their golden Hopes, having gotten not above two Horse-load of Silver, they were in deep Consultation, Whether to return back privately through the Woods, or to march forward to *Venta Cruz*, not above two Leagues off, and so fight their way through their Enemies. Considering the long weary Marches they had already taken, and how much better 'twas to encounter the Enemy while they had strength, than to be fallen upon when more fatigued and wearied, they concluded upon the latter. Accordingly they went on, met the alarmed Enemy, routed them, and followed the Pursuit so close that they entered the Town (consisting of about Fifty, some very fair, Houses) with them.

The

The Engliſh, thus Maſters of the Town, got good Plunder; and having refreſhed themſelves, and done their Buſineſs in *Venta-Cruz*, they return to their Ship, where was great Joy at their meeting; though General *Drake* and all his Company ſeemed ſtrangely changed, partly by their Faſting and long Travel, but more for their being unhappily diſappointed in their Undertaking.

However, they reſolve upon a new Expedition, in which Captain *Oxenham* has a diſtinguiſhing Share; for General *Drake* intending to go himſelf in the *Minion*, toward the *Cabezas* (where the Treaſure Barks paſs oftenеſt to the Ships) ſent *Oxenham*, in the *Bear* Friggat, toward *Tolou*, to ſeize what Victuals he could: In which he was ſo ſucceſsful, as to take a Veſſel with ten Men, whom he put on Shore; on Board of which was great ſtore of Maiz, fat Hogs, and other Proviſion: And finding her a new ſtrong Ship, of a good Mold, he fitted her up for a Man of War.

General *Drake* being now returned, and both joyned, they entered *Rio Franciſco*, and landing there with about forty Men, they marched ſilently to *Nombre de Dois*: Having refreſhed themſelves all Night, the next Morning (being *April* the 1ſt 1573) they hear the ſweet muſick of the Mules, coming with a great Noiſe of Bells, hoping, however formerly diſappointed, they ſhould now have more Silver and Gold than they could carry away; which accordingly happened: For ſoon after came three *Recoes*, one of fifty Mules, and two more of ſeventy in each Company, every one carrying three Hundred Pound weight of Silver, amounting in all to about thirty Tun. Putting the Guards to flight, they ſoon unloaded the wearied Beaſts, and got as many bars of Silver and wedges of Gold as they could well carry away with them; the reſt being about fifteen Tun, they buried in the Sand and under old Trees, hoping for another opportunity to fetch it at better leiſure. But a French man of their number being taken Priſoner by the Spaniards, they by Torment forced him to diſcover where the Treaſure was hid, to the Loſs of the greateſt part thereof: But with what they had thus gotten they returned ſafely to their Ships, the greateſt part whereof they brought into *England*.

General *Drake* having ſafely recovered his Ships, and diſpoſed abroad his Treaſure, agreed with the *Symerons*, that twelve of the Engliſh and ſixteen of theirs ſhould make another Adventure, to ſee if they could bring away the Treaſure they had hid in the Sands. Captain *Oxenham* was the principal Leader of the Engliſh; coming to the place, they found the Earth and Sand turned up for a Mile round, finding only thirteen bars of Silver, and ſome wedges of Gold; with which, without any hindrance, they ſpeedily return to their Ship with Joy.

Having thus gotten as much Wealth as they could well deſire, they make for their own Country; and with a proſperous Gale, they ſafely arrived at *Plymouth*, *Aug.* 9. 1573.

Captain *Oxenham* having been at Home ſome time, his active vigorous Soul would not ſuffer him any longer to be idle, and Captain *Drake* being prevented from ſetting forth in his intended Voyage of Navigating the World, partly by ſecret Envy at Home, and partly by being employ'd in his Prince and Country's Service abroad in *Ireland*; *Oxenham* reſolved to undertake himſelf a ſecond Voyage to the *Indies*: For having now, by his Fortitude and Wealth (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us in the Hiſtory of Q. *Elizabeth*, Lib. 2. pag. 111) obtain'd among the Sailors the name of Captain, he intended to prevent Captain *Drake*, both in furniſhing himſelf from the *Muletters* of *Panama* with Gold and Silver, and in Navigating the South Sea before him. 'Tis true, *Oxenham* had formerly promiſed him to aſſiſt him in that noble Undertaking; but having already waited his leiſure for ſo doing two Years, and not knowing how much longer it would be, if at all, e'er his Occaſions would permit him ſo to do, he might think himſelf diſobliged from his Promiſe, and ſo he undertook ſomething himſelf. And it was a very noble Adventure, wherein had he been as Fortunate as he was Brave, he would certainly have carried away the Reputation of having been one of the greateſt Navigators in the World.

Captain *Oxenham* having made all things ready for this his intended Voyage, with one only Ship and ſeventy Sailors, in the Year 1575, put to Sea from the *Sound* of *Plymouth*; and ſteering his Courſe to the ſame Parts in the *Indies*, where he had been before, he ſafely arrived there; and imparting the matter to the Negroes, he underſtood that the *Muletters* now brought their Riches from *Panama* with a Convoy of Soldiers; which made him draw up his Ship to Land, in a bye Corner and woody, which he covered with Boughs, cut down for the purpoſe; and buried his great Ordnance and Victuals under Ground, and diſpoſed of all with that care, that they might be of uſe to him again upon Occaſion.

Having thus ordered his Affairs with the beſt Prudence he could, with all his Men, and ſix Negroes for Guides, he goes forward to the River which runneth into the South Seas; where he cuts down Trees, and building a Galliot, croſſed over to an Iſland in the South Sea, called *Iſla de Perlas*, not far from Land. In which Iſland having tarried ten Days, awaiting the coming of the Ships from *Peru*, *He took one of ſixty pound weight of Gold, and another with an hundred pound weight of Silver*; ſo *Cambden*, *ibid.* (who ſeems to look aquint upon the Atchievements of *Oxenham* and *Drake* too) in words at length, and not in figures; both which amount but to 6300 Pounds: Whereas, what a trifling Summ, comparatively

paratively, was this, for a Man, at such Charges, to adventure so long and dangerous a Voyage?

But we have another guess Account hereof, by others, whose Relation of this matter is no less authentick (*a*), That *Don Lopez*, the Spaniard, did acknowledge and report, that Captain *Oxenham* adventured to do that which never any Man durst do before him; for he went over Land from *Nombre de Dois* to *Panama*, and was possessed of 60000 pound weight of Gold, and an 100000 pound weight of Silver: And had not his Men fallen out among themselves, he might have brought Home that and more; but their Variance one with another, the bane and spoil of the best Enterprize, overthrew the Voyage with the loss of his Life, and their own; the manner thus: It was his good hap, in the South Sea, to meet a couple of Ships of Trade, and in one of them, together with a great Quantity of Gold, two pieces of especial Estimation, the one a Table of massy Gold with Emralds, sent for a Present to the King; the other a Lady of singular Beauty, married, and the Mother of Children. The latter grew to be his Perdition; for he had capitulated with these *Symerons*, that their part of the Booty should be only the Prisoners, to the end to execute their Malice upon the Spaniards, for their Cruelty to them; shewing their Revenge by roasting them, and eating their Hearts. *John Oxenham* was taken with the Love of the Lady, and to win her Good-will, what through her Tears and detestation of this barbarous Action; breaking Promise with the *Symerons*, gave the Prisoners their Liberty, except the Lady; who making hast to *Panama*, sent out Forces to intercept him, *&c.* (*b*).

(*a*) Risd. Descr. of Dev. in Plym. Ms. West. View of Dev. in Plym. Ms.

(*b*) Hawk. Observat. p. 164, *&c.*

The matter being now noised abroad by those whom he had let go, *John Ortega*, a Spaniard, with an hundred Men, pursued after him; and the River having three Mouths, or Out lets, he made a stay, being in doubt which of them to follow, until the Feathers of the Fowls which the English had eaten came swimming down the Stream, and shewed them the way. The Spaniards pursuing this course, found the Gold among the Thickets, and the English-men at Variance among themselves about dividing the Spoil; who notwithstanding, being now in equal Danger, joyn together for their common Safety: And so made Head against the Spaniards, though far more in Number than they. In which Engagement, many of them sold their Lives to the best Advantage, and fell over-powered with Number; the rest are taken Prisoners, and among them Captain *Oxenham* himself; who being carried to *Lima*, was demanded, *Whether he had the Queen's Commission for entering into the King of* Spain's *Dominions?* and being able to produce none, they put him to Death as a Pyrate.

So brave a Spirit certainly deserved a better Fate: and what was now, by some, adjudged Piracy, had it been attended with Success, had been esteemed a glorious Exploit. This happened *A. D.* 1575.

There is a Family, of considerable standing, of this Name at *South-Tawton*, near *Okehampton* in this County; of which is this strange and wonderful Thing recorded, That at the Deaths of any of them, a Bird, with a white Breast, is seen for a while fluttering about their Beds, and then suddainly to vanish away. Mr. *Ja. Howel* tells us (*c*), That in a Lapidary's Shop in *London*, he saw a large Marble-stone, to be sent into *Devonshire*, with an Inscription, *That* John Oxenham, Mary Oxenham *his Sister*, James *his Son*, *and* Elizabeth *his Mother*, *had each the appearance of such a Bird*, *fluttering about their Beds as they were dying*.

(*c*) Familiar Letters, V. 1. p. 232.

Arms—

Or a Lion rampant Gules within a Bordure engrailed Sable.

Flor. A. D. 1196
R. R. Ric. 1.

POM

POMERAI

SIR *Henry*, Lord of *Biry*, was Born at his Caſtle of *Biry*, in the Pariſh of *Biry* (now, from this noble Family, called *Berry-Pomeroy*) conjoyn'd with that of *Totnes* by a fair Bride of about eight Arches, ſtanding over the River *Dart*, in the South Parts of this County. Which Caſtle is ſituate in a Deer Park, upon a Rock, on a riſing Ground from the Eaſt and North, over a pleaſant Rivulet, running through the Park aforeſaid, which emptieth it ſelf into the *Hemms* at *Little Hemſton*; as that doth into the *Dart*, in the ſight of the Town of *Totnes*, half a Mile from, to the North-Eaſt thereof. Here this great Progeny had their Dwelling, from the *Norman Conqueſt* unto the Days of K. *Edw.* 6. which is upward of 500 Years. The Name, in ſeveral Ages, was ſeverally written, as, *de Pomerio*, *de Pomeri*, *de la Pomerai*, and then *Pomeroy*. The firſt ſo call'd in *England* (*a*) was *Ralph de la Pomerai*, who came in with *William* the Conquerour, and was greatly aſſiſtant to him in obtaining this Kingdom; for which reaſon he conferred upon him a noble Eſtate, no leſs than fifty eight Lordſhips in *Devonſhire*, as Sir *W. Dugd.* tells us in his *Baronage of England*, Vol. 1. p. 498, or the greateſt part of them; ſome of which are thus named in the Book of Doom (made *A.* 20 *Will.* Conq. 1086) *viz. Wiche*, *Dunwinſdon*, *Brawardin*, *Pudeford*, *Horwood*, *Toriland*, *Holcome*, *Peremore*, *Beri*, *Affton*, *Otrye*, *Chivedon*, *Smaridge*, and two in *Somerſet*, *Stowei* and *Are*.

(*a*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Berry-Pom.*

This Family was not only very Noble in its Original, but in its Alliance; matching once into the Blood-Royal, and ſeveral times with the Daughters of ſome of the moſt principal Peers of the Realm; as may be ſeen in the following Pedigree, given us by Sir *William Pole*, who ſaith (*b*), *He ſets down what the Deeds in his own Cuſtody, and others he had ſeen and read, do teſtify.* *Ralph de la Pomerai*, or *de Pomerio* (the firſt, as was ſaid, of this Name in *England*) had Iſſue *Joel*; who married one of the natural Daughters of K. *Hen.* 1. and Siſter to *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwal*, and had Iſſue *Henry* and *Joſcelin*. *Henry* married *Matilda de Vitrei*, and had Iſſue Sir *Henry*, of whom we are ſpeaking. Hence *John de la Pomerai* is, by *Hollingſhead* (*c*), called the King's Nephew; who tells us farther, That K. *Hen.* 2. in the 23d Year of his Reign, gave unto *Philip de Brewes* the Kingdom of *Limerick*, which *Herebert* and *William*, Brethren to *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwal*, and *John de la Pomerai* their Nephew, had refuſed. Sir *Henry*, by *Alice de Vere* his Wife, had *Henry* (*d*); which, by *Margery de Vernun* (*e*), had Iſſue *Henry*; which, by *Joan de Valletort*, had Iſſue *Henry*; which, by *Amicia de Camvil*, had Iſſue *Henry*; which, by *Joan de Mules*, had Iſſue *Henry*, *William*, *Nicholas*, *Thomas* and *John*. Sir *Henry*, had Iſſue Sir *John*, *Joan* (Wife of Sir *James Chidlegh*) and *Margaret* (Wife of *Adam Cole*). Sir *John de la Pomerai* of *Biry*, married *Joan*, Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *Richard Merton* of *Merton*, near *Great Torrington* in this County, the Widow of *John Bampfeild* of *Poltemore*, and died without Iſſue. *Joan*, his Siſter, Wife of Sir *James Chidlegh*, had Iſſue *Joan*, thrice married; firſt, unto Sir *John Saintawbin*, and had Iſſue Sir *John*; ſecondly, unto Sir *Philip Brian*, younger Son unto *Guy* Lord *Brian* of *Tor-Brian* (*f*); and thirdly, unto Sir *Thomas Pomerai* of *Sandridge* in *Stoke-Gabriel* Kt. Son of *Robert Pomerai*, unto whom Sir *John Pomerai* convey'd *Biry*, and unto his Heirs. He had Iſſue *Edward*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Peter Beavil* and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Richard de Colaton*, and had Iſſue *Henry*, *Seinclere* and *John*. *Henry* married, firſt, *Alice*, Daughter of *Walter Ralegh* of *Fardel*, and had Iſſue Sir *Richard* and Sir *Thomas*, made Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of K. *Henry* the 7th's Queen; ſecondly, he married *Amy Camel*; whoſe Coat, *viz. Sable a Camel paſſ. Arg.* Mr. *Holl.* tells us in his *Collect. of Arms*, Mſ. ſtands in *Berry-Pomeroy* Church, but not found there now. Sir *Richard Pomerai* Kt. married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Denſel* of *Filley* in this County, Widow of *Martin Forteſcue*, and had Iſſue Sir *Edward*, Knight of the *Bath* at the Creation of *Henry* (afterward *K. Henry* 8th) Prince of *Wales*; who married *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *John Sapcots*, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *Thomas*, *Hugh*, *William* and *Edward*. Sir *Thomas Pomeroy* Kt. married *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *Peirce Edgcombe*, and had Iſſue *Thomas*; who married the Daughter of *Henry Rolle* of *Stephenſton*, and had Iſſue *Valentine*; which married, firſt, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Reynel* of *Eaſt Ogwel*, and had Iſſue a Daughter; ſecondly, he married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Whiddon* of *Chagford* Kt. and left Iſſue *Roger Pomeroy* of *Sandridge* Eſq; ſtill flouriſhing there in worſhipful Degree; having well ſerved his Country in the quality of a Juſtice of Peace, Deputy-Lieutenant, and a Member of Parliament: He married *Joan*, Daughter of *Elias Wills* of *Salt-Aſh* in *Cornwal*, and hath Iſſue *Elias*, *Joan* and *Elizabeth*; on whom I pray God to multiply his Bleſſings. *Valentine* left Iſſue alſo *Valentine*, who married . . . Daughter of *Gilbert Hody* of *Nitheway* Eſq; and left Iſſue, which God preſerve. *Valentine* the elder, left Iſſue alſo *Gilbert Pomeroy*, ſtill ſurviving with his eldeſt Brother at *Sandridge*, an honeſt, pious, and charitable Gentleman.

(*b*) Quo Supr. in the Bar. of *Biry*, Mſ.

(*c*) Id. ibid.

(*d*) Id. in Deſcr. of *Berry-Pom.*

(*e*) *Will. de Vernon*, ſo call'd of the Place of his Birth, was younger Son of *Baldw. de Redvers* Earl of *Devon*; and ſucceeded his Nephews in that Earldom. Id. in the Bar. of *Plymt.* Mſ.

(*f*) Id. in the Kts. in K. *Rich.* 2.

The Heirs, or firſt-born Sons of this Family, were Barons and Members of the higher Houſe of Parliament, for divers Generations following, to wit, unto the Reign of K. *Hen.* 3d; after which time, Sir *W. Dugd.* tells us (*g*), he doth not find they ever had the Benefit of Peerage, although they continued in their Barony of *Biry* for many Deſcents after that King's Days, even to thoſe of K. *Edw.* 6. upward of 300 Years: The reaſon whereof a learned Author acquaints us with in theſe words (*h*): *Near after the Conqueſt*, ſaith he, *all ſuch as had free Seigniories or Lordſhips, which we call Court-Barons, came to the Parliament, and ſate as Nobles in the upper Houſe; but when, by Experience, it appeared, that the Parliament was too much peſtered with ſuch Multitudes, it grew to a Cuſtom, that none ſhould come thither but ſuch as the King, for their extraordinary Wiſdom or Quality, thought good to call by Writ; which Writ, at firſt, ran,* Hac vice tantum---*To appear only for that turn. After that, Gentlemen ſeeing this Eſtate of Nobility to be but caſual, and depend meerly upon the Prince's pleaſure, ſought a more certain Hold, and obtained of the King Letters-Patents of their Dignities to them and their Heirs-Male.* Thus that Learned Author.

(*g*) Quo Supra.

(*h*) Dr. *Cow.* Interpret. in *Verb. Bar.*

The laſt of the Quality of Peer of this Family in Parliament, was *Henry de Pomerai*, who, in the 41th of K. *Hen.* 3d, doing his Homage (*i*), had Livery of thirty eight Fees, in *Biry* and *Hurberton*; as alſo of the Mannors of *Biry* and *Stockley-Pomerai* (in this County) and the Moiety of the Mannors of *Hurberton* and *Brixham*; all which he held in *Capite* of the King by the Service of Barony. This *Henry, Anno* 42th of *Hen.* 3d, had Summons to fit himſelf with Horſe and Arms, to attend the King at *Cheſter*, to oppoſe the Hoſtilities of the Welſh: But he being found, afterwards, in Arms againſt the King, his Lands were extended.

(*i*) *Dugd.* ibid.

There were no leſs than Seven of this Name in a direct Line, the laſt of which, *Anno* 12th of *Edw.* 3d, being then a Knight, and one of the Couſins and Heirs of *Roger de Valletort*, Lord of *Hurberton* (now *Harberton*), by his Deed bearing Date in *February* that Year, releaſed to Prince *Edward*, eldeſt Son to the King, and then Duke of *Cornwal*, all his Right and Title to the Caſtle and Mannor of *Trematon* in *Cornwal*, belonging, by right of Deſcent, unto him, from the ſaid *Roger de Valletort:* In Conſideration whereof, the King granted to him and his Heirs an Annuity of Forty Pounds, to be paid out of the *Exchequer*; which Grant remains now in the Cuſtody of the direct Heir of this honourable Family, *Roger Pomeroy* Eſq;

But to ſpeak more particularly of the Perſon before us, Sir *Henry de la Pomerai:* He being a Man of War, as his Character is (*k*), adhered unto *John* Earl of *Moretain* and *Cornwal*, againſt *K. Richard*, being then in the Holy Land; and in behalf of the ſaid *John*, expelled the Monks out of St. *Michael*'s Mount in *Cornwal*, and fortified the ſame. There is a different Account given of this matter, the whole of which, as laid down on both ſides, I ſhall faithfully relate, as I find it. Some ſay, This Gentleman, Sir *Henry de la Pomerai*, had taken ſome great diſguſt at *K. Richard* the Firſt, probably, becauſe that King had ſeized his Lands, for coming into *England* without his leave, and exacted of him a Fine of Seven Hundred Marks for the Livery of them again (*l*). Hereupon, when the ſaid King (coming from his noble Exploits in the Holy Land) was impriſoned in *Germany*, by *Leopaldus* Duke of *Auſtria*, taking Heart thereat, he ſurprized St. *Michael*'s Mount aforeſaid, and expelled the Monks from thence; after which, he fortified it for his Defence and Safety; or (as one tells us (*m*)) that there he might be a petty Prince by himſelf. Howbeit, ſoon after, being aſcertained of his Soveraign's Enlargement, the very fear of enſuing Harm wrought in him a preſent effect of the utmoſt that any Harm could bring, and that was Death So *Hollingſhead* writeth, That after he had took St. *Michael*'s Mount in *Cornwal*, hearing of *K. Richard*'s Return, he died with Thought; or, as another expreſſeth it, with Grief (*n*). Whereupon, the Old Cell and New Fort was ſurrendered to the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* in the King's behalf.

(*k*) Sir *W. Pole* in the fam. Soldiers of this County, Mſ.

(*l*) *Dugd.* ut prius.

(*m*) *Ful.* Worth. p. 265.

(*n*) Sir *W. Pole* in *Berry-Pom.*

Others, and they the Deſcendants from this Gentleman, (as Mr. *Carew* in his *Survey of Cornwal* tells us, Lib. 2. pag. 155, *a. b.*) give a different Relation hereof, affirming, *That a Serjeant at Arms of the King's, came to their Anceſtor at his Caſtle of* Biry, *received kind Entertainment there for ſeveral Days together; and at his Departure was gratified with a liberal Reward; in counterchange whereof, the Serjeant then, and no ſooner, revealing his long concealed Errand, flatly arreſteth his Hoaſt, to make his immediate Appearance before the King, for anſwering a capital Crime. Which unexpected and ill carried Meſſage the Gentleman took in ſuch deſpight, as with his Dagger he ſtabbed the Meſſenger to the heart; and then, well knowing, in ſo ſuperlative Offence all hope of Pardon foreclozed, he abandons his Home, gets to a Siſter of his abiding in St. Michael's Mount (moſt likely to the Prioreſs of that Cell) and bequeaths a large Portion of his Land, in thoſe Parts, to the Religious People there for Redeeming his Soul; and laſtly, cauſeth himſelf to be let Blood unto Death, for preſerving the remainder of his Eſtate unto his Heir.* Thus that Gentleman. But, to ſpeak impartially, this looks rather like a Romance than a real Hiſtory; and as ſuch, undoubtedly, Sir *William Dugdal* reputed it, or he would have taken notice of it in his *Baronage of England*, where he treats of this right antient Family.

And

And that Circumſtance in the Story, That he ſhould bequeath a large Portion of his Land for Redeeming of his Soul, when he was juſt about to deſtroy it, by proving *Felo de ſe*, ſeems plainly to confirm it. But hereof enough.

This Stock, though eminent upon ſeveral other Accounts, was for nothing more Illuſtrious than for the Works of Piety it yielded, according to the Devotion of thoſe Times. Thus it is ſaid (*o*), That *William de Pomerai*, *Anno* 1102, in the 3d of *K. Hen.* 1ſt, gave to the Monks of *Gloceſter* his Lordſhip of *Biry* in *Com. Dev.* for the Redemption whereof, *Gozeline*, or *Joſceline*, his Brother, afterwards granted to them *Seldene*; for which, at length, they got *Hope-Mayleſel* by the Conſent of *K. Henry* the Firſt. The ſame Author tells us farther (*p*), That this *William de Pomerai* had a Son called *Ethelward*, ſaid to have been the Founder of the Abby of *Buckfaſt* in this County, lying about Six Miles North from *Totnes*. But there muſt be ſome miſtake in this matter, if we may credit the concurring Teſtimonies of our Antiquaries, who all ſay (*q*), *That* Buckfaſt-*Abby was founded before the Conqueſt, by Duke* Alfred, *for White Monks, of the Ciſtertian Order, and dedicated to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin.*

(*o*) *Dugd.* Baron, V. 1. p. 498.

(*p*) Id. ibid.

(*q*) Sir W. Pole, Mr. Riſd. and Mr. Weſtc. in *Buckfaſtlegh*, Mſ.

A very ſpacious and magnificent Abby it undoubtedly was, as the Ruines thereof declare, and very well endowed, being found at the Diſſolution of thoſe Houſes, of the yearly Value of 466 *l.* 11 *s.* 2 *d. ob. q.* I ſhall endeavour to accomodate this matter therefore, to the greateſt probability of truth, thus: When the unruly Danes made an Incurſion into *Devon*, greatly deſolated this County, and in particular burnt the Abby of *Taviſtock*; very probable it is, that this Abby alſo felt the miſerable Effects of their Rage and Fury, and was reduced thereby to Ruine. In this Condition it lay until ſometime after the Conqueſt, and then this Gentleman, *Ethelward de Pomerai*, might re-edify it and give it a greater Beauty than it had before; for which reaſon he obtained and deſerved the Compellation of its Founder. That one of this Name and Family was either the Founder of, or a conſiderable Benefactor to, this Convent, plainly appears from the *Pomerai*'s Arms, not long ſince to be ſeen in ſeveral Places of the Buildings. One other great Benefactor hereunto, *Dugdal* tells us, was *Richard Banzan* (*r*) (whoſe proper Name was *Bauzan*, or *Bawceyn*) who gave his whole Lands, of the Pariſh of *Holn* in this County, not far from, to the Abbot and Monks of this Houſe, to pray for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and his Brother *Stephen*.

(*r*) Mon. Angl. V. 1. p. 792.

Thus another of this Family, *Henricus de Pomerai*, gave certain Lands near adjoyning to the Mannor of *Wimple* in this County, to the Nunnery of St. *Catharine*'s in *Exon.* *Joſceline de la Pomerai*, of whom before, ſecond Son to *Joel*, gave the whole Village of *Tale*, in the Pariſh of *Plimtree* in this County (ſo called from the little River of that Name running by) to the Abby of *Ford*, in the Pariſh of *Thorncombe*, *Devon*, for the Salvation of his own Soul, and of his Lord the King's, and for the Souls of his Father and Mother, and the Lord *Henry de Pomerai* his Brother, and others (*ſ*). The which Grant, ſeveral of his Poſterity confirmed and ratified; releaſing alſo to that Abby all ſecular Service it was obliged to make, and the pair of Gilt Spurs it was to pay yearly for it, as by the ſeveral Charters (of which Copies are in my Cuſtody) may more fully appear. Among ſeveral others, there is one Grant made by this Gentleman, of whom we have been diſcourſing; and *Dugdal* tells us (*t*), He beſtowed on the Knights-Hoſpitallers the Church of St. *Maderi* in the County of *Cornwal*; whereupon it afterwards belonged to their Preceptory at *Trehigh*. Some of this Family were alſo the Founders of the Pariſh Church of *Biry* aforeſaid; an handſome Compact, although no large Pile: Whoſe Coat Armour is intinged in the Glaſs of ſeveral Windows thereof, with their Matches, remaining ſtill plain and viſible to the Eye. Thus we have it twice ſingle in the firſt South-Window within the Door; once ſingle, as I take it; in the Eaſt-Window of the Chancel; where are alſo found, in lively Colours, the Arms of *Courtenay*, *Mountague*, *Stafford* and *Merton* (*Merton*'s Coat of *Devon*, is *B. three Bends Argent* (*u*)). In the Eaſt-Window of the North-Iſle is *Pomerai*'s Coat three times; once ſingle, and twice impailed, to wit, with *Ralegh* and *Denzil*. In the firſt North-Window is it twice ſingle; and in the ſecond, once; and in the Roof of the Church-Porch doth it ſtill remain, cut in Stone, which undoubtedly hath there continued ever ſince the firſt building thereof.

(*ſ*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſcr. of *Dev.* in the Bar. of *Biry*, Mſ.

(*t*) Quo Supra.

(*u*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Cat. of Arms, Mſ.

As for any Monuments raiſed over the Graves or Sepulchres of the Dead, relating to this Family, there is only one remaining, now robbed of its former Splendour: It is an Altar-Tomb, under an Arch, in the North-Wall of the Chancel, raiſed near Breaſt high, covered with a fair Table of green Marble; which was ſometime inlay'd with a Coat of Arms, and a *Motto* under, of gilded Braſs or Copper. On a rough marble Stone, about ſix Foot long and three deep, faſtened in the Wall over the Tomb and under the Canopy, were inlaid, in like manner, the Effigies of four ſeveral Perſons in large proportion, with Labels proceeding out of their mouths; alſo four ſmaller Figures between as many Eſcorcheons, all of gilded Braſs or Copper; which are long ſince become the Prey of ſome greedy or childiſh Hand. At the Eaſt end of this Monument is *Pomerai* impailed with *Denzil*; at the VVeſt end ſingle: VVhich ſhew it was raiſed to the memory of Sir *Richard Pomeray* and his Lady, who was the Daughter and Heir of *Denzil*. The Arch is finely fretted and flowered.

Having thus diſpatched the Arms and Monuments belonging to this Family, it may not prove ungrateful to give a brief Account of the Place of their antient Habitation. It was a Caſtle, ſtanding a Mile diſtant towards the Eaſt from the Pariſh Church of *Biry* aforeſaid. What it was in its antique Form, can hardly be calculated from what at preſent remains ſtanding; which is only the Front, facing the South in a direct Line, of about ſixty Cloth-yards in length. The Gate ſtandeth towards the Weſt end of the Front, over which, carved in Moor-ſtone, is yet remaining *Pomeroy*'s Arms. It had heretofore a double Port-cullis, whoſe Enterance is about twelve Foot in height and thirty Foot in length; which Gate is turretted and embattled, as are the Walls yet ſtanding, home to the Eaſt end thereof; where anſwereth, yet in being, a Tower called St. *Margarets*, from which ſeveral Gentlemen of this County antiently held their Lands. Within this is a large Quadrangle, at the North and Eaſt ſide whereof, the honourable Family of *Seymour* (whoſe Poſſeſſion now it is) built a magnificent Structure, at the Charges, as Fame relates it, upward of Twenty Thouſand Pounds, but never brought it to perfection; for the Weſt ſide of the Quadrangle was never begun; what was finiſhed may be thus deſcribed: Before the door of the great Hall was a noble Walk, whoſe length was the breadth of the Court, arch'd over with curiouſly carved Free-ſtone, ſupported, in the fore-part, by ſeveral ſtately Pillars of the ſame Stone of great dimenſions, after the Corinthian Order, ſtanding on Pedeſtals, having Cornices or Friezes finely wrought; behind which were placed in the Wall ſeveral Seats of Frieze-ſtone alſo, cut into the form of an Eſcallop-ſhell, in which the Company, when aweary, might repoſe themſelves.

The Apartments within were very ſplendid; eſpecially the Dining Room, which was adorn'd, beſides Paint, with Statues and Figures cut in Alabaſter, with admirable Art and Labour; but the Chimney-piece of poliſhed Marble, curiouſly engraven, was of great Coſt and Value. Many other of the Rooms were well adorned with Moldings and Fret-work; ſome of whoſe Marble Clavils were ſo delicately fine, that they would reflect an Object true and lively from a great diſtance. In ſhort, the number of the Appartments of the whole may be collected hence, if Report be true, That it was a good Days Work for a Servant but to open and ſhut the Caſements belonging to them. Notwithſtanding which, 'tis now demoliſhed, and all this Glory lieth in the Duſt, buried in its own Ruines; there being nothing ſtanding but a few broken Walls, which ſeem to mourn their own approaching Funerals.

But what we may think ſtrangeſt of all is, That one and the ſame Age ſaw the Riſe and Fall of this noble Structure!

The laſt of this Name, that poſſeſſed the Caſtle of *Biry*, was Sir *Thomas Pomeroy*, Knight, a Commander in the VVars under King *Henry* the Eighth. in *France*: How he, and his Poſterity, came to be Diſpoſeſſed thereof, may be enquired elſewhere.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1505, *R. R.* Hen. 7.

Argent a Chevron B. between three Mullets Gules.

POLLARD

SIR *Lewis*, Knight, and one of the Judges of the *Common-Pleas*, was Born in this County, although it is not ſo eaſy to determine where; one ſeems to intimate, It was at *Knowſton-Beaple*, in the North-Eaſt Part of this Shire, where he hath placed his Father (*a*); another tells us (*b*), That that Eſtate was purchaſed by *Robert Pollard*, the fourth Son of the Judge; which muſt be long after that Judge was born, and, as is likely buried too: However, it is agreed, That his Father was *Robert*, ſecond Son of *John Pollard* of *Way*, who ſettled upon this his younger Son his Lands in *Roborow* (*c*), a Pariſh ſo called, about Five Miles to the South-Eaſt of *Great Torrington*, in the Days of K. *Edw.* 4th, who marrying the Daugh-

(*a*) *Weſtc.* Pedig. in *Pollard.* Mſ.
(*b*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſc. of *Devon* in *Knowſ.* Mſ.
(*c*) Id. in *Robor.*

ter

ter of *Lewknor* of *Suſſex* Eſq had Iſſue the Judge of whom we are ſpeaking: So that probably he was born ſomewhere in that Pariſh. The moſt antient Seat I have met with of this honourable Name and Family is *Horwood*, a ſmall Pariſh lying near Four Miles to the Eaſt of *Bytheford*: Here *Waltar Pollard* lived *A.* 27 *K. Hen.* 3d; after that, another *Walter*, *A.* 24 *Ed.* 1ſt; then *Joel*; then *John*; then *Walter* the third; then *John* the ſecond: Who by *Elinora*, Daughter of *John Copleſton* of *Copleſton* Eſq; had iſſue *Walter* and *Robert*; from which laſt Sir *Lewis* the Judge iſſued. The Poſterity of *Walter Pollard* of *Way* (in St. *Giles's* adjoyning) and *Horwood*, flouriſhed at *Horwood* ſix or ſeven Generations after his time, even down to the preſent Age, when in the Iſſue-Male it became extinct.

This Gentleman, the Judge, was born about the Year of our Lord 1465; who having had the Education becoming his Quality, applied himſelf firſt to the Study, and afterward to the Profeſſion, of the Laws of our Country: This he did, as what was likely to return moſt Honour and Service to that and to himſelf. In order to which, he became a Member of the *Middle-Temple*, *London*; where he continued, encreaſing in Vertue and Learning, until he was choſen Reader of that Society, *A.* 18 *K. Hen.* 7th, and is the third upon Record (*Brian Palmys* and *John Vavaſour* were the two firſt) of that Quality in that Houſe [*d*]. In the 20th Year of the ſame Reign was a great Call, of no leſs than Ten, to the Degree of Serjeant at Law: Of which number, Sir *Lewis Pollard* was one; the Manner and Order in making of which, may be ſeen in Sir *W. Dugd. Origin. Jurid.* p. 113, 114. They held a mighty Feaſt at *Lambeth*, in the Arch-biſhop's Hall there; and after that, entertained the King at a Breakfaſt, with all the Inns of Court, to the number of a Thouſand Perſons. In the two and twentieth of the Reign of the ſaid King, *Hen.* 7. 15-7. *July* the 9th, was Sir *Lewis Pollard* made the King's Serjeant at Law; and when, three Years after this, *Henry* the eighth ſucceeded in the Engliſh Throne, he was conſtituted Serjeant at Law to that King alſo. Being now in great Reputation, he was advanced, by the laſt mentioned Prince, to the higher Station of one of the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas, *A.* 1515 [*e*]: In this honourable Office he continued for many Years; until Age, and the conſequent Infirmities thereof, ſued out his *Quietus eſt*.

[*d*] *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 215.

[*e*] Id. in Chron. Ser. p. 78.

This high and great Truſt of a Judge (an higher than which is hardly found upon Earth, the Lives and Livelyhoods of Men being therein concern'd) Sir *Lewis Pollard* executed with great Faithfulneſs and Reputation; the fragrant Odour whereof perfumes his Memory unto this Day. *His Knowledge in the Laws, and other commendable Vertues*, as a certain Writer tells us [*f*], *together with a numerous Iſſue, rendered him Famous above moſt of his Age and Rank.*

[*f*] Weſtc. in *Kings-Nim.* Mſ.

He had very great Practice in his time, whereby he was enabled to purchaſe a fair Eſtate in this County, to himſelf and Family, at *Kings-Nimton*, not far from *Chimlegh*; where he raiſed an handſome Dwelling, with a large Park adjoyning. He married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Thomas Hext* of *Kingſton*, in the Pariſh of *Staverton*, four Miles Eaſt of *Totnes*; by whom he had a very plentiful Iſſue, eleven Sons, and as many Daughters. Four of his Sons, if Dr. *Fuller*'s Author did not deceive him [*g*], attained the Honour of Knighthood, thus reckoned up by him, Sir *Hugh*, Sir *John*, Sir *Richard* and Sir *George*, who won his Title by his ſtout Defence of *Bulloin* in *France*; all the reſt, eſpecially *John* Arch-deacon of *Barum*, that is, *Barnſtaple* (*Fuller*, by miſtake, calls it *Sarum*) and Canon of the Church of *Exeter* (of whom is a large Account given by Mr. *Hooker*, in one Copy of his *Synopſis*, which I have ſeen, but could not procure) were well advanced. The Daughters were married to the moſt potent Families then in this County, moſt of them Knights, as, the firſt to Sir *Hugh Stukely* of *Affton*; the ſecond, to Sir *Hugh Courtenay* of *Powderham*; the third, to Sir *Hugh Pawlet* of *Samford-peverel*; the fourth, to Sir *John Crocker* of *Lineham*, *&c.* So that what is ſaid of *Cork* in *Ireland*, That all the Inhabitants therein are a Kin; by theſe Matches, almoſt all the antient Gentry in this County became allied.

[*g*] Worthies in *Dev.* p. 257.

The Portraicture of Sir *Lewis Pollard* the Judge, and his Lady, with their two and twenty Children, was ſet up in a Glaſs-Window, in an Iſle of the Church of *Kings-Nimton*, ſaid by *Fuller* to be *Nimet-Biſhop* [*h*]; a Miſtake he ran into by following his Author blindfold, and without due Conſideration; for he tells him no ſuch thing. There was a Tradition of long ſtanding in this Family, That his Lady, glaſſing this Window in her Husband's abſence at the *Term* in *London*, cauſed one Child more than ſhe then had to be ſet up there; preſuming, having had one and twenty already, and uſually Conceiving at her Husband's coming Home, that ſhe ſhould have another. Which inſerted in Expectation, came to paſs in Reality. This reverend Judge, having lived to a great Age, being alſo as full of Honour as of Days, was himſelf at length Caſt, by the irrepealable Statute of Death, in the Year of our Lord 1540; and lieth buried in the Church of *Kings-Nimton*, where in the Window aforeſaid, under his, his Lady's, and his Childrens Figures, are theſe words found [*i*].

[*h*] Id. ibid.

[*i*] Mr. *Weſtc.* in *Kings-Nim.* Mſ.

Orate pro bono Statu Ludovici Pollard Militis, unius Juſticiariorum Domini Regis de Banco, & Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus, Qui iſtam feniſtram fieri fecerunt.

Whereby it appears he was a Benefactor to this Church, and gave a Window to it: As one of his Ancestors had been to the Church of *Horwood* aforesaid; where we find [k], that *John Pollard* and *Emma* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *John Doddescombe*, raised one of the Isles, from thence called *Pollard*'s Isle. In a Window whereof was this Inscription sometime found:

[k] Risd. Descr. of Dev. in Horw. Ms.

Orate pro bono Statu Johannis Pollard *&* Emmæ *Uxoris ejus, qui istam Guildam fieri fecerunt.*

In which Window, *Pollard*'s Coat impaleth a *Griffin rampant Sable in a Field Arg.* which Griffin, according to a Tradition in that Family, was born by a Duke of *Britain*, whose Daughter the Heir of this House had married. The young Lady was cloistered in a Nunnery, while he was serving his Soveraign, the King of *England*, in his Wars in that Country; of whom he grew so greatly enamoured, that he sued out, and at length obtained a Dispensation to marry her.

As to the Posterity of this learned Judge, if any are so curious to enquire what became of them, they continued at *Kings-Nimet* aforesaid, in great Reputation, for about five Descents following. His Grandson *Lewis*, was an eminent Lawyer, Lent-Reader of the *Middle-Temple* [l] *A.* 1 *Edw.* 6th, Recorder of the City of *Exeter*, *A.* 2 *Edw.* 6th, and continu'd so for six Years [m]; he was also a Serjeant at Law [n]. There were three Knights in a direct Line, and two Baronets; the last of which was Sir *Hugh Pollard* Baronet, Comptroler of the Houshold to *K. Char.* 2d; of whom it may not be unacceptable to give the Reader a brief History.

[l] Orig. Jurid. p. 217.

[m] Iz. Mem. of Exet.

[n] Chron. Ser.

Sir *Hugh Pollard* the last, was a Gentleman of a noble Mind, that no way degenerated from his Ancestors; being magnificently Hospitable to all Persons who came to his House, either Occasionally or by Invitation. In the time of our late unhappy Wars, he adhered (according to the Obligations of Honour and Conscience) to the Interest of oppressed Royalty; and both by his Purse and Person endeavoured to support the tottering Cause of his dear Parents, his Mother the Church, and his Father the King: He was content to hazard all for their sakes, and to stand or fall with them. Though he could not effect what his Zeal and Loyalty prompted him to covet, yet his Endeavours towards it were not wanting to the utmost of his power. And 'tis an Honour, in a good Cause, to do what we can, if we are not able to effect what we would.

[o] Hor. Epist.

Est quiddam prodire tenus, si non detur ultra [o].

During the late Civil Wars, he served his Majesty in the Field, and became Governour of *Dartmouth* (a Port of great Importance) in his own County, when garisoned for the *King*; and afterward, in time of Peace, served his Son *K. Char.* 2d of gracious Memory, in the Court; being made by him, as was said, Comptroler of his Houshold. When the Garison of *Dartmouth* was attacked by the Parliamentarians, this Gentleman the Governour, with many other honourable Persons of this Country then there, made at first a resolute and vigorous Defence; and at length, the Place being not tenable, Surrender upon good Articles; when most of the Commanders returned to their own Homes.

Sometime after this, when the best Cause and the best King fell by the Sins of all, and the Hands of some; Sir *Hugh Pollard*, able to yield distressed Majesty no farther Service, for the present, retired to his House at *Nimton-Regis*, where he spent the remainder of his Fortunes in Hospitality among his Friends and Neighbours; on which a witty Poet in his time thus rhymed:

——— *At* Nimton-Regis,
Where th' one drinks and t'other pledges.

At last, after a tedious Expectation, the happy Restoration of *King* and *Church*, by a Wonder of Providence, wheeling about, Sir *Hugh Pollard*, in Recompence of his loyal Services, was invited to Court, and preferred to that honourable Office and Truft before-mentioned; at what time he was sworn also one of his Majesty *K. Ch.* 2d's Privy Council: In which Station he continued unto the time of his Death, *A. D.* 1667; of whom a certain Author hath given this good Character [p]: 'That this Gentleman was very active and 'venturous for his Majesty, in the worst of Times; and very hospitable and noble with 'him, in the best. He was wont, in keeping up the old English Honour of a great Table, to observe that Rule, Rather occasionally to entertain, than solemnly to invite his 'Guests; lest he should overdoe his own Fortune, for fear of underdoing the Invited's Expectation, to whom their Feast might be his ordinary Fare.

[p] Lloyd's Mem. p. 648.

There was a great Acquaintance contracted between this Gentleman and a noble Peer, *James Ley*, then Earl of *Marlborough*; who, a little before his not then expected Death, discharged the part of a faithful Friend, in minding Sir *Hugh Pollard* of the Obligations of Religion; and how nearly it concerned him, to secure the great Interests of the World to come;

come; by a pious Letter which he ſent him, a Copy whereof, for the exceeding ſerioufneſs of it, being fit to be peruſed by all Gentlemen and others, I ſhall crave leave here to inſert [q].

[q] *Dav. Lloyd's* Fair Warning.

SIR,

I Am in Health enough of Body, and through the Mercy of God in Jeſus Chriſt, well diſpos'd in Mind: This I premiſe, that you may ſee what I write proceeds not from any fancying terrour of Mind, but from a ſober Reſolution of what concerns my ſelf, and an earneſt deſire to do you more good after my Death, than mine Example (God of his Mercy pardon the badneſs of it) in my Lifetime may do you harm. I will not ſpeak ought of the Vanity of this World, your own Age and Experience will ſave me that labour; but there is a certain thing that goeth up and down the World, call'd Religion, *dreſs'd and pretended phantaſtically, and to purpoſes bad enough; which yet, by ſuch evil Dealing, loſeth not its Being: The great God hath not left it without a Witneſs, more or leſs, ſooner or later, in every Man's boſom, to direct us in the purſuit of it, and for the avoiding thoſe inextricable Diſquiſitions and Enlargements our own frail reaſons do perplex us withal; God, in his infinite Mercy hath given us his Holy Word, in which as there are many things hard to be underſtood, ſo there is enough plain and eaſy to quiet our Minds, and direct us concerning our future Being. I confeſs to God and You, I have been a great Neglecter, and, I fear, Deſpiſer of it (God of his infinite Mercy pardon me the dreadful Fault); But when I retired my ſelf from the Noiſe and deceitful Vanities of the World, I found no true Comfort in any other Reſolution than what I had from thence: I commend, from the bottom of my Heart the ſame, I hope to your happy Uſe.* Dear Sir Hugh! *Let us be more generous than to believe we die as the Beaſts that periſh; but with a chriſtian, manly, brave Reſolution, look to what is Eternal. I will not trouble you farther:* The only great and holy God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, direct you to an happy End of your Life, and ſend us a joyful Reſurrection. *So Prays*

Your true Friend,

Marlborough.

POSTSCRIPT. *I beſeech you commend my Love to all my Acquaintance, and let my Couſin* Glaſſcock *have a ſight of this Letter, and as many of my Friends beſides as you will, or any elſe that deſire it. I pray grant my Requeſt.*

From the *Old-James* (a Ship of the King's ſo called) near the Coaſt of *Holland*, *Apr.* 24. 1665.

Sir *Hugh Pollard* married the Counteſs-Dowager of *Berkſhire*, Siſter to the right honourable *Henry* Earl of *Oxford*; he left ſurviving Iſſue only one Daughter, ſince married to . . . . . *Kings-Nimton* he ſold to the late Sir *Arthur Northcot*, Baronet; and it is now the Inheritance of his Son Sir *Francis Northcot*, Baronet. His Baronetſhip deſcended to his younger Brother Sir *Amias* yet living, but very little, if any, of the antient Eſtate: Altho' there were five or ſix Brothers who lived to be as proper Gentlemen as moſt in this or any other County; and were moſt of them Commanders in the King's Army in the late Wars; not one of them left any Iſſue: Inſomuch, the whole Race of this Family is now wholly, or well near, extinct.

There yet flouriſhes, in this County, a Gentleman of the Name, at *Langley*, in the Pariſh of *High-Bickinton*; which was ſometime the Poſſeſſion of *Britton* [r], whoſe Daughter and Heir was Wife of *Roger Pollard*; who planted himſelf ſo firmly in this place, that his Poſterity have hitherto poſſeſſed the ſame. Of which Family hath ſprung a goodly Race of Gentlemen; one of which, by name *George*, was Uſher to Q. *Elizabeth* of famous Memory, during her Life; and after that, to the illuſtrious and learned *K. Jam.* 1ſt. He married the Daughter of *Hardweek* in *Derbyſhire*, Siſter to the Counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, and Mother to the Maids of Honour to Q. *Elizabeth*, by whom he had no Iſſue: But God bleſſed his Nephew, the Inheritor of this Houſe by one of the Co-heirs of *Phillips*, with a fair Iſſue of ſix Sons, and as many Daughters; the Iſſue of one of which now inhabits at *Langley* aforeſaid.

[r] *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *High-Bick.* Mſ.

Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1550. *R. R.* Edw. 6.

Gules a Bend Or between two Eſcalops Argent.

Creſt, Two Lions Heads eraz'd indors'd per Pale B. and Gules collar'd together Or [*].

[*] Mr. *Weſte.* Pedigr. Mſ.

PETRE.

SIR *William*, Knight, and Principal Secretary of State to Four ſeveral Princes, was Born at *Tor-Newton*, an healthy Seat in the Pariſh of *Tor-Brian*, Five Miles at leaſt to the North-Eaſt of *Totnes* in this County. A certain late Author, in his Additions to *Camd. Britan.* in *Devonſhire* (*a*), tells us, from *Dugd* I think, That the City of *Exeter* gave Birth to Secretary *Petre*: What Authority they had for this Aſſertion, is not mentioned. But *Tor-Newton* aforeſaid, was, for ſeveral Generations, in his Family before he was born; and there are ſtill ſome Lands in *Tor-Brian* Pariſh, remaining in the right honourable the preſent Lord *Petre*; which did antiently belong to his Anceſtors. Here then did this honourable Gentleman receive his firſt Breath, as our Antiquaries teſtify (*b*); and that not of mean or mechanick Parentage, as ſome either ignorantly or maliciouſly ſuggeſt (*c*); but of gentile and worſhipful Progenitors: For this was a Name of Note in theſe Parts, long before this Gentleman brought ſo much Luſtre and Eminency to it, as appears hence: Sir *William Petre* (*d*), or *Peter*, was the eldeſt Son of *John Petre* of *Tor-Brian* Eſq; by *Alice* his Wife, Daughte of *John Colin* of *Woodland* near adjoyning, Gent. who was the Son of *John Petre* of *Tor-Brian*, Gent. So that the Nobility of his Blood, as well as the Excellency of his Parts and Learning, might have been acknowledged by *Roger Aſcham* (*e*), in the Dedication he made to him of *Oſorius de Nobilitate Civili Chriſtianâ*, in theſe words --- *Præclara res eſt, vel Nobilibus naſci Parentibus, vel vetuſtis inſeri Familiis --- Tu, clariſſime vir, Ducibus quidem virtute ac Doctrinâ, comitibus etiam Naturâ ac Fortunâ & prudenter ingreſſus ſis, &c.* The Father of Sir *William* had a large Iſſue, five Sons and three Daughters. The Sons lived to be eminent Men; the eldeſt was Principal Secretary of State; the ſecond inherited *Tor-Newton*; the third was Head-Cuſtomer of the City of *Exeter*, a Place of Profit and Repute; *Richard* (*f*) was Chancellour of the Church of *Exeter* and Arch-deacon of *Buckingham*; and *Robert*, the youngeſt, was one of the Officers of the *Exchequer* unto Q. *Elizabeth* of moſt famous Memory, as hereafter will appear. Their Siſters alſo were well diſpoſed of in Marriage to Perſons of gentile Quality.

(*a*) *Camb.* Britan. p. 40. Baron. V. 3. p. 415.

(*b*) *Riſd.* & *Weſtc.* in *Tor-Br.* Mſ.

(*c*) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 683.

(*d*) *Weſtc.* Ped. in *Petre*, Mſ.

(*e*) *Aſcham.* Epiſt. L. 3. p. 252.

(*f*) *Weſtc.* Ped. quo ſupra.

Where Sir *William* had his School-Learning, whether at *Exeter*, or in the Country, 'tis not very material to determine, if we could; but being fit for the Univerſity, he was ſent to *Oxford*, and planted firſt into *Exeter-College*; where he well improved his time in Vertue and good Learning. From thence, (after he had taken, as is likely, his Degrees in Arts) he was tranſplanted into the *Gentleman's College*, as 'tis emphatically called, *All Souls*, being elected Fellow thereof in the Year 1523 (*g*). The firſt College made him a Scholar; and the laſt, a Man: In whom concurred the three Perquiſites of that Society, a gentile Extraction, a graceful Behaviour, and competent Learning. He afterwards became Principal of *Peckwater's-Inn*, otherwiſe called *Vine-Hall* (now part of the noble College of *Chriſt-Church*) joyned thereunto by *K. Henry* the 8th, when he carried on that royal Foundation.

(*g*) Faſt. Oxon. quo prius.

In the Year of Chriſt's Incarnation 1532, as a Member of *All Souls*, he took the degree of Doctor of both Laws, Civil and Canon; whether before or after this, I am not certain, but the Earl of *Wiltſhire* firſt pitched upon him for his Son's Tutor, and then for his own Companion (*h*): *Noble Families ſet off hopeful Parts and improve them.* Next, the Lord *Cromwel*'s quick Eye, one day at my Lord *Wiltſhire*'s Houſe, ſpieth his Perſonage and obſerveth his Carriage: Nothing would ſatisfy him, but that this Gentleman ſhould come to Court,

(*h*) *Lloyd*'s State Worth. p. 430.

Court and go to Travel. Being there, *K. Henry* the 8th was ſoon enamoured of him; for he found his Capacity was Contemplative, and his Genius Active: obſerving, rather than reading, with his Eye, more on Men than Books: Studying Behaviour, rather than Notion; to be Accompliſhed, rather than Knowing; and not to err in the Main, rather than to be excellent in Circumſtance. His Body ſet off his Parts with a grave Dignity of Preſence, rather than a ſoft Beauty of Aſpect: His Favour was more taking than his Colour, and his Motion more than Favour; and all was ſuch, as made his early Vices bluſh, and his riper Vertues ſhine.

Being come to Court, the Man, deſigned for Buſineſs, was to Travel for Education, and the Scholar for Experience: His Penſion was allow'd him, 125*l.* a Year; his Tutor aſſigned him, One who had been Abroad before, and ſo could inſtruct him, what he ſhould ſee, where he ſhould go, what Acquaintance to entertain, and what Exerciſe or Diſcipline to undergo.

His Inſtructions alſo to this purpoſe were drawn up; as, *Firſt, That he ſhould keep a Diary of what the chiefeſt Places, and the eminenteſt Perſons, either apart, or in Conventions, yielded, worthy of Remark and Obſervation. Secondly, To have before him a Map, or Card, of every Place he went to. Thirdly, Not to ſtay long in any one place. Fourthly, To converſe with no Engliſh-men, but Agents, Embaſſadors, or ſuch grave Perſons as his Majeſty would direct him to. Fifthly, To endeavour after Recommendations of Perſons of Quality in one place, to thoſe in another; ſtill keeping his Correſpondence with the moſt publick and eminent Perſons of every reſpective place.* Directions for TRAVEL.

All which, are Directions of good Uſe to any young Gentleman, whoſe Inclination ſhall put him upon Travel.

Within five Years *Dr. Petre* returned a compleat Gentleman, correcting the Vices of one Country with the Vertues of another. Sir *J. P.* was not ſo much the worſe, as this Perſon was the better, for Travel; he returning to the Shame of all Nations; of his own, by his Weakneſs Abroad; of others, by his Follies at Home: This coming back, the Honour of his own, by his Abilities Abroad; of others, by his Perfections at Home. Two things, among others, were obſerved to improve his Travel: Firſt, An artificial and careleſs Freedom, that opened others; And, Secondly, a natural Gravity that ſhut him up: Whereby he was the more capable of obſerving their Vertues, and eſcaping their Vices. He return'd with thoſe Gayeties of Carriage, on the one hand, that might adorn a Court; and with thoſe Abilities, on the other, that might ſupport it.

Being return'd ſo bravely accompliſhed, he was ſoon preferred in the Engliſh Court: His firſt Employment was the Charts, the Latin Letters, and the Foreign Negotiation; then he was made one of the Viſitors of Religious Houſes, when they were about to be diſſolved; being, in the 27th of *K. Hen.* 8, with ſome others, put in Commiſſion by the Lord *Cromwel*, Viſitor-General, to repair to all the Monaſteries throughout all *England*, and to make Enquiry into the Government and Behaviour of the Votaries of both Sexes; ſo that all their Enormities might be diſcovered. To which end, they were urged to accuſe their Governours, and likewiſe each other, as the Inſtructions, thoſe Viſitors gave them, had directed them (*i*). After this was *Dr. Petre* made Maſter of the Requeſts and Knighted; then ſworn of the Privy-Council to *K. Hen.* 8th, and was made Principal Secretary of State: In which Office *Wriotheſly* was rough and ſtubborn, *Paget* eaſy, *Cecil* cloſe, *Maſon* plain, *Smith* noble; *Petre* was ſmooth, reſerved, reſolved, and yet obliging. Both the Laws he was Doctor of, and both the Laws he made uſe of; the Civil-Law to direct Foreign Negotiations, and the other to give Light to Domeſtick Occaſions. In the *King*'s Abſence into *France*, 1544, *Cranmer* and *Thorleby* were to aſſiſt the Queen in Matters of Religion; the Earl of *Hertford* in Affairs of War; the Lord *Par* of *Horton* and Sir *William Petre* in the Civil Government; whoſe Maxim it was, and it holds true ſtill, That 'tis the Intereſt of the *Kings* of *England* to be the *Arbitres* of *Chriſtendom*, and to keep in their hands the Ballance of Affairs. Thus much was Sir *William* to the Queen, (*Katharine Par*, whom he made Regent here) by *K. Henry*'s Deputation; and no leſs to his Son *K. Edward* by his Will: Who when he came to the Crown, Sir *William Petre* was ſworn of his Privy-Council, and continued in his Office of Principal Secretary of State; and, moreover, was made Treaſurer of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths. After this, when Q. *Mary* ſucceeded in the Throne, he retained all his former Preferments, and had the Addition of being made Chancellour of the Order of the Garter in the firſt Year of her Reign, with the Fee of an hundred Marks *per Annum*. When Q. *Elizabeth* aſcended the Engliſh Throne, Sir *William* continued one of her Majeſty's Privy-Council, and Principal Secretary of State, for many Years together.

(*i*) *Dugd.* Baron. V. 3. p. 415.

If any ſhould wonder, how this Gentleman made a ſhift to be in Favour with four Princes of ſuch diſtinct Intereſts and different Inclinations, as were *K. Hen.* 8th, *K. Edw.* 6th, Q. *Mary*, and Q. *Elizabeth*; a certain Author will reſolve him thus (*k*): 'Let him recollect '(*ſays he*) that *King*, who enquired of a Philoſopher, How he might beſt govern himſelf 'and his Kingdom? The Wiſe Man took a fair large Sheet of Paper, and inſtead of an 'infinite number of Precepts, which others uſe to offer upon that Subject, he only writ this 'word, *Modus*, a Mean. In *K. Henry*'s time, he obſerved his Humour; in *K. Edward*'s,

(*k*) *Lloyd* Quo Supra.

he kept to the Law; in Q. *Mary*'s, he intended wholly State-Affairs; and in Q. *Elizabeth*'s, he applied to Religion; his Years minding him of Death, and his Death of his Faith. He moved with the first Movers, in most Transactions, to his apparent Danger; yet he had Motions of his own for his real Security. Able he was at Home, and dexterous Abroad; particularly at *Bulloin* in *France*, when taken not long before by his Master K. *Hen.* 8th; which, by Agreement, was to be restored to the French King, upon his Payment to the King of *England* 800000 Crowns, within the term of eight Years. At which Treaty, Monsieur *Chatillon* said, We had gained the last 200000 Crowns without Hostages, had it not been for the Man that said nothing; meaning Secretary *Petre*. In the 4th of *Edw.* 6. he was one of the Commissioners to treat of Peace with the French at *Guisnes*.

Nor was Secretary *Petre* better in keeping of his own Counsel, than at discovering other Mens; as appeared by the Intelligence he had, That the Emperor, *Charles* the 5th, had sent Ships to transport the Lady *Mary* into *Germany*, in case K. *Edw.* her Brother would not allow her here the Practice of her Religion; though three Men knew not of that Design in the German Court; nor, besides himself, one here. Whereupon the King fetched her to *Leez*, and thence, under the Notion of preparing for Sea-matters, he sent over 5000 *l.* to relieve the Protestants. Active he was about the Will, in compliance with his Duty to K. *Edward*; but as nimble in his Intelligence, suitable to his Allegiance, to Q. *Mary*, whom he eminently assisted in two particulars; 1. In making the Match with *Philip* K. of *Spain*; and 2dly, in searching the bottom of Sir *Thomas Wiat*'s Insurrection. When the Church-Lands, as then settled, went against her Conscience, Sir *William Petre* must be sent for, to give her satisfaction in those matters: And when the Pope sent another Legate to turn out Cardinal *Pool*, he must be sent for again; who advised her Majesty to forbid him the Land; and she resolutely did it. No less Serviceable was he unto Q. *Elizabeth*, till his Age and the Infirmities thereof, made him to retire to his Estate in *Essex*. 'Tis an excellent Character the learned *Cambden* gives of this Gentleman (*l*); 'That he was a Man of approved Wis-
'dom and exquisite Learning; but not so much memorable for those honourable Places and
'Offices of State which he bore, and for his often being sent in Embassage to foreign Princes
'(no less than seven times); as for that being bred and brought up in good Learning, he
'well deserved of Learning in the University of *Oxford*: For he settled upon *Exeter-College*
'there, no less than eight Fellowships, *i. e.* Annual Stipends, for eight Scholars, called, from his Name, *Petrean Fellowships* to this day. Which Fellows are to be elected out of *Devon*, *Somerset*, *Dorset*, *Oxford*, *Essex*, and other Places where he had Lands; settling 91 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d. ob. per Annum*, for the discharge thereof. And that his Scholars might enjoy all the Priviledges of the antient Foundation, he gave by his last Will and Testament, to the said College, a Legacy of 40 *l.* besides other Gifts. His Wife, the Lady *Anne Petre*, gave as much: And his Son, the Lord *John Petre*, did the like. Besides this, he procur'd for that College a New Body of Statutes, composed after the Model of those in *Trinity-College* (*m*). And farther, obtained from her Majesty, that *Exeter-College* should be made a Body-Politick, capable of suing, and being sued, *&c.* and enjoy all the antient Priviledges and Immunities which formerly had been granted to it. All which fell under the Year 1566.

(*l*) In *Essex*.

(*m*) Hist. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 94.

Nor was this honourable Person a liberal Benefactor only to Learning and Learned Men, but also to Poor Men, being pityful and bountyful towards them, especially those of his Neighbourhood (*n*). He built and Alms-House, in the Parish of *Ingarston* in *Essex*, for twenty poor People; with the allowance to every one of them of Two-pence a Day, a Winter Gown, and two Load of Wood; and amongst them all, Feeding for six Kine, Winter and Summer: Also a Chaplain to read Service to them daily. And to that Greatness did he arrive, that *A.* 37 *K. Hen.* 8th, he obtained special License to retain twenty Men, besides his own menial Servants, and to give them Liveries, Badges, or Cognizances. VVhich noble way of Living hath long since much withdrawn it self from the English Nation. He had gotten a great Estate in Abby Lands; but fearing lest the Restoration of the Romish Religion by Q. *Mary* might endanger his Enjoyment thereof, he had prudently secured a special Dispensation from Pope *Paul* the 4th, for the retaining of them; withal affirming, He was ready to employ them to Spiritual Uses. The particulars of them, according to Sir *W. Dugd.* are these, *viz.* The Mannors of *Ingarston*, *Hauley-Barns*, *Croudon*, *Cowbridge*, *Weselands*, *East-Borndon*, *Blunt-Mal*, *Matching*, *Toddenhin*, *Sutton*, *South-Brent* and *Churchstow*, with the Rectories of *Brent*, *Ging-Mountney* and *Buttisbury*, lying in sundry Counties and Dioceses, as by the Bull bearing date 1555, *A.* 2d and 3d of *Philip* and *Mary* appeareth. Nor need this Fortune be envied to this Gentleman, or his noble Off-Spring, he having acquired it by his many and great Services, *which he performed* (in my Author's words (*o*)) *with much applause*.

(*n*) *Dugd.* Baron. V. 3. p. 416.

(*o*) Id. ibid.

Secretary *Petre* was twice married: His first VVife *Gertrude* was the Daughter of Sir *John Tirrel* of *Warley*, in the County of *Essex* Kt. by whom he had two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *John Gostwick* of *Willington* in *Bedfordshire* Esq; and *Dorothy* to *Nicholas Wadham* of *Merryfeild* in the County of *Somerset* Esq; Co-founders of *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, of whom, God willing, more hereafter. His second VVife was *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Brown* Kt. Lord Mayor of *London*; by whom he had, besides two Daughters, *John* his

his only Son, knighted *A.* 18 Q. *Eliz.* and by Letters-Patent, bearing date 21 *Jul.* 1 *Jac.* 1. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the name of the Lord *Petre* of *Writtle*, in the County of *Essex*; in whose Issue-Male the Title still flourishes, and long may it flourish.

This honourable Account of this noble Family, have I given, as well from a Principle of Gratitude, as of Justice to my Country; having received a personal Obligation from the late right honourable *William* Lord *Petre*, who was pleased to give me, then resident in *Oxford A.* 1661, a formal Presentation to one of the *Petrean Fellowships* then void in *Exeter-College*, in which his Lordship challenged a Right of Patronage; although it was not with that happy Success, as to my self, my Lord intended, and I then greatly desired.

Before I proceed unto the Death of Sir *William Petre*, it will gratify such as may desire it, to give some farther Account of the younger Branch of this Family, which remained at *Tor-Newton* aforesaid. *John Petre*, the Father, settled the greatest part of his Estate in *Tor-Brian* upon *John* his second Son; who purchased *Hays* (not the Prebend so called, belonging to the Castle of *Exeter*, for that lieth in the Parish of *Broad-Clist*, by the name of *Clist-on-Hays*, and was the Purchase of *John*, Father of Secretary *Petre* (*p*)) lying in the Parish of St. *Thomas the Apostle*, near adjoyning unto the City of *Exeter*; and left it to his Son *William Petre* Esq; who took up his Habitation there, and at his Death left it to his Son Sir *George Petre* of *Tor-Newton* Kt. who sold it unto *William Gould* of the City of *Exeter*; and it is now the Inheritance of *Moses Gould* of *Crediton* Esq;

(*p*) Sir *W. Pole's* Desc. of *Devon* in *Clist*on, Ms.

In the North Wall of the Chancel of *Tor-Brian* Church, is a fair Monument still remaining, in memory of *William Petre* Esq; erected by the Piety of his Son, Sir *George Petre* aforesaid Kt. The Figure is an Arch; on the top, are the Arms of the Family; on the sides, the several Matches, with Knots and Flourishes; in the middle thereof, on a black Table of polished Marble, is this Inscription:

M. S.

Gulielmo Joan. F. Petreo de Tor-Newton Armig. & Ceciliæ Tho. Southcot de Bovy-Tracy Armig. F. Conjugi ejus. Qui mutuâ Charitate ad Nobilissima vixerunt.

Parentibus Opt. Mæstissimus Filius Georgius Petreus Eq. Auratus Liberorum Mascul. Natu Maximus pietatis ergo posuit.

Gulielmus obiit ult. Aprilis 1614; *Cecilia obiit Decimo nono Aprilis Anno Dom.* 1600.

This Family, in the Issue-Male, is now wholly extinct in this County.

There was another gentile Tribe of this Name, which at the same time flourished at *Boway*, in the Parish of *Shillingford* near *Exeter*; descended from *John Petre*, sometime Mayor of that City; who by *Wilmot* his Wife, the Sister of Secretary *Petre*, had Issue *Otho*; who by his Wife *Frances*, Daughter of *Thomas Southcot* of *Shillingford* and *Bovey-Tracy* Esq; had Issue two Sons; one of which came unfortunately to his end, by a fall from his Horse, as I suppose; of which Accident there is recorded this remarkable foregoing Circumstance (*q*), That his Picture falling down a little before his Death, was hurted in the Face by the Fall, in that very place where afterward in his own Face he received his Deaths wound. In the little Church of *Shillingford*, is erected a very fair Monument, in Commemoration of *Otho Petre* Esq; and his two Sons; whose Portraictures are there seen. On a Stone by is found this remembrance of *John*, the Son of *John Petre*, who died young:

(*q*) *Risd.* Descr. of *Dev.* in *Shill.* Ms.

John Peter, *the Son of* John Peter, *of* Boway *Esquire*,

Lies underneath this Stone,
A blessed Little One!
Who clean by Grace he drew untainted Breath,
And e're made bad by Life, made good by Death.

This Family also is wholly gone. To return therefore unto Secretary *Petre*; he having lived to a great Age, departed this Life on the 13th of *Jan.* 1572, and lieth buried in the Church of *Ingarston* in the County of *Essex*; where is a Monument put in memory of him; whose Epitaph *Weever* tells us, He reserved for another part of his *Funeral Monuments*, which never came to be *publici Juris* (*r*). In the same Church, is one also in remembrance of *Gertrude* his first Wife, whose Inscription is thus (*s*):

(*r*) Fun. Mon. p. 641, 642.
(*s*) Id. ibid.

Hic jacet Gertrudis filia Johannis Terrel de Warley equitis aurati, & Conjux præ nobilis viri Gulielmi Petri equitis aurati. Quæ obiit 28. *Maii, A. D.* 1541.

He lived some thirty six Years after the Death of this *Gertrude* his first Wife.

On the North side of the Altar in *Ingarston* Church, is a Bed raised about four Foot and half high, and seven long, curiously canopied over, and adorned on the sides with Marble Pillars, whereon lie the Statues, in full proportion, of Sir *William Petre* and *Anne* his second Wife; in the sides and ends of which, in several pannels of polished Marble, are these Inscriptions:

Hic Sepelitur Dominus Gulielmus Petræus Eques auratus cum Domina Anna secunda ipsius Uxore Filia Gulielmi Brown, qui obiit Prætor Londinensis. Prædictus Honorabilis vir Dominus Gulielmus Petræus ascitus est ab Henrico Rege Angliæ ejus nominis Octavo ad Officium Secretarii & etiam ut esset ei à privatis Consiliis. Quo in Statu sub Edwardo sexto Rege perseveravit. A quo Primitiarum & Decimarum Thesaurarius est Constitutus. Edwardo mortuo apud Reginam Mariam eadem Munia obivit. Quæ illum Cancellariatu quoque illustris Ordinis Garterii Cumulavit. Consiliarius etiam fuit Dominæ Reginæ Elizab.

Near by, is fixed in the Wall a Monument in behalf of *Robert Petre*, youngest Brother to Sir *William* aforesaid; where his Effigies is artificially cut in Stone, clad in Armor, upon his knees; under which is this Epitaph:

Here lieth interred the Body of Robert Petre, *youngest Brother to Sir* William Petre, *Knight, sometimes of* Westminster *in the County of* Middlesex, *Esquire, who Lived and Died a faithful Officer to the most famous Queen* Elizabeth, *in the Receipt of her Majesty's Exchequer. He departed this Life at* West-Thorndon *in* Essex *the 20th Day of* September, *in the Year of our Lord God* 1593.

On the South side of the Chancel, is a very noble Monument of *John* Lord *Petre*, Son of the first Sir *William* and his Lady; whose Statues, in the posture of kneeling, are there presented: Under which are found these words:

Johannes Dominus Petre de Writtle, Gulielmi illius Filius; qui quatuor Principibus, Henrico Octavo, Edwardo Sexto, Mariæ & Elizabethæ, à Secretis fuit. Septies itidem Legatus ad exteros principes missus: & Exoniensis Collegii apud Oxonienses Fundator secundus.

Underneath which is a Latin Eulogy, too long to be transcribed, if it was more legible than it is.

And here, for that one of the Parties was extracted from an Antient Family of this County, and that this Page may not be wholly vacant, I shall crave Leave to add, That in the Chancel of the Church of *Ingarston* aforesaid, in the Wall on the South side of the Altar, is a Monument, having this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of John Cliffe, *Esquire, one of the Clerks of the Queen's Majesty's Signet; who married to his first Wife* Margaret Somaster, *one of the Daughters of* John Somaster *of* Pennsford, *in the County of* Devon, *Esquire; and had Issue by her one Son, named* John, *and two Daughters, named* Anne *and* Mary. *He had to his second Wife* Anne Kebyll, *Daughter of* George Kebyll, *Esquire, by whom he had Issue two Sons,* John *and* George; *and two Daughters,* Katharine *and* Margaret. *He Deceased the* 11*th of* March, *in the Year of our Lord* 1588, *and in the Year of his Age the Threescore and Tenth.*

Arms

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1580,
R. R. Elizab.

Gules a Chevron ingrail'd betw. 3 Leopards-Heads Or.

This, we are told, was originally the Coat of *Branch*, whoſe Daughter and Heir was married to *Peryam*; and that the antient Coat of *Peryam* was thus emblazoned:

Arg. a Chev. Sab. betw. four Pears Gul.

Creſt, Two Arms Gules, Hands proper, iſſuing out of a Crown, holding a Leopard's Head Or [*].

[*] Mr. *Weſte.* Pedigr. Mſ.

PERYAM

SIR *William*, Knight, and Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, was Born in *Exeter* in this County, in the Year of our Lord 1534. He was the eldeſt Son of *John Peryam* Eſq; (twice Mayor of that City, *viz. A.* 1563, and 1572) by *Margaret* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *Robert Hone* of *Ottery St. Mary* Eſq; by whom he was nearly Related to that learned and nobleſt Benefactor to Learning, Sir *Thomas Bodley* Knight. His Father died in his ſecond Mayoralty (*a*); at what time this Son of his was near Forty Years of Age: So that having afforded him very Liberal Education, he lived to enjoy, in a good meaſure, the Comforts of it, in the great Accompliſhments of this his Son.

[*a*] *Iz.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 134.

Having paſſed the Exerciſes of the School in his Native City, Sir *William* went for *Oxford*, and became a Member of *Exeter-College*: From whence, after ſome time there piouſly and induſtriouſly beſtowed, he removed to the *Inns of Court*, and was admitted of the *Middle Temple*; as may appear from his Coat of Arms, placed in the South Window of the Hall thereunto belonging (*b*). An Argument, that he was not only a Member of, but a Benefactor to, that learned Society. Here he continued, with admirable Induſtry and Diligence, until he had taken all his Degrees in Law.

[*b*] *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 225.

I do not find he was Reader or Treaſurer of his Houſe, as moſt others were wont to be, who came to be advanced to thoſe honourable Offices which he afterward ſuſtain'd; whether becauſe he never was ſo, or for that, by ſome miſtake, he might be left out of the Regiſter of the Houſe, whereby the learned *Dugdal* miſſed him, I am not able to determine: However, ſo Eminent was he grown in his Profeſſion, that *A.* 22th of *Q. Eliz.* 1580, in *Michaelmas* Term, he, with ſeveral others, was called to the Degree of Serjeant at Law. And the next Year after, on the 13th of *February*, for his great Wiſdom, Learning and Gravity, he was advanced from the Bar to the Bench, and conſtituted one of the *Juſtices* of the *Common-Pleas* (*c*), in the Seven and Fortieth Year of his Age: In which honourable Station he continued divers Years, in very great Reputation; when Queen *Elizabeth* of bleſſed Memory, as a ſignal Teſtimony of her Favour and his Worth, was pleaſed to confer upon him the honour of Knighthood: But not before he had been Twelve Years a Judge; ſo cautious was that wiſe Princeſs in conferring Titles, leſt they ſhould become Cheap and Contemptible.

[*c*] Chron. Ser. p. 96.

In the Year 1593, he was made Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, a place of great Truſt and Honour; in which he continued the reſidue of the Reign of that gracious Princeſs, which was the ſpace of about eleven Years. When K. *James* the 6th of *Scotland* came to the Crown of *England*, he was continued in his former Place; and held it the ſhort remainder of his Days, which was not full two Years: For in the ſecond Year of that Prince's Reign, *Thomas Flemming*, the King's Solicitor, was conſtituted Lord Chief Baron in his room (*d*).

[*d*] Id. p. 102.

All which honourable Offices, that he paſſed through, this reverend Judge diſcharged with that Prudence and Faithfulneſs, as it might well be made a Queſtion, Whether they brought greater Honour to him, or he to them?

He was, among other good Accompliſhments, eſpecially Eminent for three things, his Zeal, Integrity, and Learning.

He was very zealous in all Offices and Works of Piety, and eſpecially in Aſſerting and Vindicating the Reformed Religion, as eſtabliſhed in the Church of *England*, againſt all the Adverſaries thereof, whether they came from *Rome*, or *Geneva*: Whoſe Honour and Safety he endeavoured to Advance; not only by the Intereſt and Authority of his Place; but alſo by his own Practice: For, he abhor'd in himſelf the Vices he was to puniſh in others; and rendered Vertue amiable, not by Precept only, but Example. A Confirmation whereof, we have in thoſe Sermons, dedicated to him by Mr. *William Burton*, on *Pſal.* 10. 17, 18. *Lord! Thou haſt heard the Deſire of the Humble; thou wilt cauſe thy Ear to hear; to Judge the Fatherleſs and the Oppreſſed, that the Man of the Earth may no more oppreſs.*

[*e*] Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 287.

(*e*) And, indeed, Piety and Vertue is a moſt neceſſary Qualification in a Judge; For, with what Conſcience can he Sentence others, *For not having the Fear of God before their Eyes*; when he hath it not before his own?

Nor was the Integrity and Uprightneſs of this honourable Juſticiary, leſs; or leſs Conſpicuous than his Piety and Religion; being, indeed, a bleſſed Fruit and Conſequent the one of the other. There is nothing more incumbent upon Judges, than an upright, ſpeedy, equal Adminiſtration of Juſtice. 'Tis the Qualification which God himſelf eſpecially requires: *He that ruleth over Men*, ſaith he, *muſt be juſt*, 2 Sam. 23. 3. Corruption in a Judge, is like Poiſon in a Common-Well, which, inſtead of refreſhing, endangers thoſe whoſe Occaſions ſend them thither. There was no ſuch Fear to thoſe whoſe Buſineſs brought them before Judge *Peryam*, who was the very Picture of Juſtice; Blind as to any thing of Partiality, and held the Scales ſo very upright, that Envy it ſelf could not complain.

He was alſo very Eminent for Learning; an excellent Scholar, and well-read in Authors of all kinds: But as to his Profeſſion, he was much and worthily reverenced for his profound Skill and Knowledge therein. 'Tis true, I do not find that he left any publick Monuments hereof, either in Print or Manuſcript: But that we may impute to his too great Modeſty; which, as well in him as in many others, hath often proved detrimental to the Common-Wealth of Learning. All which agrees well with the Character left of him upon Record, by one that well knew him, in theſe words (*f*): 'Sir '*William Peryam*'s Zeal in Religion, *ſaith he*, and unſpotted Integrity in the Judicial 'Court, gained him a due Reſpect from all Men; for true Honour kept him company 'even to the Grave, and returned not back with the Heralds, but will ſit over his Herſe 'while his Name and Memory remain.

[*f*] *Weſte.* View of Dec. in *Little-Fulford*, Mſ.

This eminent Baron, in the way of Truth and Juſtice, having gotten a conſiderable Eſtate, ſettled himſelf in his own Country, in an Houſe he had new Built, called, *Little-Fulford*, which he purchaſed of *Robert Mallet* of *Woollegh* in this County, Eſquire, pleaſantly and richly ſituated near the Town of *Crediton*. Which Houſe, at his death, (with his other Eſtate) deſcended to his four Daughters; from one of them, by marriage, it came to *Baſſet*, who ſold it to *Tuckfeild*. And it was lately the Habitation of *John Tuckfeild*, Eſq; High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, *A. D.* 1667; a very ſober, pious and worthy Gentleman; whoſe Daughter and Heir hath brought it, with a great Eſtate beſides, to her Husband Col. *Francis Fulford* of *Fulford*, in the Pariſh of *Dunsford*, lately deceaſed.

This learned Judge was thrice married; however, God was not pleaſed to bleſs him with any Iſſue-Male to tranſmit his Name to Poſterity. His firſt Wife, was *Margery*, Daughter and Heir of *John Holcot* of *Berks*, Eſq. by whom he had no Iſſue: His ſecond Wife, was *Anne*, Daughter of *John Parker* of *North-Molton* in *Devon*, Eſq; by whom he had four Daughters, married to *Pole*, *Baſſet*, *Pointz*, and *Williams*; whoſe Titles and Qualities may be found in the following Epitaph. His third Wife, was *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal, and Siſter to that noble Advancer of Learning, *Francis* Lord Viſcount *Verulam*; by whom he had no Iſſue. She was, however, an Honourable Lady, and Survived the Lord Chief Baron many Years. Upon his Death, ſhe removed from *Devon* to *Greenland* in *Berkſhire*; where ſhe proved a good Benefactreſs to *Baliol-College* in *Oxford* (*g*), ſettling upon it, for ever, a ſufficient Stipend, for one Fellow and two Scholars: Whoſe Will it was, that the former ſhould enjoy all the Priviledges of the antient Fellows; and the latter ſhould poſſeſs their

[*g*] Hiſt. & Ant. Oxon. in Col. Bal. Lib. 2. p. 72.

heir Scholarſhips only three whole Years, after the taking the Degree of Batchelour of Arts. This was done *A.* 1620: Whereby we ſee ſhe outlived the Baron her Husband, by at leaſt ſixteen Years; for he, having lived up to the common meaſure of the Life of Man, Seventy Years, yielded up his pious Soul into the Hands of God, at his Houſe at *Fulford*, on the 9th of *Octob.* 1604.

His Funerals were celebrated ſuitably to his Worth and Quality; not only with the Attendance of the Gentry, Clergy, and others in theſe parts; but alſo with Heralds at Arms, marſhalling all according to their Rank and Place. His ſacred Remains are depoſited in the antient Cathedral Church of *Crediton*, in the upper end whereof, is a noble Monument erected to his Memory; where he lieth in Effigy in his Scarlet Robes, cut in Stone, and well adorned; under which is this Motto:

Dormit non eſt Mortuus.

The whole is embelliſhed with divers Coats of Arms, relating to his own and his Daughters Matches: In the middle whereof, on a fair marble Table, is found this large Inſcription:

Here lieth the Body of Sir William Peryam, *Knight, who,* Anno Dom. 1579, *was made one of the Juſtices of the Court of* Common-Pleas: *And from thence,* Anno Dom. 1592, *was called to be Lord Chief Baron of the* Exchequer. *He married firſt,* Margery, *Daughter and Heir of* John Holcot *of* Berks, *Eſq; the Widow of* Richard Hutchinſon *of* Yorkſhire, *Eſq; Secondly,* Anna, *Daughter of* John Parker *of* Devon, *Eſq; Laſtly,* Elizabeth, *Daughter of Sir* Nicholas Bacon, *Kt. Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal. He had Iſſue only by the ſecond Wife, four Daughters;* Mary *the eldeſt, married to Sir* William Pole *of* Devon, *Kt.* Elizabeth, *the ſecond, married to Sir* Robert Baſſet *of* Devon, *Kt.* Jane, *the third, firſt married to Sir* Robert Pointz *of* Eſſex, *Kt. afterwards to* Thomas Dockwra *of* Hertfordſhire, *Eſq;* Anne, *the youngeſt married to* William Williams, *Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir* John Williams *of* Dorſet, *Kt. All which his Daughters and Heirs have Iſſue now living by their ſeveral Husbands. He died on the 9th of* October 1604, *in the Seventieth Year of his Age, much and worthily reverenced for his Religious Zeal, Integrity and profound Knowledge in the Laws of this Realm.*

This reverend Judge had a Brother alſo of great Eminency, Sir *John Peryam*, Kt. a liberal Benefactor to *Exeter-College*; in what particulars, we have already mentioned in Dr. *George Hakewill*. He ſeated himſelf and Family at *Credy-Wiger*, in the Pariſh of *Upton-Helins*, near *Crediton* alſo; which was purchaſed by the Chief Baron, who builded here another very fair Houſe (*h*), in a rich Soyl; which he left, at his Deceaſe, among his four Daughters and Heirs, whoſe Husbands, with their joynt Conſent, ſold it unto *John Peryam* of *Exeter* Eſq; Brother to the ſaid Baron; who having no Iſſue-Male, left it unto his eldeſt Daughter *Mary*, Wife of *Richard Reynel*, Eſq; an eminent Lawyer of the *Middle-Temple* (*i*), fourth Son of *George Reynel* of *Malſton*, near *Kings-bridge*, Eſq; The ſecond Daughter of *John Peryam*, before ſpecified, *Elizabeth*, was married unto *Edmond Speccot*, Brother to Sir *John Speccot* of *Thornbiry* in *Devon*, Kt. and *Jane*, the youngeſt, unto *Walter Young* of *Axminſter* and *Upton-Helins*, Eſq; the Anceſtor of the preſent Sir *Walter Young*, Baronet.

[*h*] Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Upton-Hel.* Mſ.

[*i*] Orig. Juriſd. p. 219.

Arms—

Azure Semy Flower-de-lis Or, a Lion rampant Argent.

Flor. A. D. 1590.
R. R. Elizab.

The

The *Motto* alludes to the Name:

Pollet Virtus.

POLE

SIR *William*, Knight, was Born at *Shute* (a pleaſant and gentile Seat, of which before in the Lord *Bonvile*) in the Eaſtern Parts of this County. This Gentleman deſcended from an antient Race of honourable Anceſtors: The firſt of his Name in theſe Parts, by the Father, was a younger Branch of a Knightly Family, ſo called, in *Cheſhire*; who coming hither, match'd a Daughter and Heir of an antient and noble Houſe of the ſame Name in this County, as may thus appear

Sir *William Pole*, was the Son of *William Pole* of *Shute*, Eſq; [*a*] by *Katharine*, Daughter of *Alexander Popham*, Eſq; who was the Son of *William*, by *Agnes*, Daughter of *John Drake* of *Aſh*, Eſq; who was the Son of *John*, by *Edith*, Daughter of *Robert Tytherlegh* of *Tytherlegh*, Eſq; who was the Son of *John*, by *Alice*, Daughter of *Richard Coade* of *Cornwal*, Eſq; who was the Son of *Arthur Pole*, by *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *John Pole* of *Ford*, in the Pariſh of *Musbiry* near *Axminſter*, Eſq; which *Arthur* was Son of Sir *John Pole*, Kt. Vice-Admiral of the Weſt Part of *England*: Which Sir *John Pole* was younger Son of Sir *John Pole* of *Pole* in *Wirral*, in the County of *Cheſter*, Kt. Whereby it appears, that this Gentleman was the ſeventh in deſcent of the Name and Family in this Shire, which had long before flouriſhed, and ſtill doth, in the Eaſtern Parts of *England*.

[*a*] Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Musbiry*, Mſ.

Nor may it be improper, or ungrateful, to give a brief Account of that Family of *Pole*, in this County, which this Gentleman's Anceſtor matched into. Upon enquiry, I find, it was both Antient and Honourable; and that *Pole*, in the Pariſh of *Tiverton* [*b*], was the Seat and Poſſeſſion thereof, from the time of the Norman Conqueſt, for ſeveral Generations down. *William de Pola* was the firſt; whom ſucceeded *Nicholas de Pola*, a Baron, who held *North-Pole* and *South-Pole*, near *Kingsbridge* in this Province, in the day[illegible] K. *Hen.* 1. and gave his Name to both thoſe Places [*c*], which adheres unto them ever ſince; then followed *Richard*; then Sir *Maurice de Pola*, who had his Dwelling at *Compton*, in the Pariſh of *Marldon* near *Totnes*, in K. *Hen.* 2d's time, where he alſo left his Name, and 'tis called, to this Day, *Compton-Pole*; the next was Sir *Walter de Pola*; whom ſucceeded *Anthony de la Pole*, who gave the addition of *Anthony* to his Houſe, which hath retained it hitherto, and is yet called *Pole-Anthony*, lying in the Pariſh of *Tiverton*; and at this place did the Family flouriſh, ſeveral Generations farther down, even to the days of *K. Edw.* 3d: And of ſuch Conſideration was it, that it gave denomination to ſeveral other places in this County, as *Pole-Hays* in *Eſt-Budlegh*, *Pole* in *Iſington*, *Pole* in *Slapton*; and yielded ſeveral Perſons of great Vertue and Eminency; more eſpecially *William de Pole*, Lord of *South-Pole* [*d*], (who, in probability, had his Habitation at *Slapton-Pole*, not far from) who is ranged among the Noble Men which ſerved *K. Rich.* 1. in his VVars in the *Holy Land*: VVhoſe Daughter [*e*], ſtiled the Lady *Joan Pole*, was the VVife of Sir *Guy de Brian* of *Tor-Brian*, in *K. Hen.* 3d's time. And this is ſufficient to ſet up the Honour of this Name and Family, above the reach of Spight or Malice. I ſhall, therefore, proceed to that worthy Branch thereof, Sir *William Pole*, Kt.

[*b*] Id. in *Tivert.*

[*c*] Id. in *North* and *South Pole.*

[*d*] Id. in fam. Soldiers of *Dev.*

[*e*] *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Shaw.*

Having had, for ſome time, the Benefit of an academical Education in *Exeter-College*, *Oxon*, and after that an Inclination to Study the Law, he removed thence to the *Inns of Court*, and became a Member of the *Inner-Temple*; where he grew very eminent for his Skill and Knowledge in that honourable Profeſſion: Inſomuch, in the third Year of *Q. Elizabeth*'s Reign, he was choſen [*f*] *Autumn-Reader* of his Houſe, *A.* 1560; and the Year following, he was *Double-Reader* [*g*]; of which Office we have this Account [*h*]: *That out of Utter-Barriſters, after they have been of that Degree twelve Years at leaſt, are choſen Benchers; of which one, that is of the puiſne ſort, Reads yearly in Summer Vacation; and one of the Antients, that hath formerly read, reads in Lent Vacation, and is called a Double-Reader: Out of which Double Readers, the King makes choice of his Attorney and Solicitor General; his Attorney, heretofore, of the Court of VVards and Liveries, and his Attorney of the Dutchy. And of theſe Readers are Serjeants elected by the King; and out of them the King electeth two or three (as he pleaſeth) to be his Serjeants; and out of the Serjeants are the Judges choſen.* But having ſpoken ſomething hereof already in *Richard Martin*, Eſq; I ſhall add no more.

[*f*] *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 165. Sed nulla Lectura, ib.

[*g*] Id. ibid.

[*h*] Id. p. 144.

In the ſame Year that this Gentleman was *Double-Reader*, there was a Grand *Chriſtmas* kept in the *Inner-Temple*; at which, the Lord *Robert Dudley* (afterwards Earl of *Leiceſter*) was the chief Conſtable or Marſhal, under the Title of *Palaphilos*: This our Sir *William Pole* was one of his great Officers, being Chief-Juſtice of the Common-Pleas (*i*); as divers Perſons of *Quality* beſides were others, as Mr. *Onſlow* Lord-Chancellour, Mr *Stapleton* Lord-Treaſurer, Mr. *Kelway* Lord Privy-Seal, Mr. *Fuller* Chief-Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, &c. VVhich Place, though perſonated only in Shew and Solemnity, if he had been called thereunto,

[*i*] *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 158.

thereunto, he was highly qualified to have executed in Truth and Reality.

After this, in the 7th of *Q. Eliz.* he was choſen Treaſurer of the *Inner-Temple* (*k*), a Place of great Truſt and Honour. This Officer is choſen yearly by and out of the Benchers, whoſe Office it is to Receive, Diſburſe, and Account for all the Moneys belonging to the Houſe, during his Year or Time.

[*k*] Id. p. 170.

Now we are not to underſtand it, as if this Gentleman ſpent his whole time in *London*; but that he returned into his Country, and attended the Buſineſs of the *Temple* as the Terms and his Occaſions required. He had his Reſidence (during his Father's Life-time at leaſt) at *Colcombe* (*l*), lying within both Mannors of *Coliton* and *Whitford*, in the Pariſh of *Coliton* in the South-Eaſt Part of this County: It was ſometime the Seat and Dwelling, as well as Inheritance, of the moſt Noble Family of the *Courtenays*, Earls of *Devon*; from whoſe Heirs-General it was purchaſed by Sir *William Pole*'s Father, and ſettled upon this his Son. A goodly Building was here deſign'd by the laſt Earls of *Devon* of that Name; but they, being prevented by Death, left it unfiniſhed. This Gentleman when he came to it new built the Houſe, and made it his Habitation.

[*l*] Sir W. Pole's Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Coliton*.

Being thus ſettled here, he lived in great Reputation, and became an Ornament to, and a very uſeful Perſon in, his Country; ſerving his Prince in the quality of a Juſtice of the Peace, and High-Sheriff of this County in the laſt Year (*m*) of the Reign of *Q. Eliz.* and the firſt of *K. Jam.* 1ſt; at what time one of my Anceſtors, *John Prince* of *Nower* near *Axminſter*, had the Honour to execute that Office under him. About Four Years after which, he was advanced to the Dignity of Knighthood by the ſaid King (*n*) at *White-Hall*, on *Febr.* 15th 16_6, by the Title of, Sir *William Pole* of *Shute*.

[*m*] Id. in the Sheriffs of *Dev.*

[*n*] Id. in fam. Men of this Count. in K. *Jam.* 1ſt.

He married *Mary*, the eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *William Peryam* of *Fulford* Kt. Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*; by whom he had Iſſue Sir *John Pole* (Knighted before his Father (*o*), and afterwards, 12. *Sept.* 4 K. *Char.* 1. 1628, created Baronet) and *Peryam Pole* of *Talyton* near *Honiton* Eſq; Sir *John Pole* Baronet, had Iſſue Two Sons, 1. Sir *William Pole* of *Shute* Baronet, who died without Iſſue Male; and 2. Sir *Courtenay Pole* Baronet, lately deceaſed, about Eighty Years of Age, *A.* 1694; who left Iſſue the preſent Sir *John Pole* of *Shute* Baronet, (a moſt ſweet and courteous Gentleman, to whoſe great Civilities in vouchſafing me the peruſal of thoſe excellent Manuſcripts of his Anceſtors, which have been ſo greatly uſeful to me in this my Undertaking, I gladly own hereby my moſt grateful Obligations) and Two Daughters; the eldeſt married to Sir *Copleſton Bampfeild* of *Poltemore* Baronet; and the youngeſt, to the Honourable and Ingenuous *Francis Roberts* Eſq; the eldeſt Son by a Second Venter of the late *John* Lord *Roberts*, Earl of *Radnor* and Preſident of the Council to *K. Char.* 2d.

[*o*] Id. in the reigns of K. *Jam.* 1ſt, and K. *Char.* 1.

Having thus conſidered this Gentleman in his Family, which flouriſhes in Honourable Degree in this County to this Day, it may not be improper to give a farther Account of him as to his perſonal Qualifications. He was endowed with excellent Parts, and adorned with great Accompliſhments; and, as what enamels and adds Lovelineſs to all the other, beautified with a very civil, courteous and obliging Carriage and Diſpoſition, which indeed is the true Gentility. He was Learned alſo, not only in the Laws, but in other polite Matters: He was very laborious in the Study of Antiquities (*p*), eſpecially thoſe of his own County, and a great Lover of that venerable Employment. A ſufficient Confirmation of which we have in thoſe many Volumes of Manuſcripts on this Argument, which he left behind him.

[*p*] Riſd. View of *Dev.* in *Colc.* Mſ.

A few, out of many more that were loſt, are yet in being; thoſe which I have had the honour to peruſe are theſe following:

I. *The Deſcription of* Devonſhire, *in Two Volumes in Folio, Manuſcript.* Which contain, An Account of the ſeveral Pariſhes in our County (beginning at the Eaſt, and coming round to the North) with the moſt eminent Mannors that are in them, whoſe Originally they were, and whoſe ſince: The Gentry therein, with an Account of moſt of their Matches and Iſſue. In the beginning of the firſt Volume, we have the ſeveral antient Baronies of this County, whoſe they were, the particular Barons of each, and their Succeſſors: Together with a Liſt of the Knights of *Devon*, under the ſeveral King's Reigns in which they lived: And of the moſt famous Soldiers and Stateſmen: With a Catalogue of the High-Sheriffs of this County. A very uſeful and elaborate Work; from whoſe Lamp our *Riſden* himſelf acknowledges (*q*) he received Light in his *Survey of Devon*, written with great Judgment and Faithfulneſs from the Records of the Tower, the Herald's Office, Original Deeds and Charters, *&c.*

[*q*] In *Colcombe*.

II. He left behind him a vaſt Manuſcript Volume in *Folio*, as big as a Church Bible, containing, *Copies of Deeds, Charters and Grants*; out of which I ſuppoſe the former Volumes were moſtly compoſed; in which alſo the ſeveral Seals and Coats of Arms thereunto belonging are finely drawn with a Pen; with the Pedigrees of divers Gentlemen of this Country, and ſome few of the Neighbouring Counties. In this Volume alſo we have an Account of the ſeveral Knights Fees, and in whoſe hands they were;

taken before *Thomas de Ralegh* and *Nicholas de Kirkham*, *A.* 31 of *K. Edw.* 1ſt; at the end of which are theſe Words;

This was Copied out of an old Roll, and written all with mine own Hand, in the Month of April, *in the Year of our Lord God* 1616.

William Pole.

In this Volume alſo are the Charters of Lands and Priviledges, granted by the Founders of, and Benefactors to, the Abby of *Newenham*, in the Pariſh of *Axminſter*; extracted out of the Leiger-Book of that Abby, in the Poſſeſſion then of *Robert Rolle*, of *Heanton-Sackvile*, Eſq; *Anno Dom.* 1606: Wherein are many more Deeds and Charters than are found in Sir *Will. Dugdal's Monaſticon Anglicanum* belonging to that Abby.

III. He left a thin Volume in *Folio*, containing, *The Coats of Arms of the* Devonſhire *Gentry, drawn with a Pen; wherein is the Blazon of the Coat, and the Names of the Perſons by whom born, in Manuſcript.*

IV. A pretty thick Volume in *Folio*, containing divers Collections; as, *The Charters and Grants to the Abby of* Torr *in this County*; in the beginning whereof, are theſe Words;

Here followeth a Copy briefly gathered out of the Evidences and Writings of the Abby of Thorr *in the County of* Devon, *collected into a Leiger-Book, now in the Cuſtody of Mr.* Ridgeway, *now owner of the ſame place; and by him lent unto me during my Abode at* Totnes, *A.* 1599, *in Manuſcript.*

In this Volume is an Abridgment alſo of the Book called *Dooms-Day*; being a Survey of the Lands of *England*, and in whoſe hands they were; taken by the command of *K. William* the Conquerour, *A.* 1086. Alſo an Extract of *Cheiverton's* Book of *Corniſh-Gentlemens Obits and Burials.* As likewiſe an Inquiſition of the Fees of Knighthood in *Devon*, with whoſe hands they were then in; taken according to the ſeveral Hundreds thereof at the command of *K. Edw.* 2. *A. Regni ſui* 8. *Gratiæ* 1314, *pro Scutagio Scotiæ*; with ſome other Things.

There were ſeveral other Volumes of Manuſcripts, written by this Gentleman, and his Son Sir *John Pole* Baronet (who was much addicted alſo to this ingenuous Study, and made ſome Additions to his Father's *Deſcription of* Devon) which all miſcarried in the time of the late Civil Wars in *England*; as I have been informed by the preſent Honourable Collonel Sir *John Pole* Baronet; ſo that the very Titles and Arguments of them are periſhed likewiſe.

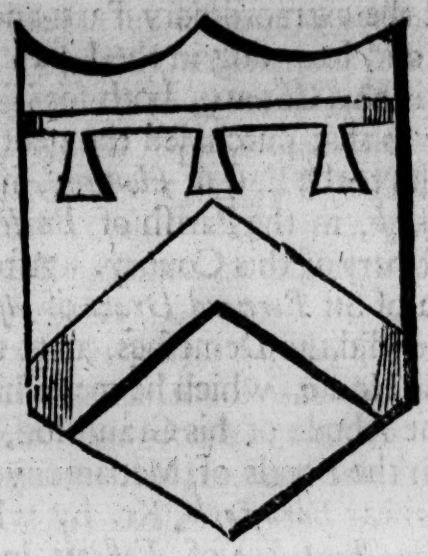
From all which Paſſages, well conſidered, it plainly appears how very induſtrious this Gentleman was; how he choſe to lay out his time in higher and nobler Gratifications than what Senſuality affords; and how he applied himſelf to this gentile Study of Antiquities for more than Twenty Years together: Inſomuch, he thereby became, as the Firſt, ſo the Beſt *Antiquary* (for Certainty and Judgment) that we ever had in our County; it being plain, that with this Gentleman's Labours moſt of thoſe who wrote ſince on this Argument have adorned their Works.

But at length Death (that *ultima Linea rerum*) came and added a Period to the laſt Line of his Life; though not until he had lived to a very great Age. He lies interred in the Pariſh Church of *Colliton*, under a flat Stone, whoſe Inſcription is obliterated by Time.

The Coat of the antient Family of this Name in *Devon* was, *Or a Stag's Face Gul.* as recorded by Sir *Will. Pole* in his Catalogue of Arms, *Mſ.*

Arms

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1598,
R. R. Elizab.

Arg. a Chevron Sab. a Label of 3 Points Gules.

PRIDEAUX

SIR *Edmond*, Baronet, and Double-Reader of the *Inner-Temple*, *London*, was a younger Son (by *Philippa* his Wife, Daughter of *Roger York*, Serjeant at Law (*a*)) of *Roger Prideaux* of *Souldon*, Esq; High-Sheriff of this County *A.* 22 *Eliz.* 1580. He left a fair Estate both in *Devon* and *Cornwal*, of his own acquiring, unto his Son Sir *Nicholas Prideaux*, Kt. Among other things, *Souldon* aforesaid; an antient gentile Seat, in the Parish of *Holdsworthy*, which had sometime Lords of its own Name, and *Stephen de Soldon* was formerly Possessor of it. In protract of time, it became the Purchase of *Roger Prideaux* aforesaid, and still remains in the Name, which God long continue. Here was Sir *Edmond Prideaux* born, about the Year of our Lord 1554; his Father was a younger Son of *Humphry Prideaux* of *Thewbrough*, in the Parish of *Sutcombe*, not far from; which came to this Family by Match with the Daughter and Co-heir of *Giffard* of that Place; a Descendant from *John Prideaux* of *Addiston* in *Holberton*, by *Joan* (*b*) his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Gilbert de Adeston*, in K. *Edw.* 3d's days; a younger Son of Sir *Roger Prideaux* of *Orcharton* in the Parish of *Modbiry* (*c*); who descended from Sir *Jeffery Prideaux* of that Place, Kt. who was a younger Son of *Roger Prideaux* of *Prideaux* Castle in the County of *Cornwal*, the primitive Residence of this antient Family. How *Orcharton* (a fair and pleasant Seat, a Mile distant from the Town of *Modbiry*) came first to yield Habitation to this honourable Name, I can't determine: But here dwelt Sir *Jeffery Prideaux*, Kt. *A.* 27 K. *Hen.* 3. 1243. whom succeeded Sir *Roger Prideaux* his Son; and him, *Peter* his Son, who died *A.* 16 *Edw.* 2d, and left Issue, by *Katharine* one of the Heirs of *Hugh*, Son of Sir *Walter Treverbin*, Kt. Sir *Roger*; who, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Clifford*, Kt. had Issue Sir *Roger* and *John Prideaux* of *Addiston*. Sir *Roger*, by *Clara* his Wife, had Issue Sir *John Prideaux* of *Orcharton*; who kill'd, in a Duel, as is supposed, Sir *William Bigberry* of *Bigberry*, Kt. a Parish so called, very near adjoyning to *Modbiry*, which had given its Name to a very antient Family, which continued in this place for Nine Descents in the Issue Male (*d*), (whereof Five following were Knights) *viz.* from the Conquest down to *K. Edw.* 3d's Reign; when the two Daughters and Heirs of *William Bigberry* brought this Inheritance to their Husbands, *Champernon* of *Beer-Ferrers*, and *Dernford* of *Stonehouse* near *Plymouth* in this Shire.

(*a*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Descr. of *Devon* in Sould. Ms.

(*b*) Id. in *Addest.*

(*c*) Id. in *Orchar.*

(*d*) Id. in *Bigber.*

By which Misfortune, Sir *John Prideaux* aforesaid lost much of his Lands; most likely in obtaining a Pardon; although *Orcharton*, and some others, descended to his Son, and continued in his Posterity for Seven Descents farther down, even to the last Age (*e*): When *Robert Prideaux*, the last of the Name in that place, sold all; and *Orcharton*, in particular, unto Sir *John Hele*, Serjeant at Law. Which although lately out, is now brought into the same Name again by Purchase, and belongeth unto *Hele* of *Fleet*.

(*e*) *Risd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Orchart.* Ms.

From the time of that unhappy Murder, 'tis observable, not only the Estate, but the Honour of this House, greatly declined: For however it had yielded several Knights before, it never produced one in that place after: Of so dangerous Consequence is it, to have one's hands dip'd in Blood.

This Gentleman, *Edmond Prideaux*, being a younger Son, was bred to the Law in the *Inner-Temple*, *London*; where he contented not himself with the Formalities of a Student, that is, with Gown, Cap and Commons in the Hall; but so diligently applied his Business, that he became very Eminent for his Skill and Learning in that Profession: So that in the Fortieth Year of the Reign of *Q. Elizab.* 1598. He was *Autumn*-Reader of his House (*f*). And in the 6th Year of *K. Jam.* 1st, *A.* 1608, he became Treasurer of the same (*g*): And after that again, in the 13th of the same Reign, he was Double-Reader (*h*), the next step to the degree of a Serjeant.

(*f*) *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 167, *a.*
(*g*) Id. p. 171.
(*h*) Id. p. 167.

What the particular Vertues and Accidents of his Life were, it is pitty Hiſtory hath not handed down to Poſterity; but the extraordinary Parts and Accompliſhments of this Gentleman, with his eminent Skill and Learning in the Law, may be inferr'd, if from nothing elſe, from his raiſing a Family in this County, both for Title and Eſtate, much greater than moſt of his Anceſtors. He it was that purchaſed the gentile Seat of *Netherton*, in the Pariſh of *Farway*, about Four Miles to the Eaſt of *Honiton*, in this County. It ſometime belonged to the Abby of *Canon-Leigh*, in the Pariſh of *Burleſcombe*, lying on the Borders of *Somerſetſhire*, in the North Eaſt part of this County. After the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, *Netherton* became the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Bernard Drake* of *Aſh*, Kt. whoſe Son, *John Drake*, ſold the Mannor, as one *Lowman* did the Demeſnes, unto this Gentleman: Who, after he had builded here (*i*), a very fair Houſe, which he made his Habitation, left it to his Poſterity. And it is now the pleaſant Abode of his Grand-ſon, Sir *Peter Prideaux*, Baronet.

(*i*) Sir *W.* Pole's Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Netherton.*

He was twice innodated with the Bonds of Matrimony; firſt, with *Bridget*, Daughter of Sir *John Chicheſter* of *Raleigh* near *Barnſtaple*, Kt. by whom he had Three Daughters, married unto *Ailworth* of *London*, *Forteſcue* of *Fallopit* in *Devon*, and *Moyle* of *Bake* in *Cornwal.*

His Second Wife was *Katharine*, Daughter of *Piers* or *Peter Edgcombe* of *Mount-Edgcombe* Eſq; by whom he had Two Sons.

His firſt Son was Sir *Peter Prideaux* of *Netherton*, Baronet, that ſome Years ſince deceaſed; a Loyal, Worthy, and Ingenuous Gentleman; a Specimen of which laſt is handed down unto us, in the *Juſta Funebria Ptolæmæi*; or thoſe Verſes that were publiſhed by the Univerſity of *Oxford*, in memory of their great Benefactor Sir *Thomas Bodley*, Kt. *A.* 1613, where he hath a Copy; which, for the curious Fancy thereof, I ſhall, for my Reader's Diverſion, crave leave to inſert (*k*):

(*k*) *Juſt. Funeb. Ptol.* p. 57.

One Homer *was enough to blazon forth,*
In a full lofty Stile, Ulyſſes *praiſe;*
Cæſar *had* Lucan *to enroll his Worth,*
Unto the Memory of endleſs Days:
Of thy Deeds, Bodley, *from thine own pure Spring,*
A Thouſand Homers *and ſweet* Lucans *ſing.*

One Volume was a Monument, to bound
The large extent of their deſerving pains;
In Learning's Common-Wealth was never found
So large a Decade, to expreſs thy Strains;
Which who deſires to Character aright,
Muſt read more Books than they had Lines to write.

Yet give this little River leave to run
Into the boundleſs Ocean of thy Fame;
Had they firſt ended. I had not begun,
Sith each is a Protogenes, *to frame*
So curiouſly the picture of thy Worth,
That when all's done, Art wants to ſet it forth.

Pet. Prideaux E. Col. Exon.

His Second Son was *Edmond Prideaux*, Eſq; born at *Netherton* aforeſaid, and bred in the Univerſity of *Cambridge* (as a certain Author tells us (*l*)) where he continued until he was Maſter of Arts, and afterwards, on the 6th of *Jul.* 1625, he was admitted, *ad eundem*, at *Oxford.* How true this is, I can't determine; though I muſt confeſs, it is not very probable; in that this Gentleman's chief Study was the Law, which he afterward made his Profeſſion; and came to be very Eminent therein. And what farther confirms the Improbability hereof is this, That *Dr. Prideaux*, Rector of *Exeter-College*, dedicated to him and his Wife *Mary* Two Sermons, ſome Years before this, with this Inſcription, *To the Worſhipful my very worthy Kinſman*, Edmond Prideaux, *Eſq; Counſellour at Law, and Mrs.* Mary Prideaux *his vertuous and religious Wife.* Theſe were printed, with ſeveral other Sermons, under the Title of, *Chriſt's Counſel for ending Law-Caſes*, in *4to*, *A.* 1621. He being long before a Barriſter at Law, we can't ſuppoſe that, ſo many Years after, he ſhould come from *Cambridge* to *Oxford*, to be admitted to the ſame degree of Maſter of Arts at the one, which he had taken before at the other.

(*l*) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. Faſt. p. 851.

The *Doctor*, in this *Epiſtle Dedicatory*, takes occaſion to commend this Gentleman for his Exemplary Practice of Religion; which, he ſays, was ſo conſpicuous, that his Neighbours and Country took Notice thereof, and that he himſelf had obſerved it, both as to private Prayers, and publick Eſteem of the Word and its true Profeſſors.

Mr

Mr. *Prideaux*, therefore, being of ſo great Reputation at that time, as well for Zeal to Religion, as Skill in the Law, 'tis not ſtrange he was choſen a Member of that which was called the *Long-Parliament*; wherein he became a very Leading Man: For ſtriking in with the prevailing Party of thoſe Times (though he never joyned with them in ſetting upon the Life of his Soveraign) he grew up to great Wealth and Dignity: He was made Commiſſioner to the Great Seal (*m*), worth 1500 *l. per Annum*: By Ordinance of Parliament, did practiſe within the Bar as one of the King's Counſel, worth 5000 *l. per Annum*: After that, he was Attorney-General, worth what he pleaſed to make it: And then Poſt-Maſter General for all the Inland-Letters, which at Six-pence the Letter, as they went in thoſe Days, was worth 15000 *l. per Annum*.

(*m*) This Account is taken out of a ſmall Pamphlet, entituled, *The Names of ſuch Members of the Houſe of Commons, as held Offices Civil and Militrary contrary to their ſelf-denying Ordinance of* April 3*d*, 1645.

From all which rich Employments he acquired a great Eſtate; and among other things purchaſed the Abby of *Ford*, lying in the Pariſh of *Thorncombe*, in the Eaſt-moſt part of this County: Where he built a noble New Houſe out of the Ruines of the Old, which he left unto *Edmond Prideaux*, Eſq; that now is, his only Son by his ſecond Wife (his firſt, the Daughter of *Collyns* of *Ottery St. Mary* in this County, dying without Iſſue Male) the Daughter and Co-heir of . . . . . *Every* of *Cottey* in *Somerſet* Eſq; Which *Edmond*, by *Amy* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Fraunces* of *Combe-Flory* in *Somerſetſhire* Eſq; had Iſſue *Elizabeth*, married to *John Speke* of *White-Lackington*, in the laſt mentioned County, Eſq; who died without Iſſue: and *Margaret*, his only ſurviving Daughter, married *A.* 1690 unto *Francis Gwyn* of *Lanſanor* in *Glamorganſhire*, Eſq; by whom ſhe hath ſeveral Children.

But to return to the firſt Founder of this Honourable Family at *Netherton*: He having gotten a conſiderable Eſtate well qualifying him thereunto, was advanced by K. *James* 1ſt, *Jul.* 17th, in the 20th Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 1622 (*n*), to the Degree of a Baronet: Which has ever ſince continued in his Family; and his Grandſon, Sir *Peter Prideaux* of *Netherton*, is the ſecond of that Quality this Day in this County.

(*n*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſc. of *Dev.* in the Cat. of the Kts. of *Dev.* by K. *Jam.* 1.

He married the Lady *Chriſtian*, ſo dignified by K. *Char.* 2d, Daughter of the immortal Sir *Bevil Granvile* of *Stow* in *Cornwal* Kt. and Siſter to the Right Honourable *John* the preſent Earl of *Bath*, by whom he hath had a numerous Iſſue, both Sons and Daughters; one of whoſe younger Sons hath lately married the Daughter and Heir of . . . . *Prideaux* of *Soldon*, where he now reſides worthy of his Anceſtors.

All I ſhall farther add is only this upon the whole, That for one to mount from the Condition of a younger Brother, in a private Family, to the Degreeof a Baronet, and leave ſo fair an Eſtate, and ſo high a Title to his Name and Poſterity, is an Argument of pregnant Parts, and an extraordinary Bleſſing of Providence.

Sir *Edmond*, having lived to a great Age, yielded up the Ghoſt at *Netherton* aforeſaid, and lieth interred in the Pariſh Church of *Farway*, to which that Seat belongeth: Unto whoſe Memory is there erected a very fair Monument, garniſhed with divers Coats of Arms; the Matches of the Family; in a Table whereof is this Inſcription:

In Memory of Sir Edmond Prideaux *Baronet, who died the* 28*th of* March,
Anno { *Domini* 1628,
{ *Ætatis Suæ* 74.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1630.
R. R. Car. 1.

PRIDEAUX

JOHN, D. D. and Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was Born at *Stowford*; not the Pariſh ſo called near *Lifton*, as the Author of the *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 2. p. 68. miſtakes it; but an obſcure Village of the name, in the Pariſh of *Harford*, formerly *Hereford*, near *Ivy-Bridge* in this County, on the 17th of *Sept.* 1578, of honeſt and ingenuous Parentage. To ſatisfy myſelf and others as to the Birth of this learned Prelate, I purpoſely viſited the Houſe where he received his firſt Breath, and found it a decent Dwelling, healthfully ſituated, having about 30 *l. per Annum* Eſtate belonging to it; which hath been in this Name and Family, and ſtill is, near 300 Years; though held only by Leaſe or Copy. So that the Doctor was not of that mean and contemptible Extraction ſome ſuppoſe he was: However, it muſt be acknowledged, that his Beginning was low and mean; and it can't be ſtrange it was ſo, when it ſhall be known that his Father had Seven Sons and Five Daughters; and among the Sons, that *John* was the Fourth by Birth: Inſomuch, it could not be expected that their Father, out of ſo ſlender an Eſtate, ſhould be able to afford them all a liberal and ingenuous Education.

The Doctor therefore was driven to ſhift for himſelf betimes; who being enabled, by the care of his Parents, to Write and Read; and having alſo a pretty good tuneable Voice, he thought himſelf well enough qualified to be a Pariſh-Clerk. The Church of *Ugborow*, a contiguous Pariſh with *Harford*, being deſtitute of one at that time, *John* offered himſelf to the Miniſter and People there, to ſerve them, if they pleas'd, in that Capacity: But ſo unhappy was he that he had a Competitor for the Office, and a dangerous one too, who had made a great Intereſt in the Pariſh for himſelf, and was likely to carry the place from him. The Pariſhioners being divided in the matter (ſo Juſt were they) did at length agree in this, being unwilling to diſoblige either Party, That the Lord's-Day following ſhould be the Day of Tryal; the one ſhould Tune the *Pſalm* in the Forenoon, the other in the Afternoon; and he that did beſt pleaſe the People, ſhould have the place: Which accordingly was done, and *Prideaux* loſt it, to his very great Grief and Trouble. Upon which, after he became advanced to one of the firſt Dignities of the Church, he would frequently make this Reflection, ſaying, *If I could have been Clerk of* Ugborow, *I had never been Biſhop of* Worceſter.

John Prideaux being thus fortunately Unfortunate, and greatly troubled to be thus diſappointed to his future Glory and Renown; a good Gentlewoman of the Pariſh, Sir *Edmond Fowel*'s Mother, took ſome Compaſſion on him, and bid him, *Not to grieve at the Loſs, for God might deſign him for greater things.* And obſerving him to be a Bookiſh Youth, ſhe kept him ſometime at School, until he had gotten ſome ſmattering in the Latin Tongue and School Learning. Thus meanly furniſhed, his *Genius* ſtrongly inclined him to go to *Oxford*; and accordingly he did ſo, in Habit very poor and ſordid (no better than Leather-Breeches) to ſeek his Fortune.

Being thus come out of the *Weſt*, a tedious Journey on Foot, to this nobleſt Seat of the *Muſes*, whither ſhould he firſt apply himſelf for Succour but to that Society therein, where moſt of his Country-men reſided? I mean *Exeter-College*: Here he is ſaid, at the beginning, to have lived in very mean Condition, and to have gotten his Livelyhood by doing ſervile Offices in the Kitchin; yet all this while he minded his Book; and what Leiſure he could obtain from the Buſineſs of the Scullery, he would improve it all in his Study; as if he had been of *Ben. Johnſon*'s Humour herein, of whom 'tis ſaid, *That being in his Youth neceſſitated to work with his Father-in-Law, he was a Brick-layer, who would have a Trowel in his Hand, and a Book in his Pocket* (a). Being obſerved to delight much in Studying, he wanted not any Encouragement, either for Books or Direction, that he could deſire among his Compatriots.

[a] *Ful.* Worth. in *Weſtm.* p. 243.

Fair Bloſſoms of Learning, promiſing a future good Encreaſe, appearing upon this young Man, the College began to take Notice of him, and at length admitted him a Member of their Houſe, and placed him under an excellent Tutor, Mr. *William Helme*, B. D. (b) this was in *Act Term*, *A* 1596. Being thus entered, ſuch excellent Progreſs did he make in his Studies, that he proceeded Batchelour of Arts with good Applauſe, *Jan.* 31. *A.* 1599; about two Years after this *A.* 1602, he was ſo well reſpected by, that he was choſen Probationer Fellow of that College. In the Year after, *viz. Jun.* 30th 1603, he proceeded Maſter (c), and ſoon thereupon he entered into Holy Orders. After this time, about Eight Years, he proceeded Batchelour of Divinity (d) on the 6th of *May* 1611: So that being now noted for his great Learning, and profound Divinity, he was, upon the death of *Dr. Holland*, in the Year 1612, elected Rector of his College; the Year in which he proceeded Doctor of Divinity alſo.

[b] Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 68.

[c] Ath. Oxon. Faſt. p. 789.

[d] Id. p. 811.

Three Years after, *A.* 1615, upon the Promotion of *Dr. Robert Abbot* to the See of *Saliſbury*, he was made *Regius Profeſſor*, or the King's Profeſſor of Divinity in the University of *Oxford*. In which high Station he continued, with great Honour and Reputation, th

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duration of near Four Apprenticeſhips, even Seven and Twenty Years (*e*). By vertue of which Profeſſorſhip, he became alſo one of the Canons of *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxon*, and Rector of *Ewelme* in *Oxfordſhire* (*f*); during which time, he did often undergo the Office of Vice-Chancellour (the higheſt Honour in the Univerſity, being both a Spiritual and Temporal Judge (*g*), next to the Chancellour (who is commonly a great Noble Man or Prelate) in Academical Cauſes, and that no leſs than five times, which he diſcharged with great Honour and Satisfaction.

[e] Joh. Prideaux S. T. P. Abbotum excepit A. D. 1515. diuq; cum laude cathedram tenuit; Rob. Sanderſonus S. T. P. Succeſſit 21. Jul. 1642. Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 38.

(*f*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 68.

[g] Id. p. 687.

In the Rectorſhip of his College, he carried himſelf ſo winning and pleaſing by his gentle Government and fatherly Inſtruction, that it flouriſhed in his time more than any Houſe in the Univerſity (*h*), with many Scholars, as well of great as mean Birth: Yea! many Foreigners of illuſtrious Families, led by the Fame of his Learning and Wiſdom, as if he had been another *Solomon*, came over purpoſely to ſit at his Feet, and to gain Inſtruction. So zealous he was alſo in appointing induſtrious and careful Tutors, that in ſhort time, by his means, many were fitted to do Service in the Church and State. The Outlanders, that for his ſake entered themſelves and ſojourned in *Exeter* College (whereof ſome of them afterwards were Divines of Note, others Laymen, Eminent in their reſpective Countries) are thus enumerated by my Author (*i*):

[h] Id. p. 68.

[i] Id. p. 70, 71.

Johannes Combachius, the Philoſopher; a German. *Philippus Cluverius*, the Geographer; a Dane. *Sixtinus Ammama*, the Linguiſt; a Dutchman. *Nichol Vignier* and *Dav. Primroſe*, two learned Frenchmen. *Chriſtianus Rumphius*, an eminent Phyſician. *Jacobus Dorvilius*, commonly called *D'Orville*, a Gentleman's Son of *Heidelberge* in *Germany*. *Johannes Schermarius*, a learned German. *Jacobus Aretius* and *Frederick Dorvilius*, two other Germans. *Johannes Rodolphus Stuckius*, of *Zurick* in *Helvetia*. *Johannes Waſerus*, of the ſame place, Author of *Elementa le Chaldaicum*. *Cæſar Celandrinus*. *Imanius Young*, or *De Junge*, a Zealander. *Paul Amaraut*, or *Amarant*, a German. *Chriſtian*, Son of *Herman Julius*, Vice-Roy to the King of *Denmark* in *Gotland*; *Gregory* and *Errick*, Sons of *Pet. Julius*, Lord of *Alſted*, &c. in *Denmark*; which three young Gentlemen were *Dr. Prideaux*'s own Pupils, and inſtructed in Logick and Philoſophy by him. *Ovenius Julius*, elder Brother of the ſaid *Chriſtian*. *Mark Zeiglier*, a German. *Wibbo Janſonius Artopæus*, *Finſoendenſis Civis*, Gen. *Hieronimus Erneſti*, *Erffurto Thuringus*.

Beſides theſe, and many more which are omitted, ſeveral of the Scotch Nation were received into the ſaid College, upon the ſame Account: As (*k*),

[k] Id. p. 71.

John Balcanqual, A. 1612. . . . . *Gilman*, A. 1613. *Samuel Balcanqual*, A. 1616. *Robert Spotſwood*, Son to the Arch-biſhop, and Maſter of Arts of *Gaſcow*, A. 1613: He was afterwards raiſed to great Honours, as his ſingular Vertues did merit; K. *Jam.* 1. made him a Knight and a Privy-Counſellour; and K. *Char.* 1. advanced him to be Lord-Preſident of the Seſſions, and at length Principal Secretary of *Scotland*; and at laſt was Beheaded for his Loyalty to the latter of thoſe Princes. *James Hamilton*, Earl of *Arran*, eldeſt Son of *James* Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, was under this Doctor's Tuition: He was after Marqueſs and Duke of *Hamilton*, and Earl of *Cambridge*. *James Baylie*, Governour to the ſaid Count, *&c.*

Many alſo of the Engliſh Nobility put themſelves under Doctor *Prideaux*'s Care and Diſcipline (*l*); and if any of them afterwards did not prove ſo cordial Friends to either Church or State, that Fault could not juſtly be charged on the Doctor, they imbibing no ſuch Principles from him; and therefore he is not accountable for them, howſoever that may be. So much as to his Behaviour in his College.

[l] Id. ibid.

In his Profeſſorſhip he carried himſelf very plauſibly to the Generality (*m*), eſpecially for this reaſon, That in his Lectures, Diſputes and Moderatings (which were always frequented with many Auditors) he ſhewed himſelf a ſtout Champion againſt *Socinus* and *Arminius*; which being diſreliſhed by ſome (*n*) who were then riſing, and in Authority at Court, a Faction thereupon grew up in the Univerſity; between thoſe called *Calviniſts* on the one ſide, and *Arminians* on the other: Which, with ſome other matters of a like nature, being not only fomented in the Univerſity, but throughout the Nation, all things thereupon tended to that Confuſion and Deſolation, which ſoon after followed among us. How learnedly and reputably this reverend Doctor acquitted himſelf in this matter, his Two and Twenty Lectures, and his Thirteen Orations ſufficiently declare; which hath led me to a more particular Account of his Accompliſhments.

(*m*) Id. p. 68.

(*n*) Id. ibid.

I. As to his Learning, which was greatly admired, not only at Home, but Abroad; where his Books, written in Latin, had rendered him very famous. His Works are enough to furniſh a little Library, and ſufficient of themſelves to make a good Scholar; as may appear from this following Catalogue of them:

I. *Tabula ad Grammaticam Græcam introductoria*, *Oxon.* 1608, 4*to*.

II. *Tyrocinium ad Syllogiſmum Contexendum*.

III. *Heptades Logicæ* (*o*), *ſive Monita ad ampliores Tractatus introductoria*. These two laſt printed with the *Tabula*.

(*o*) His Greek Grammar and his Logick, both but a Fortnights Work. *Floyd*'s Mem. p. 536.

IV. *Caſtigatio cujuſdam circulatoris, qui R. P. Andream Eudæmon — Johannem Cydonium Soc. Jeſu Seipſum nuncupat, oppoſita ipſius Calumniis, in Epiſtolam Iſaaci Caſauboni ad Frontonem Ducæum. Oxon.* 1614, 8*vo.*

V. *Alloquium Sereniſ. Reg. Jacobo Woodſtochiæ habitum, 24. Auguſt.* 1624. In one Sheet, 4*to.*

VI. *Orationes Novem inaugurales, de totidem Theologiæ, apicibus, prout in promotione Doctorum, Oxoniæ publice proponebantur in Comitiis. Oxon.* 1626, 4*to.*

VII. *Lectiones Decem de totidem Religionis Capitibus, præcipue hoc tempore controverſis prout publice habebantur Oxoniæ in Veſperiis. Oxon.* 1625, 4*to.*

VIII. *Lectiones* 22, *Orationes* 13, *Conciones* 6, *& Oratio ad Jacobum Regem Oxon.* 1648, *Fol.* Among which are contain'd the former Lections, Orations, and Speech to K. *James* at *Woodſtock.*

IX. *Concio ad Art. Baccalaureos pro more habita, in eccleſia B. Mariæ Oxon. in die cinerum in Act.* 2. 22. *A.* 1616.

X. *Faſciculus Controverſiarum, ad Juniorum, aut occupatorum captum collegatus, &c. Oxon.* 1649, 1651, 52, 4*to.*

XI *Theologiæ Scholaſticæ Syntagma Mnemonicum. Oxon.* 1651.

XII. *Conciliorum Synopſis.* Printed with the *Faſciculus.*

XIII. *Epiſtola de Epiſcopatu. Fol.*

XIV. *Manuductio ad Theologiam Polemicam Oxon.* 1657, 8*vo.* Publiſhed by Mr. *Tho. Barlow* (afterwards Biſhop of *Lincoln*) with a Latin Epiſtle before it in the Name of the Printer.

XV. *Hypomnemata Logica, Rhetorica, Phyſica, Metaphyſica, &c. Oxon.* Printed in 8*vo.* Theſe were his Works in Latin; his Engliſh follow.

XVI. Several Sermons; as 1. *A Sermon at the Conſecration of* Exeter *College Chappel, on* Luk. 19. 46 Oxon. 1625, 4to. 2. Purez Uzzah; *A Sermon before the King at* Woodſtock, *on* 2 Sam. 6. *v.* 6. 7. Oxon. 1625, 4to. Both which are printed with another Volume, called,

XVII. *Twenty Sermons,* Oxon. 1636, 4to. The two firſt are entituled, *Chriſt's Counſel for ending Law-Caſes*; dedicated to his Kindſman *Edmond Prideaux*, Eſq; afterwards Attorney-General. Theſe were printed firſt, and publiſhed under the title of, *Eight Sermons, by* John Prideaux, *D. D. Vice-Chancellour of the Univerſity of* Oxford, &c. Anno 1621, 4to.

XVIII. *Nine Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions.* Oxon. 1641, 4*to.*

XIX. *A Synopſis of the Councils, in Engliſh*; at the end of an eaſy and compendious Introduction to Hiſtory, publiſhed in the name of his Son *Matthias Prideaux*; but ſuppoſed to be written by the Doctor, at leaſt, for the moſt part.

XX. *Hiſtory of Succeſſions in States, Countries,* or *Families,* &c. Oxon. 1653, &c.

XXI. *Euchoiogia:* Or, *The Doctrine of Practical Praying*; being a Legacy left to his Daughters in private, directing them them to ſuch manifold Uſes of our Common-Prayer Book, as may ſatisfy upon all Occaſions, without looking after New Lights from Extemporal Flaſhes. Dedicated to his two Daughters, *Sarah Hodges* and *Elizabeth Sutton. Lond.* 1655, 1656, 8*vo.*

XXII. *The Doctrine of Conſcience, framed according to the Form in the Common-Prayer*; left as a Legacy to his Wife; containing many Caſes of Conſcience, and dedicated to Mrs. *Mary Prideaux,* Relict of the right reverend Father in God *John* late Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*: by *T. N. Lond.* 1656, 8*vo.*

XXIII. *Sacred Eloquence:* Or, *The Art of Rhetorick*; *as it is laid down in Scripture.* Lond. 1659, 8*vo.*

What other Things this reverend Perſon wrote, or are publiſhed under his Name, my Author profeſſes he did not know; and ſo do I. So much for his Works, *which yet praiſe him in the Gate.*

II. Nor was he had in Eſteem and Reverence only for his Learning and Orthodoxy in Religion, but for his Exemplary Piety and Vertue alſo; without which, the other, like Beauty void of Grace, prove but like *a rich Jewel in a Swine's Snout.* For this reaſon, chiefly, was he one of thoſe ſix choice Perſons reputed by his Majeſty K. *Ch.* 1. when the Beaſts of the People ſhook the Ark of our Church, to be moſt likely to keep it from falling, being elected, as one notes (*p*), *Ut nutantis Epiſcopatus molem, Pietatis, ac Probitatis ſua fulcimine ſuſtentarent*: For being a Perſon of unblemiſhed Reputation, his Majeſty advanced him to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*; by the Endeavours, as ſome ſay (*q*), of *James* Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, his ſometime Pupil. He was elected *Nov.* 22. conſecrated at *Weſtminſter* on the 19th of *Dec.* following, *A.* 1641. But how ſufficient ſoever they were reputed for the Supportation of a declining Church, their Endeavours proved in vain, though they had the Honour to periſh under the Ruines of it.

(*p*) *Ful.* Worth. in *Dorcetſh.* p. 280.
(*q*) Ath. Oxon. Loc. ult.

III. Nor was his Loyalty leſs conſpicuous than his Religion, which in the iſſue coſt him dear, *viz.* the Loſs of all his Places and Preferments: For being guilty of two unpardonable Crimes, in thoſe days, of being a Biſhop, and of adhering faithfully to the Cauſe of diſtreſſed

distressed Majesty in *Charles* the First. He was persecuted and ejected by the prevailing Party of the Times, whereby he was reduc'd to such Straights as to sell his Houshold Goods, nay! his very Library (which was a good one) and was forced *edere Libros*, in the worst Sense of the words: So he was a *Helluo Librorum* indeed, to eat his Books for a Livelyhood (r). However, he proceeded with that invincible Courage and Bravery herein, that he denounced all those of his Dioceſs, that took up Arms against that King, Excommunicate (s): An Example not presidented nor parallel'd (that I know) any where in *England*.

(r) *Floyd's* Mem. of Loyal Suffer p. 536.
(s) Ath. Oxon. quo supra.

IV. He was also an *Humble Man*, of plain and downright Behaviour; the Bluntness whereof with all Persons took well, because it was a sign of the Plainness of his Heart. He was not shy in letting any know the meanness of the Condition he came to *Oxford* in, for he kept those Leather Breeches he came into it in the same Wardroab (t) where he lodg'd his Rochet, in which he went out of it. And, as a further Argument hereof, he was not Avaricious, as proud Men usually are, to maintain their State and Honour; but careless of Money, and not very prudent in worldly Matters.

(t) *Floyd* ibid.

V. He was very Exemplary for his *Charity*, both as to the giving and forgiving Parts thereof: He relieved the *Poor*, which, he said, he was bound to do, as they were God's Image and Men; and Christ's Image, that is poor Men; 'till he was one of them himself. He would likewise forgive the greatest Injury upon the least expression of ingenuous Repentance; and not only pardon, but admit the Person into the former degree of Love and Favour (which is the true Charity) he was in before the Affront. So that we might say of him as *Hen.* 8. would of Bishop *Cranmer*, *That the only way to get into his Favour was to do him a shrewd turn.* Good *Policy*, however it may seem to the Wisdom of the World, because good Christianity: Nay! and good *Policy* too, *Forgive and ye shall be forgiven*.

VI. His *Duty to his Parents*, and his *Respect to his Relations*, were very remarkable; for after he was *Rector* of *Exeter*-College and *King's Professor of Divinity*, he would often come from *Oxford* into this Country to visit them, and would sometime choose to do it by surprize, and before they knew any thing of his coming: In the way to whom, on a time passing thro' the Parish of *Ugborough*, he heard the Bell toll, and, upon enquiry, understood it was for the Funeral of a poor old Woman, who had been his Godmother; upon which the Doctor diverted out of his way, went to her Burial, and gave her a Sermon. When his Parents were deceased, he erected in the Church of *Hartford*, where they were interr'd, a Monument to their memory in the South Wall thereof: The Device of which is thus, In a fair timber Frame is drawn his Father and Mother, in grave and decent Habit, standing opposite to one the other, with a Desk between them; behind the Father stand his seven Sons, and in the middle of them the Doctor in his Scarlet Robe; and behind the Mother her five Daughters; underneath which are these words in Letters of Gold:

Here rest the Bodies of John Prideaux *of* Stowford, *and* Agnes *his only Wife, the Parents of seven Sons and five Daughters.*
John Prideaux *the fourth Son, Doctor of Divinity, and his Majesty's Professor thereof in the University of* Oxford, *Rector of* Exeter-*College, Chaplain to Prince* Henry, *K.* James, *and K.* Charles, *hath left this filial Remembrance,* July *the* 20*th*, 1639.

VII. He was *Witty in Conversation*, and of a becoming Festivity, which was *Aristotle's* (not St. *Paul's*) εὐτραπελία, There is a sort of Jesting condemn'd by the Apostle, which is not Wit, but the abuse of it. When it breaks out into Scurrillity, and lessens the Reputation of sacred Things, or sullies our Neighbours Credit, and becomes wanton and immoderate, it converts into a Sin, and may be well condemn'd as a μωρολογία also, *Foolish Talking, which is not convenient*, Eph. 5. 4. Whereas, while it is innocent and modest, grave and sober, Wit may become cheering and refreshing, and prove an excellent divertisement to the Mind in Conversation.

VIII. To all which may I add *His great Skill and Knowledge in the Tongues*; yet waiting on his greater skill in Things; aiming at two things, *Expressiveness* and *Perspicuity*. His Stile was manly for the Strength, maidenly for the Modesty, and elegant for the Phrase thereof. In short, so admirable was his Memory, that he retain'd (u) what ever he had read, to the least Poem, or heard, but Injuries; which, tho' he resented for the present, were soon forgiven and forgotten. And so tender was he of young Mens Reputation that answer'd under him in Divinity (unless they were self-conceited Paradox-mongers) that he was so a Staff to them, as that the Standers by did not see but that they went upon their own Legs. And when he press'd a better Christian than Clark with an hard Argument, and was answer'd, *Reverende Professor, ingenue confitear, me non posse respondere huic argumento*; he reply'd kindly, *Recte respondes*. He was much against foul Language, that makes the *Muses*, yea, the *Graces* Scolds, saying, *Such purulent Matter argued exulcerated Lungs*.

(u) Id. p. 537.

In his *Determinations*, he open'd the History of a Question, and stated the words of it, that the Disputants might not end, where they ought to have begun, in a Difference about Words. His Answers were quick, as Dr. *Sanderson*'s (his Successor in the Chair) were slow

and ſure; being never put to it, as *Melanthon* was at *Ratisbone* by *Eccius*, who told him, *That, ſeeking the Truth more than his own Reputation, he would, with God's Aſſiſtance, anſwer his Argument on the morrow.* In ſome Queſtions of large Proſpect and Concernment, not playing the Fencer only to entertain the Company; but the Dueller, as for Life and Limb. He would ſometimes be ſharp enough, and put Gall in his Ink, when he had none in his Heart, to cure the Ringworms of the Church.

All that knew him eſteem'd him a noted Artiſt, an excellent Linguiſt, a plentiful Fountain of all ſorts of Learning, a Perſon of ſo prodigious a Memory, and ſo profound a Divine, that they have been pleaſed to confer upon him the high Honour of (*x*), *Columna Fidei Orthodoxæ, Malleus Hæreſeon, Patrum Pater, & ingens Scholæ & Academiæ Oraculum.* In him the heroical Wits of *Jewel, Reynolds, Hooker*, his famous Country-men, as if united into one, ſeem'd to triumph anew, and to have threaten'd a fatal Blow to the *Babyloniſh Hierarchy*: *Inſomuch*, ſays my Author (*y*), *he might have juſtly challeng'd to himſelf that Glory which ſometimes* Ovid, *ſpeaking of his own Country, did*:

(*x*) Ath. Oxon. Loc. ult.

(*y*) Id. ibid.

Mantua Virgilium laudet, Verona Catullum,
Romanæ Gentis, Gloria dicar ego.

Let *Mantua, Virgil* praiſe;
Veron, Catullus raiſe;
I *Devon* crown with Bays.

Having thus been acquainted with the admirable Worth and Accompliſhments of this reverend and excellent Divine, it may be well expected his Preferments ſhould be anſwerable. And, indeed, he was well advanced in the *Engliſh* Church, though not above his merit: He was firſt *Fellow*, and then *Rector* of *Exeter*-College, *Oxon*; he was next *Doctor of the Chair*, *Canon* of *Chriſt-Church*, and *Rector* of *Ewelm*; he was *Domeſtick Chaplain* to that admired Prince, *Britain*'s Hope and Trouble, Prince *Henry*, eldeſt Son to K. *Jam.* 1ſt; after that, *Chaplain* to the Father, K. *James* himſelf; and next, *Chaplain* to his ſecond Son K. *Char.* 1ſt, who was pleaſed to advance him to be a *Biſhop* and a *Spiritual Lord*: And he was at laſt ſo, in the worſe ſignification of the word; for beſides the *Onos* and the *Honos*, the Title and the Burden of it, ſuch was the Iniquity of the Times, and the greedy Appetite of thoſe who gaped to devour the remaining Revenues of the Church, he received very little elſe from his Biſhoprick; which is the more ſtrange, in that his Overtures at *Jeruſalem Chamber* (*z*) were for Moderation, hoping that lopping off ſome Excreſcencies in the Church at that time, might have ſaved the felling of the Church it ſelf, which were ſubſcribed by the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Biſhop *Brownrig*, Biſhop *Morton*, Doctor *Ward*, Doctor *Sanderſon*, Dr. *Hacket*, Dr. *Featly*, and himſelf; and are obſerved to have been the Rule (*a*) for the Alterations made in the Common-prayer, after K. *Charles* the Second's Reſtauration, *A.* 1662: And the Propoſitions he deſign'd for the Aſſembly, and the Treaty at the *Iſle of Wight* (but that his Conſcience would not permit him to come to the firſt without the King's Conſent, nor his Poverty to the laſt) were ſatisfactory to all ſides (*b*). But, *tros tyriuſve*, 'twas all one in thoſe Times; for were the Biſhops ever ſo pure, holy, and unblamable, they had all malignant Eſtates, and therefore muſt turn out of them to make way for others to get in. So that tho' he was Biſhop of a Dioceſs of a very conſiderable Revenue, 1049*l.* 17*s.* 3*d. ob. q. per An.* in the King's Books (*c*), he received very little Benefit and Advantage from it; whereby he and his Family were reduced to great Extremities.

(*z*) 1641, *Floyd*, ibid.

(*a*) Id. p. 537.

(*b*) Id. p. 538.

(*c*) *Godw.* de Præſul. *Wigorn.* p. 525.

And this leads me on to conſider this right reverend Prelate in his Oeconomical Capacity, as a Husband and a Father; the holy Scriptures permitting, and the primitive Practice of the Chriſtian Church approving, the Marriage of Clergy, as well as other Men, he took unto him for his firſt Wife *Mary* the Daughter of that famous Martyr in Q. *Mary*'s Days Dr. *Taylor*, which he was wont much to glory in; a very vertuous and religious Woman, by whom he had ſeveral Sons and Daughters, as, *William*, a generous and well-bred Gentleman, who became, by his Loyalty and Valour, a Collonel (*d*) in the Service of K. *Char.* 1. in the time of the grand Rebellion, and was ſlain for the Royal Cauſe at the Battle of *Marſton Moor*, *A.* 1644, in reference to whom, the Doctor (a great *Anti-Remonſtrum*) was wont pleaſantly to ſay, *He maintain'd Free-will.*

[*d*] *Floyd.* Mem. p. 538.

His ſecond Son was *Matthias Prideaux*, born in *Oxon* 1622, became a Sojourner of *Exeter*-College (*e*) 1640, elected Fellow and proceeded Bachelour of Arts 1644, and in the Year following takes a Commiſſion alſo to ſerve K. *Char.* 1. in the VVars, and was by the name of Captain *Matthias Prideaux*, upon the Chancellour's Letters to the Univerſity, actually created Maſter of Arts 1645. He was eſteem'd an ingenious Man, but falling Sick at *London*, to which he receded after the Surrender of *Oxford*, he there died of the Small-pox, 1646.

[*e*] Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 50.

The Doctor had three other Sons, who died in their Infancy, as may appear from their Epitaphs, which here follow engraven on three Braſs Plates, fixed in the South VVall of *Exeter*-College Chappel in *Oxford* (*f*):

[*f*] Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 102. *b.*

In

In the first is this:

Infans quid loquitur quæris? Lege, tu Morieris,
Matthias Prideaux Rectoris filius, qui primus post fundationem in hoc Sacello erat Sepultus Feb. 17. 1624.

In the second Plate this:

Quàm subito, quàm certò, experto crede Roberto Prideaux, fratri Matthiæ minori, qui veneno infeliciter comesto intra decem horas miserè expiravit, Sep. 14. 1627.

In the third,

Hic jacet in pannis, Patris optima gemma Johannis Prideaux
Matthiæ gemellus, qui immaturè secutus est fratres, Aug. 1. A. Dom. 1636.

Dr. *Prideaux* had also two Daughters, married to two eminent Divines;

Sarah was the Wife of *William Hodges*, Arch-deacon of *Worcester*, and one of the Vicars of *Bampton* in *Oxfordshire*, and Rector of *Ripple* in *Worcestershire*; who died *A.* 1676.

Elizabeth married to Dr. *Henry Sutton* (Son of *William Sutton*, D. D. and Chancellor of *Gloceſter*) Rector of *Bredon* in *Worcestershire*.

Sometime after the death of his first, Dr. *Prideaux* took for his second Wife *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Reynel* of *West-Ogwel* in this County, Kt. whether he had any Issue by her I am uncertain, but suppose he had none that surviv'd him. She over-liv'd the Doctor her Husband several Years, and had a *Posthumous* Piece of his (as is said before) dedicated to her *A.* 1656. A very pious and vertuous Gentlewoman she was, on whose death I find an Elegy written (*g*), too tedious to be here inserted.

This good and learned Prelate, in that violent Storm which in those days hurrican'd the Church of *England*, retir'd to his Son-in-Law's House, Dr. *Sutton* at *Bredon* in *Worcestershire*, where, at length, it pleased God to visit him with a Feaver, of which he died on the 20th day of *July* 1650; when, having very little else, he bequeathed Poverty and Piety, as his last Legacy, to his Relations.

He was a Person of a strong Constitution of Body, by the natural Temper of it, as well as by the moderate Diet and Recreations of Shooting and Bowling (*h*), which he allow'd it; insomuch, three Men in his College lost their own Lives by endeavouring to equal his Industry.

Thus departed this mortal Life; near a Month after, namely, on the 16th of *August* following, he was interr'd in the Chancel of the Church of *Bredon* aforesaid: At the Solemnization of whose much lamented Funerals was a great Concourse of People of all Ranks and Degrees; insomuch, such as deny'd Bishops to be Peers, would have conceiv'd this Bishop to have been a Prince (*i*), such was the Number and Quality of Persons attending his Obsequies.

Over his Grave was a plain Stone soon after laid, with an Epitaph composed by himself, the Day and Year of his Death excepted (since added) engraven on a Brass Plate fixed thereunto; the Copy (*k*) whereof here followeth:

Johannes Prideaux Devoniensis A. D. 1578, *Sept.* 17. *Stofordiæ, pago obscuro, sed ingenuis parentibus natus. Oxoniæ in Collegio Exoniensi primum Socius, deinde Rector fuit electus; quem locum, per annos ferè* 32. *tenuit, Professoris Regii in Theologia ultra* 27. *annos occupavit Cathedram, quinquies Vicecancellariatûs, in eadem celeberrima Academiâ, assecutus est dignitatem, Principi Henrico, Regibus, Jacobo & Carolo erat à sacris, à quorum ultimo ad Episcopatum Wigorniensem, fuit evectus (electus Nov.* 22. *consecratus, Westmonasterii Dec.* 19. 1641.) *mortem obiit Jul.* 29. *A. D.* 1650. *Ætatis Suæ* 72.

The Funerals of so great and eminent a Divine were not pass'd over without several Elegies to adorn his Memory; if he had had no other, that which an ingenious Author (*l*) has prepared, would have serv'd as a very comprehensive Inscription for his Tomb,

Johannes Prideauxius tot Patrum Pater,
Intra silentum Claustra [illegible]citurnus jacet
Ingeniosæ Sobolis parens — Academiæ Oraculum
Jacebit [illegible] Hæresium undiq; pulsatuvium Pador.

(*g*) Musarum Deliciæ, by S. *John Minnis*, Dr. *James Smith*, &c. 2. Ed. Print. *Anno.* 1658, p. 91.

(*h*) *Floyd's* Mem. quo antea.

(*i*) *Ful.* Worth. in the Prelates of *Devon*.

(*k*) Hist. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 99.

(*l*) *Floyd's* Mem. quo antea.

Quantum veritatis antiquæ decor
Scholis, Prælis & Pulpitis?
Quos ille Agones? quæ tulit certamina
Exterminandos ad Errores?
Quicquid Socinus, quicquid Arminius foras,
Familista vel Brannus domi, &c.

(m) *Fuller* quo supra.

Another hath bestow'd this Distich upon him (m):

Mortuus est Prideaux? Scriptis post funera vivit:
Aufertur Lesbo Mitra, corona datur.

To these give me leave to add this Chronogram on his Name:

Johannes PrIDeaUXUs EpIsCopUs
VVIgornIæ MortUUs est. h. e. 1650.

I might here also insert that excellent Elegy made on this reverend Father by the famous *Cleveland*, but fearing I may be thought too tedious, I shall refer my Reader to his printed Poems (n), where he will find Obsequies on Bp. *Prideaux*, whose Conclusion is thus,

(n) Printed 8vo. 1669, pag. 107.

Yet here all Votes, Commons and Lords, agree,
The Crosier fell in Laud, the Church in thee.

Arms—— *Flor. A. D.* 1240, *R. R.* Hen. 3.

Checkee Or and Gules a Chief Verrey.

RALEGH

WILLIAM, Lord-Bishop of *Winchester* and a Judge, was born, says Dr. *Fuller* (a), at that well known Town in this County so call'd; whereas I know no such Town as *Ralegh* in all this County. There are, indeed, several Parishes denominated from this Honourable Name, but no Town; which Name was antiently very large and numerous in these Parts. I find no less than four great Families, giving distinct Coats of Arms, which inhabited here at once; as, *Ralegh* of *Ralegh*, in the Parish of *Pilton*, a very pleasant Seat, about half a Mile to the East of the Town of *Barnstaple*, from whence came *Ralegh* of *Charnes* or *Charles* in that Tract (b); *Ralegh* of *Street-Ralegh*, in the Parish of *Ailesbeer*, about eight Miles to the East of *Exeter*; this is the same with *Ralegh* of *Beaudport* in *Nympton-Bishop*, and of *Combe-Ralegh*, which flourish'd from K. *Henry* the Second's time to the days of K. *Edward* the Third, when a Daughter and Heir brought that great Estate to her Husband . . . *Santawbin* (c): *Ralegh* of *Warkley*, near *South-Molton*, which flourished there from K. *Henry* the Second's time, unto the reign of K. *Edward* the Second, when *John Ralegh* sold unto *William* Lord *Martin* the Mannors of *Warkley* and *Saterley*, with all his Rents in

(a) Worthies of *Eng.* in *Dev.* p. 252.

(b) Sir *W. Pole's* Descr. of *Devon* in *Charles.*

(c) Id. in *Ailesb.*

in *Sidbiry*, *Wootton*, *Northbray*, *Southbray*, *Blackpole*, *Barnſtaple*, *South-Molton*, *Bremebriage*, *Blackwell*, *Hadaircombe*, *Hill*, *Calcote*, and *Honigton* [*d*]. From the Lord *Martin*, this Eſtate deſcended to the noble Family of *Bourchier*, late Earl of *Bath*; and from thence to the Heirs general, in whom now it is. And laſtly, *Raleigh* of *Smalridge*, in the Pariſh of *Axminſter*, from whom is *Widdecombe-Raleigh* and *Coliton-Raleigh*, and is the ſame with *Raleigh* of *Fardel*; of which more hereafter when I come to ſpeak of Sir *Walter Raleigh*.

What is very remarkable, all theſe Families had ſeveral Knights and eminent Men that iſſu'd from each of them, and there were living at once in this County no leſs than five Knights of this Name [*e*]; as, Sir *Thomas Raleigh* of *Raleigh*, Sir *John Raleigh* of *Smalridge*, (Son of) Sir *Peter Raleigh* of *Fardel*, Sir *John Raleigh* of *Charles*, and Sir *John Raleigh* of *Beandport*.

Now in this great abundance of the Name, I may well be at a loſs how to aſſign the particular Houſe from whence this Honourable Prelate deſcended, complaining truly with the Poet, *Inopem me Copia fecit*; very probably he was born at that antient Houſe of *Raleigh* near *Barnſtaple* aforeſaid, which likely was the Seat of this Name, from the time of the *Norman* Conqueſt for ſeveral Generations down; antiently written, *de Ralega* and *de Raleia*. The firſt was *Walter de Raleia*, then *William*, then Sir *William de Ralega*, who lived in the days of K. *John* [*f*]; then ſucceeded another Sir *William*, then Sir *Thomas*, and him ſeveral others; in all eight Generations of this Race. And then *Thomaſin*, the Daughter and Heir of *John Raleigh*, brought this Eſtate unto her Husband *John Chicheſter*; in which honourable Family it continu'd until this preſent Age, when Sir *John Chicheſter* Barronet alienated it, and it is now become the Dwelling of *Arthur Champneys* Merchant, (a younger Son of a Family ſo call'd in the Pariſh of *Tarnſcombe* in this Province) But from the Family let us proceed to the Perſon.

William de Raleigh applying himſelf with diligence to his Study in his Youth, became Eminent for Learning in his advanced Age, whereby he was admitted into the Clergy and preferred in the Church. He became *Canon* of St. *Paul's*, *London* [*g*], and *Treaſurer* of the Church of *Exeter* in his own Country [*h*]. Nor was he promoted in the Church only, but in the State alſo; for he was not read ſolely in Divinity, but in the Laws of the Land too; upon which account K. *Henry* the Third, in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign *A. D.* 1228, made him one of the *Juſtices* [*i*] of the *Bench*, and one of the *Judges Itinerant* (as they were then call'd, and he rode the Circuits for divers Years [*k*]. Nor will this ſeem ſtrange, if it be conſider'd how great a Scarcety of Scholars there was in thoſe days, whereby it came to paſs, that divers Juſtices of the King's Courts [*l*] and thoſe called *Itinerant*, were Biſhops, Abbots, Deans, Canons in Cathedral Churches, Arch-deacons, and the like, as may be more fully ſeen in Sir *William Dugdal's Chronological Tables*. Which Practice held unto K. *Henry* the Third's time, when the Clergy began to be reſtrain'd as to their pleading in Secular Courts, tho' there was not the like Reſtriction of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons for ſitting as Judges in thoſe Tribunals [*m*]. In which Office our Bp. *Raleigh* acquitted himſelf ſo well, that he grew into great Favour with K. *Henry* the Third, and became very familiar with him [*n*]

Nor was he held in high eſteem for his great Skill in the Law by the Laity only, but for his profound Learning in Divinity by the Clergy alſo; and that in ſo good a meaſure, as ſeveral Churches ſeem greatly to contend which ſhould have him for their Biſhop. That See being void, the Monks of *Coventry* by a general Agreement elected *William Raleigh* for their Biſhop [*o*]. At that time alſo the Epiſcopal Chair of *Norwich* being empty, they required him for their Biſhop, and obtain'd him, *A.* 1239; but he could not ſit long quiet here, for the next Year after, on the death of *Peter de Rupibus*, the Monks of the Church of *Wincheſter* would needs have him for their Biſhop; which, indeed, proved the occaſion of a great and a ſharp Contention: For the King, *H.* III. uſed his utmoſt endeavour to have *William* his Wife's Uncle ſucceed in that See. Him the Monks pertinaciouſly refuſed, calling him a bloody Man [*p*], and by their Suffrages preferr'd before him Bp. *Raleigh*, to the See of *Wincheſter*. The King, vehemently incenſed hereat, did not ſtick to ſwear, That he would never deſiſt until he had gotten this Buſineſs better accommodated according to his own pleaſure. To which purpoſe he began to commit great Spoil upon the Biſhoprick, to waſt the Lands, to cut down the Woods, and to ſeize upon the Rents: Which the Monks perceiving, they proceed to a new Election, and choſe *Ralph Nevil* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, then Chancellour of *England* (one [*q*] very gracious with that King) to be their Biſhop, which was ſo far from pleaſing, that the King grew offended, not only with the Electors but the Elected, and forthwith diſcharged *Nevil* of his Chancellorſhip: And at length (not without great Coſt and Charge) he procured this Election to be pronounced Caſs and void at *Rome* [*r*].

There having been now five Years or more ſpent in this Contention, the Monks, willing at length to put an end thereunto, met a third time, but unknown to the King, and repeated their Election of *Raleigh* Biſhop of *Norwich*, and got it confirm'd at *Rome* before the leaſt knowledge thereof came to the King: Whereupon, the King being certify'd of it, required the Mayor of *Wincheſter* not to admit the new Biſhop within that City. Which he accordingly obſerving, was excommunicated by the Biſhop, and the whole City put under Interdict: But the Biſhop, finding himſelf no Match for the King, fled into *France*, where he was honourably received by that *King* [*s*]. At length, by the Interceſſion of *Boniface*

[*d*] Id. in *Warkl.*

[*e*] Id. in the eminent Men of this County in the reign of K. *Edw.* 3.

[*f*] Id. in K. *Joh.*

[*g*] *Godw.* de Præſul. Norw. Conſecratus eſt Guil. de Ralegh eccleſiæ Paulinæ canonicus.

[*h*] W. de Ralegh Exonienſis eccleſiæ Theſaurarium. Whart. Ang. Sac. Vol. 1. p. 411.

[*i*] *Dugd.* Chron. Ser. p. 9.

[*k*] Five are mention'd by the foregoing Auth. p. 9. 11. ibid.

[*l*] *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 141.

[*m*] Id. p. 21.

[*n*] Williel. de Ralegh Clericum Regis familiarem. Whart. Loc. quo antea.

[*o*] Coventrenſes Monachi, nulla impediente. Godw. de Præſul. Covent. p. 371. elegerunt ſibi in Epiſcopum Gul. Raleyum.

[*p*] Virum Sanguineum appellantes. Id. in Epiſ. Wint. p. 275.

[*q*] Hominem apud Regem (ut videbatur) valdè gratio ſum. *Godw.* ibid.

[*r*] Electionem vero non ſine magno ſumptu Romæ Cæſari & invalidam curavit pronuntiari. ib. p. 276.

[*s*] In Galliam profugit ubi a Rege honorificè ſuſceptus eſt. Ibid.

Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Pope's Letters to the King and Queen on his behalf, Bp. *Raleigh* was recall'd, and receiv'd again into the Royal Grace and Favour; ſo that he was admitted by the King alſo to be Biſhop of *Winton* A. 1244. in the Month of *April*, and in-thron'd in *November* following.

But Oh! the Sweetneſs of the moſt Holy Father the Pope [t], for whoſe paternal Care the Biſhop, as a Teſtimony of his Gratitude, preſenting him a ſmall Token of Six thouſand Marks, hoped his Clemency would not take all; but not a Denyer return'd. Which plung'd the Biſhop ſo much in debt, that, tho' he liv'd a very private parſimonious Life, he could never emerge or get out after.

In this Chair did the Reverend Prelate continue, from his firſt Election, about ten Years, and then, a little before his death, with a ſmall Retinue retiring to *Tours* in *France* he died there, *Sept.* 20th 1249 [u]; but another ſays [x], it was *Sept.* 1ſt 1250; and as we ſuppoſe, was there likewiſe interr'd.

In the Article of his Death he expreſs'd a remarkable Penitence [y], for the Prieſt coming to him with the *Euchariſt*, while he was yet at ſome diſtance off, the Biſhop call'd unto him to ſtop, ſaying, *'Tis not fit the Lord ſhould come to me, but rather that I, Traytor like, ſhould be dragg'd to Him*: And ſo being drawn by his Servants to the Prieſt, with many Sighs and Tears he received the Holy Sacrament; and intent on God alone, he ſpent the remainder of his Life in *Prayer* and *Devotion*.

He bears, *Checkee Or and Gules a Chief Verrey* [z]. This Coat is ſtill worn by the Noble Family of *Chicheſter*, as deſcended from this Houſe.

[t] Sed ô manſuetudinem ſanctiſ. Patris cui Epiſcopus ob Paternam ſollicitudinem, munuſculum cum obtuliſſet Gratitudinis ergo, ne denarium quidem refundens, ibid.

[u] Id. ibid.

[x] *Whart.* Ang. Sac. V. 1. p. 307.

[y] Non convenit ut Dominant ad me veniat, æquum eſt potius ut proditorum more, ego ad illum trahar, qui eum in multi, eheu! prodidi. Quapropter à famulis ad ſacerdotem pertractus. *Godw.* ibid.

[z] Sir *W. Pole* in his Bearings of the *Devonſh.* Gent.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1510, R. R. Hen. 8.

Gules three Holy Lambs holding Banners croſs'd at top Argent.

[a] Sir *W. Pole's* Cat. of Arms, Mſ.

This is the Coat belonging to *Row* of *Staverton* [a], and ſtands in *Totnes* Church, by the name of *Row*. There is a different Bearing belonging to this Name, *viz.* [b]

[b] Ut Supra.

Azure a Chevron between three Holy Lambs holding Flags croſs'd at top Argent.

ROW

JOHN, Serjeant at Law, was born in *Totnes*, a ſweet and pleaſant Town, ſituate on the aſcent of a Hill, lying Eaſt and Weſt near a Mile in length, upon the Weſt-ſide of the River *Dart*, which proceedeth from *Dartmoor*, and was heretofore Navigable up to this Town, and ſtill is by ſmall Boats and Barges, with the help of the Tide, which floweth near a Mile above it. A Town famous in Hiſtory for the Landing here of the *Trojan Brute*, the Founder of the *Britiſh* Nation, according to the Opinion of antient Writers (c); but of late Years ridicul'd by many learned Men as fabulous (d). There is yet remaining towards the lower end of the Town a certain Rock, ſtill call'd *Brute's Stone*; which Tradition here, more pleaſantly than poſitively, ſays, Is that which *Brute* firſt put his Foot upon when he came aſhore. Of which Adventure *Havillan*, an antient *Corniſh* Poet, following the Authority of the *Britiſh* Hiſtory, thus ſang long ſince; as he is quoted by an Author of the higheſt Reputation among us (e) in thoſe Affairs, although with no great Faith as to what he ſays.

(c) Nenius. R. of Gloceſt. Jeof. of Munm. Huntingd. &c. Div. Brit. p. 51. in Marg.

(d) Polid. vives. Cambd. Seld. &c. Ibid.

(e) *Cambd.* Brit. in *Dev.* ult. Edit. p. 27.

Inde dato curſu, Brutus comitatus Achate
Gallorum Spoliis Cumulatis, Navibus æquor
Exarat, & Superis auras; Juventibus uſus
Littora ſalices intrat Totonida portus.

Thus

Thus translated into *English*,

From hence great Brute *with his* Achates *steer'd*;
Full fraught with Gallick *Spoils their Ships appear'd.*
The Gods did guide his Sail and Course,
The Winds were at command;
And Totnes *was the happy Shore*
Where first he came on Land.

This neat and clean Town ſtandeth eight Miles to the North-Eaſt of *Dartmouth*, and twenty Miles to the South-Weſt of *Exeter*. It was ſometime wall'd about, as appears by the Gates yet ſtanding; made a Corporation by *K. John*; inabled with many Immunities by *K. Henry* the Third; and ſendeth two Burgeſſes to Parliament. Of ſo great Conſideration was it heretofore, that the Shore adjoyning was thereof call'd, *Tottoneſium Littus* (*f*). But hereof let not this be thought too much.

(*f*) In Totoneſio applicuit Littore. Galfr. Monemut. de Orig. & Geſt. Brit. Lib. 1. Fol. 9. *b.* & Lib. 4. Fol. 57.

To proceed; the Father of this eminent Lawyer we are ſpeaking of, we are expreſly told (*g*), was Sir *William Row* of *Totnes*; *A Man of very good Rank*, as he is ſaid to be, who there inhabited: Whoſe Quality and antient Gentry may plainly be inferr'd from that Coat of Arms belonging to this Name, ſometime found, as was mention'd before, in one of the Windows of *Totnes* Church. So that none of the Deſcendents hence need not to go out of this Town to *Kent*, or elſewhere, to claim Kindred of any of the Name, which, for what I know, may prove of a leſs antient and honourable Standing than they: For, beſides this, I find *John Row* of this County (*h*) Witneſs to a Deed with *Gilbert Harlewin*, ſo far back as the eighteenth Year of *K. Richard* the Second, which is now above Three hundred Years ſince.

(*g*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Totnes*, Mſ.

(*h*) Id. in his great Mſ.

This Gentleman was, from his tender Years, bred to Learning; and his Ingeny at length inclining him that way, he applied himſelf to the Study of the Laws of the Land, which afterwards he made his Practiſe. What particular Houſe he belonged to in *London*, I no where find; moſt likely it was one of the *Temples*, to which our Weſtern Gentry moſtly repair. That he was Reader in one of the Inns of Court is plain, however it be not mention'd by Sir *W. Dugd.* in his Catalogues of them, in that he was called to be a Serjeant, which was wont to be out of the number of Readers (*i*). This happen'd on the 18th of *November*, in the Second Year of *K. Henry* the Eighth 1511, at what time *John Newdigate*, *Anthony Fitz-Herbert*, and ſix more, were called with him (*k*). This is the higheſt Degree in the Univerſity of the Law, as Doctor of Divinity is in that of the Arts and Sciences. How great his Skill, and how famous his Learning was in his Profeſſion, tho' Hiſtorians are ſilent as to Particulars, may be inferr'd in general from the Family he raiſed, and that conſiderable Eſtate he left to his Poſterity, which flouriſh in theſe Parts in Worſhipful Degree to this day.

(*i*) Orig. Jurid. C. 61. p. 210.

(*k*) Chron. Ser. p. 79.

Sorry I am I can't meet with fuller *Memoirs*, relating to the Life and Actions of this eminent Lawyer. What I farther find of him is (*l*), That he married *Agnes*, eldeſt of the two Daughters (*Alice* the youngeſt was the Wife of *Hackwil* of *Totnes*) of *William Barnhouſe* of *Kingſton*, in the Pariſh of *Staverton*, four Miles to the North-Eaſt of *Totnes*, Eſq; by his firſt Wife the Daughter of Sir *Richard Pomeray* of *Berry-Caſtle*, Kt. whoſe Coat-Armour, *ſc. Gul. two Wing's conjoyn'd Arg.* ſtands in the South-Eaſt Window of *Berry-Pomroy* Church at this day. This Family of *Barnhouſe* flouriſhed long at *Kingſton* aforeſaid, even from *K. Edward* the Firſt's days down unto *William* before-mentioned; whoſe firſt Wife dying without Iſſue Male, he married a Gentlewoman of a good Family in the North-Eaſt part of this County (whoſe Name I liſt not to mention) that brought him a Son called *Thomas Barnhouſe*. But he ſuſpecting that he was not of his own begetting, diſinherited him, and ſettled his Lands upon his Daughter *Agnes*, married as aforeſaid unto Sergeant *Row*, in which Name they ſtill continue.

(*l*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſc. of *Devon* in *Kingſt.* Mſ.

This eminent Lawyer liv'd to a conſiderable Age; I find him *Teſtis* to a Deed by the name of, *Johannes Row Serviens ad Legem* (*m*), in the 18th Year of *K. Henry* the Eighth, which is ſixteen Years after he took his *Serjeant's Degree*. How long he lived after this is to me unknown; but dying at his Houſe at *Kingſton*, he was buried ſomewhere in *Staverton* Church, or rather in the Yard thereunto belonging, as I think for this reaſon, becauſe on the outſide Wall of the Chancel of that Church is a Plate of Braſs fixed, having this Inſcription in Memory of his Son who was there interr'd.

(*m*) Idem in his great Mſ. p. 196.

Hic Sepelitur Corpus Johannis Row, Filii & Hæredis Johannis Row, Servientis ad Legem.

Anno { *Domini* 1592. / *Ætatis* 82. *& amplius.*

This Name and Family hath continued at *Kingſton* about ſeven Deſcents, ſince his time. The eldeſt Brother of thoſe who laſt held this Eſtate, was *John Row* Eſq; who being a *Roman* Catholick by Profeſſion, was impoſed upon by his Party, and made High Sheriff of the

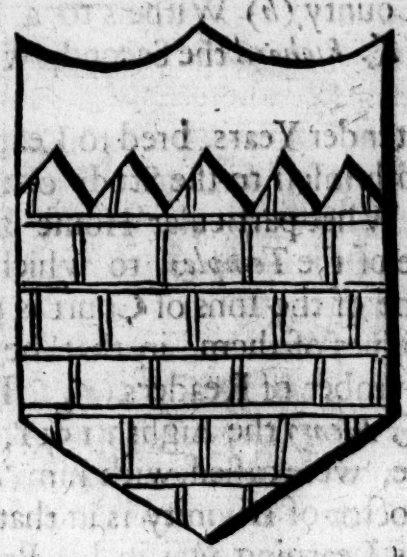
County of *Devon*, by *K. James* the Second 1687; who being of a timerous, tho' of a very friendly and courteous Diſpoſition, deeply apprehending the Danger he incurr'd thereby, 'tis ſuppoſed, his Honour haſten'd his End, and Fear of what might enſue for acting in an Office ſo contrary to the eſtabliſh'd Laws of the Kingdom, broke his Heart. Dying in his Sheriffalty, he lieth buried under a flat Stone in *Staverton* Church aforeſaid, having this Inſcription:

Here lieth John Row *Eſquire, who died High-Sheriff of the County of* Devon, A. D. 1688.

This Gentleman leaving no Iſſue, his Eſtate deſcended at laſt to his youngeſt Brother's Son, *John Row* Eſq; who now inhabiteth at *Kingſton* aforeſaid. He had his Education beyond Sea, and at *Padua* he took his Doctor of Phyſick's Degree. He is a learned and ſucceſsful Practitioner in his Faculty; whoſe great Worth is egregiouſly deſcrib'd in the *Diploma* granted him by that Univerſity (*n*), in theſe words. *Johannes Rowe Devonienſis Anglus A. M. &c. Ipſe locis perſequendis, argumentis tractandis, quaſtionibus & oppoſitionibus ſolvendis, caſibus explicandis, & curationibus proponendis, in omni deniq; ſua periclitatione tam laudabiliter, egregie, & Doctoreo more ſegeſſit, & talem vigorem ingenii ac tantum oſtendit vim Memoriæ, Doctrinæ, Facundiæ, & Cæterarum rerum quæ in conſummatiſſimo Medicinæ Doctore requiri ſolent, ut magnam ſui expectationem quam apud omnes jampridem merito conceiverat etiam longe ſuperaverit, &c.*

(*n*) *Sept.* 19. *A. D.* 1682. *Jacobus Pigbius* Protector.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1546, *R. R.* Hen. 8.

Maſonry Argent and Sable a Chief indented of the ſecond.

(*a*) Mr. *Weſtc.* Pedigr. Mſ. *Creſt*, A Fox paſſant Or (*a*).

REYNELL

RICHARD, Eſq; was born at *East-Ogwell*, near *Newton-Buſhel* in this County, *A. D.* 1519. Deſcended from a very antient Stock, tranſplanted hither from the County of *Cambridge*, in the beginning of *K. Richard* the Second's reign, now above Three hundred Years ſince; where it ſtill flouriſhes in Worſhipful Degree.

Tho' I might here give a very full and large Pedigree of this right Antient and Eminent Family, yet I ſhall rather confine my ſelf to the *Minutes* taken by a good hand from thoſe Copies of Records ſtill in the Cuſtody thereof (ſeveral of which I have ſeen) which give a far better Account of this Matter than I, or perhaps another Perſon may be able to do. It is a Manuſcript, in a Sheet of Paper, which I received from the very hopeful young Gentleman, the preſent Heir of the Family, *Richard Reynell* Eſq; thus entituled, *A Particular, touching the Name, Inheritance, and antient Deſcents of the* Reynells.

Anno 15. Regis Johannis. It appeareth, by Records, that *Richard Reynell*, the Son of *Richard Reynell*, had the Lands of *Peteneya* and *Somerſet*, by the Liberality of *K. John*, reſtor'd to him. Alſo, the aforeſaid *Richard* was by *K. John* bound to ſerve him, with Horſes and Men at Arms, in his Wars. *Teſte Rege apud Binbed 27. Julii.*

A. 54. *Hen.* 3. It appeareth, that the King gave to his faithful and well-beloved *Alano le Fraunceis*, a Charter and Liberty for him and his Heirs for ever, to have and enjoy Free-warren, *viz.* Hawking, Hunting, *&c.* within his Lordſhip and Lands at *Bodlingham* (in *Com. Cambridge*) and in all his Lordſhips and Lands of *Fencots* near *Fleccham*, and in *Fencots* near *Scerneton* in *Yorkſhire.*

A. 3. *Edw.* 1. *Walter Reynell*, having married the Couſin and Heir of the ſaid *Alano le Fraunceis*, renewed by the King's Favour and Grace the ſaid Priviledges to him, his Wife, and their Heirs for ever, *A.* 3. *Hen.* 5.

In

In theſe King's reigns, it is manifeſt, by Evidence and Records, that the *Reynells* had greater Revenues, Offices, Lordſhips and Lands, in ſundry Shires, *viz. Badlingham, Foodham, Weeks*, &c. in *Cambridgeſhire*; *Feneots, Fleccham*, &c. in *Yorkſhire*. *A.* Edw. 2. *A.* Edw. 3.

Alſo in *Devon* and *Cornwal*; *Malſton, Old and New Malſton, Netherton, Frogmere, East-Ogwell, Butterley, Sandhulk, Ellacombe, Crews-Morchard, Upton, Hidſwell, Nootcombe, East-Thwangley, West-Thwangley, Naſſey*. Alſo the Mannors of *East-Raddon* and *Colebrook, Treharch, Trebligha, Hyerland, Watrington, Overcombe, Upbutterley, Nethercombe, Carpenters Foſſe, Cottesbury, Ley, South-Downs, Shernewicke* and *Pittes*; *Eaſtabrook, Sneedon, Penmalth, Overboſaon, Polbele, Tremollow, Wiera*, and divers other Lands in *Plymouth*, St. *Germans, Bodman*, and other Villages, as by their Evidences and Records appeareth. *A.* Edw. 2. *A.* Edw. 3. *A.* 6. *Rit.* 2. *A.* 4. *Hen.* 4.

Alſo it is manifeſt, in the foreſaid Kings reigns, the *Reynells* were ever Men of great Credit, Fidelity and Service, to their Kings, Country, and State; as well in Peace-matters, as Wars. Some of them being with *K. H.* V. at the winning of *Harflew*, &c. at the Battle of *Agincourt* in *France*; ſome of them being alſo keeper of the Caſtle and Town of *Calice*, with the Marches, *viz. Guines, Hames, Riſebank*. *A.* 3. *Hen.* 5.

It is further apparent by Records, that ſome of them in times of Peace were Knights of this Shire in Parliament; and in times of War, were by Indentures, retain'd to ſerve their Kings with a Band of their own Men at Arms. *Hen.* 6.

Again by Records it appeareth, ſome one of them in Peace-matters, was employed as the King's Secretary, *A.* 17 *H.* VI. with the Arch biſhop of *York*, the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Buckingham*, &c. into *France*, to conclude a Peace between thoſe two Kings. *Edw.* 4.

Alſo it appeareth in theſe Kings Reigns, they were employed as *Juſticiaries*, ſitting with the Judges of the Kingdom, in taking Aſſizes, and determining grievous Enormities.

Again, in 1. *Edw.* 4. the R. Commiſſion came into *Devon*, unto his faithful, *William Champernon, Walter Reynell*, and *Robert Reynell*, Eſquires, to apprehend divers lewd Perſons, and cauſe them to be kept in Priſon, until the King's Pleaſure were further known. *Edw.* 4.

The like Commiſſion after that, unto *William Bourchier, William Bonvile, Kts. Philip Courtenay, Henry Pomeroy, Walter Reynell, Richard Chicheſter*, Eſquires, *&c.* for the ſuppreſſing wicked Perſons, foraging the County of *Devon*, vexing and killing the Subjects, and alſo cauſing a Commotion. *Hen.* 7. *Hen.* 8. *Edw.* 6.

By theſe, and many more Records, it is moſt evident, that the *Reynells* were Men of great Livelyhood, Worth, and Antiently deſcended; and chiefly were Gentlemen, in whom their Kings did ever, from time to time repoſe, juſtly, great Fidelity and Truſt. And finally, being by many more deſcents than here remembred, antiently deſcended, the Name of the *Reynells* was never with Perfidiouſneſs, Villany, or Treachery, to their Princes and Country, juſtly Spotted or Infamed.

The Inheritance of theſe *Reynells* was greatly encreaſed by ſundry their Matches, *viz.* with the Heir of *Alano le Fraunceis, Thorber, Baſſingbourne, Malſton, Strighull*, &c. So again it hath by ſome of them decreaſed; as by giving Lands in marriage; ſome again by their long following the *French* Wars; and their Liberality to their Retinue and Soldiers, exhauſted a great part, *viz.* the Lands which came by *Alano le Fraunceis*. Some alſo the younger Brethren carried away; as the Lordſhip of *Malſton*, &c.

After theſe things, the Author enlargeth in the Character of the Gentleman above mentioned; whoſe Words in relation unto him are theſe following.

Richard Reynell, late Father unto Sir *Thomas Reynell* now living, deſerveth not the leaſt remembrance; who to divers of his Kings and Queens did ſpecial Duties and Services; being in Commiſſion of the Peace near forty Years, and High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon* in the late noble Q. *Elizabeth*'s reign, *A.* 28. 1 *Mar.* 1 *Eliz.*

He was ever moſt vertuouſly affected, ſound in Religion, faithful and ſerviceable to his Princes, upright and zealous in Juſtice, beating down Vice, preferring the Vertuous, and a keeper of great Hoſpitality.

His Youth, in *K. Hen.* VIII's days, he ſpent at Court, and in Travel beyond the Seas with honourable Knights and Gentlemen; firſt into *Frante, Flanders*, and *Italy*: thence they croſſed the *Adriatick-Sea*, and ſo into *Hungary* and *Greece*; where they ſerved againſt the *Turk* at the Siege of *Buda*.

Alſo he ſerved at *Bulloin*, when his King, *Hen.* VIII. was preſent. Alſo at *Launderſey*; and was at the Siege and Burning of *Treport* in *France*, &c.

Alſo in the Weſtern Rebellion, *A.* 6 *Edw.* VI. he having charge of a Troop of Horſemen, did ſpecial good Services; when in ſuppreſſing and confounding thoſe Traytors, he being ſorely wounded and hurt, it pleaſed the King's Majeſty of his princely Bounty, to grant his Warrant to the Earl of *Bedford*, then General of thoſe Wars, for the rewarding the ſaid *Richard Reynell* with the Demeſnes of *Weſton-Peverell* and Houſe called *Pennicroſs* in *Devon*, near *Plymouth*; which at this day is in the Poſſeſſion of *Joſias Reynell* his ſecond Son.

This *Richard* left behind him five Sons; whereof three (*b*) are Knights. All which Sons, even from their Infancy, he ever, with goodly Care and great Charge, maintain'd in the Schools of Vertue and Learning, *viz.* At the Univerſities, Inns of Court, their Prince's Court, Travels into *Germany, France, Italy*, &c. All which Sons being vertuouſly diſpoſed, religious, and well qualified, are at this day ſerviceable in ſome good degree or other, to the King's Majeſty and their Country.

(*b*) Four it ſhould have been, unleſs one of them might be knighted after the writing hereof.

Lastly: It is generally noted and known, that the aforesaid's five Sons, are a Knot of a worthy and serviceable Gentlemen, as any in the Western Parts of this Kingdom of *England*.

Thomas Reynell, Kt. Son and Heir of the abovesaid *Richard*, after his Father's death, had presently his Commission for the Peace. In sound Religion, Ministration of Justice, and careful bringing up his Children in Vertue and at the University, he rightly succeedeth his Father. In relieving the Oppressed, Buildings, and keeping good Hospitality, he may be also said truly *Patriciare*.

Thus far my Author; and then concludes the whole with this modest Apology for what he had said;

Hæc ostendendi, non ostentandi gratia
Sed Calumniatores contundendi causa
Notantur.
Non Genus aut Formam Regina Pecunia donat
Virtus Præstat Indubitata fides,
J. R.

But to carry on the History of those eminent Persons a little farther, as I have found it for the greatest part, in a kind of *Leiger-book*, belonging to the Family; wherein are recorded many remarkable Occurrences appertaining to it.

(c) Sir *W. Pole* in Kts. under K. *Ja.* 1. *MS.* of *Dev.*

Sir *Thomas Reynell* of *Ogwell*, eldest Son of *Richard* aforesaid, was knighted by *K. Ja.* I. at his Coronation (*c*). He built *West-Ogwell* House, a very fair and gentile Structure; it was begun *March* 17. 1589, and in *Aug.* 1. following, was timbred and heal'd. He married first, *Frances*, Daughter of *John Aylworth* of *London* and *Polslow* in *Devon*, Esq; by whom he had issue Sir *Richard*, Sir *Thomas*, and others. His second Wife was *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Killigrew*, Relict of Sir *Jonathan Trelawny* of *Cornwal*, *Kt.* by whom he had issue *Edward Reynell*; of whom more hereafter. Sir *Richard Reynell* of *West-Ogwell*, *Kt.* married *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of *Richard Reynell* of *Creedy-widger* in the Parish of *Upton-Hillions* near *Crediton*, Esq; by whom he had issue, first *Thomas*, second Sir *Richard* (now living, 1698) late L. C. Justice of the *Kings-Bench* in *Ireland*. *Thomas Reynell* late of *West-Ogwell*, Esq; was a discreet and religious Gentleman; an early and constant Frequenter of the Prayers and Holy Sacrament (monthly administred in his Parish-Church) according to the Orders of the Church of *England*. He serv'd his Country in the Office of a Justice of Peace for many Years, and in Quality of a Member of Parliament in several Sessions; and of High Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, *A.* 29 *K. Ch.* II. 1677. He died in the Month of *March* 169⅞, and left Issue-Male only by his second Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Gould*, some time Mayor of the City of *Exeter*.

Josias Reynell was the second Son of *Richard Reynell* aforesaid, unto whom his Father left *Weston-Peverel* and *Penicross* as aforesaid; he died without issue.

(d) *Dugd.* Orid. Jur. p. 219.

Sir *Richard Reynell* of *Ford*, the third Son of *Richard* aforesaid, was bred a Lawyer in the *Middle-Temple*, *London*; was *Autumn* Reader (*d*) of that House *A.* 12 *K. Ja.* I. 1614. and grew to be very eminent for his profound Judgment and Learning therein. He had some Office in the *Exchequer*, and got great Wealth, which enabled him to purchase *Ford* in the Parish of *Ulborough*, half a Mile from the Town of *Newton-Bushel*; where he built a very neat and fair House; which fell to his Daughter and Heir, married to that famous Soldier, Sir *William Waller*, *Kt.* whose Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, brought it to the truly Noble, Sir *William Courtenay* of *Powderham* Castle, whose present pleasant Habitation it is. Unto this House *K. Ch.* I. of gracious Memory came, attended on by the Duke of *Buckingham* and other great Lords, *Sept.* 15. 1625. and was pleased to take up his Lodgings there. *Thursday* after Dinner, his Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood, in the Dining-Room of that House, on Sir *Richard Reynell* of *West-Ogwell*, and on *Thomas Reynell* his Brother, who at that time was his Majesty's Servant, and Sewer in ordinary to his Person, in presence of their Wives, and divers Lords and Ladies; saying to them, *God give you Joy*. After that he went on to *Plymouth*, and return'd to *Ford* the 24th of the same Month; and the *Sunday* following his Majesty went to *Woolborough*, or, *Ulborough* Church.

The fourth Son of *Richard*, was Sir *George Reynell*, *Kt.* He was bred a Soldier, and was knighted for his Valour and Conduct in the *Irish* Wars. Afterward he returned into *England*, and was made Marshal of the *Kings-Bench*: he died *July* 12. 1630.

Richard Reynell's fifth Son was Sir *Carew Reynell*, *Kt.* Cup-bearer unto Q. *Eliz.* and knighted in the *Irish* Wars, *July* 1599. by his Excellency the Earl of *Essex*, Lord General, and Governour of that Kingdom; who knighted at the same time with him, three more *Devonshire* Gentlemen, Sir *William Courtenay*, Sir *Arthur Champernon*, and Sir *Robert Basset*. The said Sir *Carew* had given him, by the Lord General, the keeping and command of the Castle of *Duncannon*, and the Fort which stands upon the entrance of the River that comes up to *Waterford*. After this, coming into *England*, he was made Gentleman-Pensioner to Q. *Eliz.* and *K. Ja.* I. and was well esteemed by them. He died at his House near *Charing-Cross*, *Sept.* 1624. and lieth buried in the Parish of St. *Martins in the Fields* near *London*.

Sir *Richard*

Richard Reynell aforesaid, Father of this illustrious Issue, died *July* 29. *A. D.* 1585. in the 66th Year of his Age, and lieth buried among his Ancestors in the Parish Church of *East-Ogwell*, unto which his then Dwelling-house belonged.

There was another Gentleman of this Name and Family, who was a florid Writer in this time; in speaking of whom, I shall take occasion to mention how the Family came first into this Country, and many of the great Houses it hath matched into; and that is Mr. *Edward Reynell*, fourth Son of Sir *Thomas Reynell* of *West-Ogwell*, *Kt.* but the only Son of his second Wife, *Anne*, the Daughter of Sir *Henry Kelligrew* of *Cornwal*, *Kt.* as aforesaid.

This Family, as might have been observ'd before, fetches its Original so far off as *Cambridge-shire*, where it had florished several Generations back; but about the latter end of the Reign of *K. Rich.* II. *Walter*, Son of *John*, Son of *Walter Reynell* of *Trumpington* in that County, Esq; coming into *Devonshire*, married *Margaret*, sole Daughter and Heir of *William Strighull*, by his Wife *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Robert de Malston* of *Malston*, in the Parish of *Sherford* near *Kingsbridge* in *Devon*, with whom he had *Malston* and *East-Ogwell*; which places at length came to be the Seats of two different Families of this Name, and so continue in good Quality unto this day. To go on; *Walter Reynell* of *Malston* and *East-Ogwell*, Esq; by *Radigund* his Wife, Daughter of *Philip Copleston* of *Copleston*, Esq; had issue *John*, *Thomas*, and others: he settled *East-Ogwell* and other Estates upon *John* his eldest Son, and *Malston* on *Thomas*, in whose Posterity they still continue. *Edward* aforesaid is a descendant of the Family of *East-Ogwell*; one of which purchased the Mannor of *West-Ogwell* near adjoyning, where he built a magnificent House, which is now the pleasant Habitation of the Heir and Relict of *Thomas Reynell*, Esq; lately deceased.

Were it not for those publick Memoirs which he left behind in his Writings, I must confess, I should not have mention'd this Gentleman; and that for the same reason which made his Relations so shy in giving an account of him to the Author of the *Athenæ Oxon*, who tells us, v. 2. p. 225. 'That they rather desired that his Name might be forgotten, 'and what he had done might be buried in the Pit of Oblivion. Which makes that Author somewhat Cholorick, calling them *Nice and Poor-spirited*; as if he apprehended they had been backward in the Encouragement of his generous design; but he mistook the ground of their refusal, which may hereafter be discerned.

Mr. *Edward Reynell*, being from his Child hood much addicted to Learning, was in the seventeenth Year of his Age, or thereabout, sent to *Oxford*, and admitted Fellow-Commoner of *Exeter* College on the 30th of *May*, in the Year 1629. where he continued some Years, under the care of a noted Tutor, I suppose his Brother-in-law, the famous *Dr. Prideaux* the Rector, who had married that vertuous Gentlewoman his Sister, Mrs. *Mary Reynell*. After this, in the Month of *July*, *A.* 1632. he transplanted himself from thence into one of the Inns of Court, most likely the *Middle-Temple*, where I find *Thomas Reynell*, (*e*) his Father's second Son, by his first Wife, *Frances*, Daughter of *John Aylworth* of *London* and *Polslow* near *Exeter* in *Devon*, a considerable Benefactor to that honourable Society, by his Arms standing in the East-Window of the great Hall thereof. Here doth Mr. *Reynell* apply himself to the Study of the Laws of his Country, and with that success, that he was call'd to the Bar (*f*).

(*e*) *Dugd.* Orid. Jur. p. 226.

(*f*) Ath. Oxon. ibid.

Now how he came to apply himself to this Study, I know not, but he never much delighted in it, for his *Genius* led him another way; and inclined him more towards *Divinity*. Insomuch, he discontinued his Studies of the former, and made no inconsiderable Progress in the latter of these; as may appear from the several *Discourses* he wrote in this Argument with a florid Pen; the Titles of which follow.

I. *Eugenia's Tears for* Great Britain's *Glory*: Or, *Observations reflecting on these sad Times.* Printed at *London*, 1642.

II. *Advice concerning Libertinism; shewing the great Danger thereof: and exhorting all to Zeal of the Truth.* Lond 1659. 12o.

III. *Celestial Amities*: Or, *The Soul sighing for the Love of her Saviour.* Lond. 1660. 8vo.

IV. *The Benefit of Afflictions.* Printed with the *Celestial Amities.*

V. *The Life and Death of that religious and vertuous Lady, the Lady* Lucia Reynell *of* Ford (the Wife of Sir *Richard Reynell* aforesaid). To which is added, *A consolitary Epilogue for dejected Souls.*

This Lady *Lucia Reynell* was excellently adorn'd with all christian Graces and vertuous Accomplishments. She was the Daughter of *Robert Brandon* of *London*, Esq; the History of whose exemplary Vertues swell to a Volume; but what is of most publick Remark, and deserves to be resounded by the Trump of Fame, is her *Charity*; and in particular, her Founding, near the Town of *Newton-Bushel*, a fair Building, containing very convenient Dwellings for four Ministers Widows (if any should come to be reduc'd to that distress); each containing three Rooms, with a Garden-plot belonging to each of them, and 5 *l. per An.* for ever.

Whether this Gentleman hath written any thing else, I do not know; nor much more of him, but that he was a Person of curious Parts, and a flowing Stile. He always led a single Life, and was greatly addicted to Melancholy; insomuch, it prevail'd over him to accelerate his own Dissolution; which he accomplish'd by the improbable assistance but of a Bason of Water in his Chamber. This I mention with no design'd Reflection, either on the dead or the living; and desire I may be so understood: But that all may see how unable the best Parts and Accomplishments are to resist or overcome the furious Assaults of predominant Melancholy; and how very weak and feeble the Spark of Life is, that can be quenched by such unlikely means as a little Bason of Water.

He breathed out his last at the Parsonage-house of *East-Ogwell*, some time after the Restauration of *K. Ch.* II. about the Year of our Lord, 1663 (g).

(g) Id. ib.

Lions— *Flor. A. D.* 1586; *R. R.* Eliz.

RAINOLDS

JOHN, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Lincoln*, was the fifth Son of *Richard Rainolds* of *Pinho*, near *Exeter* in this County; where, at his Father's House, he first saw the Light of this World, about the Year of our Lord 1549. Being of admirable Natural Parts, and strongly addicted to Learning from his tender Years, he was soon fit for the University; unto which he was sent (much sooner than what is common, even in these days) in the thirteenth Year of his Age, or thereabout (a). He was entred first a Member of *Merton* College in *Oxford*, *A.* 1562. where he was not permitted to continue long; for in the Year following he was chosen Scholar of *Corpus-Christi* College near adjoyning; and three Years after, *viz. Octob.* 11. 1566. he was made Probationer-Fellow; and the Year after Actual. About Six Years after his first admission into the University, he took his Batchelour of Arts degree, *A.* 1568, and his Masters 1572 (b). at what time he was Senior of the Act at that commencement, and *Greek* Lecturer in his College. After this, *A.* 1579. he was admitted to the Reading of the Sentences, *i. e.* to the degree of Batchelour in Divinity; six Years after which, *viz. A.* 1585. he proceeded Doctor in that Faculty; at what time he was in great Esteem for his profound Learning. In the Year of our Lord 1598, he was made Dean of *Lincoln*, and lodg'd, and studied (for the infinite Amity between him and *Dr. Robinson* Bp. of *Carlisle*) in *Queen's* College (c). The good Man was unsatisfied with this Preferment; not for that he thought it was not great enough, but because it expected his Residence upon it, and so would necessitate his removal from the Bosom of his dear Mother, the University. Being then unwilling to part with an Academical Life, he rather chose to quit his Deanry; and so accordingly the Year following he exchang'd it with Mr. *William Cole*, for the Presidentship of *Corpus-Christi* College. Where being settle,d he was mightily satisfied, for that he had more leisure to follow his Studies, and more opportunities of having the Communication of learned Men, than he could have expected at *Lincoln*. Altho' this was the only Ecclesiastical Dignity he enjoyed, 'twas not the only one he was thought worthy of; for Q. *Eliz.* of immortal Memory, would have advanc'd him to a Bishoprick: but so temperate were his Affections, and so low was his Ambition, that tho' he knew that *he who desires the Office of a Bishop desires a good Work*, yet, with great Modesty, and greater Sincerity, than what is usual, he return'd his *Nolo Episcopari*, and rather chose to be Head of a single College, than of a whole Diocess.

(a) Ath. Oxon. v. 1. p. 289.

(b) Ibid. Fast. p. 729. 733.

(c) Ib. p. 289.

1 *Tim.* 3. 1.

Such was the eminent Worth of this pious and learned Divine, that he added a very great Honour to our Country; giving occasion to an ingenious Author (d) to apply that to us, which *Tully* spoke of *Pompey's* noble Exploits in War, 'That they could not be match'd by the 'valiant Acts of all the Roman Commanders in one Year, nor in all Years by the Prowess of 'one Commander. 'So it might be truly said (says he) of our *Jewel*, *Hooker*, and *Dr. John* 'Rainolds, That they could not be parallel'd by the Students of all Counties brought up in 'one College, nor by the Students in all Colleges, born in one County. *No one County in* England

(d) Id. p. 290.

England *bare three ſuch Men contemporary, in what College ſoever they were bred; no College in* England *bred ſuch three Men, in what County ſoever they were born* (e). The former and the latter nobly oppoſed the Enemies of the Doctrine, as the other did the Enemies of the Diſcipline, of the Church of *England*, with like happy Succeſs; and they were all Three, in ſeveral kinds, very Eminent, if not Equal.

(e) *Ful.* Ch. Hiſt. Lib. 10. p. 47.

As Bp. *Jewel*'s Fame grew from the Rhetorick Lecture, which he read with ſingular Applauſe; and Mr. *Hooker*'s from the Logick: So did Dr. *Rainolds* from the Greek, diſcharg'd by him to admiration in *Corpus Chriſti* College. The Author that he read was *Ariſtotle*, whoſe three incomparable Books of Rhetorick he illuſtrated with ſo excellent a Commentary, ſo richly fraught with all polite Literature, that, as well in the Commentary as in the Text, a Man may find a golden River of Things and Words; which the Prince of Orators tells us of. And this leads us to a Conſideration of the ſingular Excellencies and Accompliſhments of this extraordinary Divine.

Firſt, for his Scholarſhip. He was (the truth is, ſays one (*f*)) prodigiouſly ſeen in all kind of Learning, having turn'd over all Writers, prophane, eccleſiaſtical, and divine; all the Councils, Fathers, and Hiſtories of the Church. He was ſo well ſeen in all the Arts and Sciences, as if he had ſpent his whole time in each of them. He was moſt excellent alſo in all the Tongues: Of a ſharp and nimble Wit: Of mature Judgment, and indefatigable Induſtry; exceeding therein even *Origen*, ſirnamed thence *Adamantius*. Nor was his Learning confin'd to one particular Kind thereof, but was univerſal. A reverend Prelate, now with God (*g*), that knew him well, left this Teſtimony to his Worth, *That* Rainolds *alone was a well-furniſh'd Library, full of all Faculties, of all Studies, of all Learning*. Tho' it lay ſomething out of the road of a Divine, yet ſuch was his Skill therein, that Dr. *Gentilis*, the then Profeſſor of the Civil Law in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, publickly avow'd, That he thought, Dr. *Rainolds* had read and did remember more of the Civil and Canon Laws than himſelf, tho' they were his Profeſſion.

(f) Ath. Oxon. quo ſupra.

(g) Bp. *Hall* in Decad. 1, Ep. 7.

Secondly, as to his Memory. It is moſt certain, that he excell'd this way to the Aſtoniſhment of all that were inwardly acquainted with him. *The Memory and Reading of this Man* (*h*) *were near to a Miracle*: He himſelf being the trueſt Table to the multitude of voluminous Books he had read over, whereby he could readily turn to all material Paſſages in every Volume, Leaf, Page, Paragraph, not to deſcend lower, to Lines and Letters; and this not only for St. *Auſtine*'s Works, but for all Claſſical Authors: So that it may truly be ſaid of him, what has been apply'd to ſome others, That he was a living Library, and a third Univerſity in *England*, while he lived.

(h) Quo prius.

Thirdly. Nor was his Vertue and Piety ſhort of his Learning. His Humility ſate a Luſtre upon all his other Ornaments (*i*). Admirable! That the whole ſhould be ſo low, whoſe ſeveral Parts were ſo high. Communicative he was alſo of what he knew to any that deſired Information of him: Like a Tree loaden with Fruit, bowing down its Branches to all that deſired to eaſe it of the Burthen thereof. And Communicative alſo of his Purſe (*k*), eſpecially to young Scholars that were poor and induſtrious, for their better Subſiſtance in the Univerſity. But then his Holineſs and Devotion was the Jewel of all this fine Enamel; ſo true and weighty is that ſerious Diſtich.

(i) *Ful.* Ch. Hiſt. loc. jam citat.

(k) Literarum deniq; & Studioſorum indigentium faventiſſimum. Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 237. a.

Quid proſit innumeros ſcire atq; evolvere Caſus,
Si facienda fugis, fi fugienda facis?

The learned *Crakanthorp*, in his Defence of the Church of *England*, cap. 69. applied that to *Dr. Rainolds* (ſo eminent and conſpicuous was he herein) which *Nazianzen* did to the great *Athanaſius*, To name *Rainolds* is to commend Vertue it ſelf. Which he did upon the account of his Probity and Integrity, and (which is above all) for his Piety and Sanctity of Life; and, indeed, his Countenance was the perfect Repreſentation of a truly mortified Man.

Inſomuch, nothing can be ſpoken againſt him, but that he was (as one tells us) the Pillar of *Puritaniſm*, and a Grand Favourer of *Nonconformity* (*l*); which leads me to a Conſideration, in the laſt place, of his *Conformity* to the Church of *England*. As to that, however he was look'd upon and call'd (in thoſe Days) a Puritan, he was ſo in the beſt ſence and meaning of the Word; and the Puritans of thoſe Times were vaſtly different from the Non-Cons of the preſent, for they were zealous Frequenters, not only of the publick Preaching, but the publick Church ſervice; and tho' they were diſaffected to ſome particular Ceremonies, they were zealous Affecters and conſtant early Frequenters of our Common prayers, and could appear ſtrenuouſly in the defence and juſtification of them, as this moſt learned Perſon Dr. *Rainolds* did in his excellent Defence of the Liturgy of the Church of *England* againſt the *Browniſts*. And you may hear this farther Account given of him, in relation to thoſe matters by an ingenious Author (*m*), whoſe words are theſe. "His diſaffection to "the Diſcipline eſtabliſhed in *England*, was not ſo great as ſome Biſhops did ſuſpect, or as "more Nonconformiſts did believe. No doubt, he deſired the Aboliſhing of ſome Ceremonies for the eaſe of the Conſciences of others (as may appear from the *Hampton-Court* "Conference manag'd chiefly by him) to which in his own practice he did willingly ſub-

(l) Ath. Oxon, quo prius.

(m) *Ful.* Ch. Hiſt. quo antea.

" mit, constantly wearing Hood and Surplice, and kneeling at the Sacrament. And on his " Death-bed he earnestly desired Absolution, according to the Form of the Church of *Eng-* " *land*, and received it from *Dr. Holland*, whose hand he affectionately kissed in expression " of the Joy he received thereby. Thus he. To which we may add that the ingenious Author of the *Friendly Debate* assures us, That *Dr. Rainolds* professed himself a Conformist to the Church of *England* before he died, and that he died so (*n*). But before I proceed to a Consideration of that, I mean his death, it may not be improper to insert here a Catalogue of this truly learned Author's Works, as well in Manuscript as Print.

(*n*) Part 2d, 5th Edit. p. 201.

His printed Works are these.

I. *A Sermon of the Destruction of the* Idumæans, on *Obad.* v. 5, 6. *If Thieves came to thee, if Robbers by Night (how art thou cut off) would they not have stollen 'till they had enough?* &c. *Lond.* Print. 1584. 8*vo.*

II. *Sex Theses de S. Scripturâ & Ecclesia.* Print. *Rupellæ* 1586, *Lond.* 1602. 8*vo.* in *English* at *Lond.* 1598. 4*to.* with a Defence of such things as *Thomas Stapledon* and *Gregory Martin* have carped at therein.

III. *A Sermon preached to the publick Assembly of Scholars in the University of* Oxon, *ult Aug.* 1586. upon occasion of their meeting to give Thanks for the late Detection and Apprehension of Traytors, who wickedly conspired against the Queen's Majesty; on *Psal.* 18. 48, 49, 50, 51. *He delivereth me from mine Enemies, yea, thou liftest me up above those that rise up against me*, &c. *Oxon.* 1586. 8*vo.*

IV. *Sum of a Conference between* John Rainolds *and* John Hart, *touching the Head and Faith of the Church, approved by* Hart *himself as a true Conference*; first printed at *Lond.* 1588, 98, and 1609, 4*to.* translated into *Latin* by *Dr. Parry.* A learned and excellent Piece, of which Sir *Izaac Wake* (*o*) gives this Character, *Vulneravit Papismi Cor, per Harti Latera.*

(*o*) In Orat. Funeb. *J. Rain.* S.T.P.

V. *De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Idolatriâ in cultu Sanctorum, Reliquiarum, Imaginum,* &c. Lib. 3. *Oxon.* 1596. 4*to.*

VI. *The Overthrow of Stage-Plays*; by way of Controversy betwixt *Dr. Gager* and *Dr. Rainolds*; wherein all the Reasons that can be made for them are notably refuted; finish'd 1593 printed at *Middleburgh* 1599. 4*to.* at *Oxford* 1629. 4*to.* whereunto are added certain Latin Letters between him and *Dr. Alb. Gentilis*, concerning the same matter.

VII. *Apologia Thesium de Sacrâ Scripturâ & Ecclesiâ*, Lond. 1602. 8*vo.*

VIII. *An Epistle to* Thomas Pye, *at the end of* Rob. Burhill's *Book, entituled*, In Controversiam, &c. in sex Commentationes, Oxon. 1606, 4*to.* written upon *Pye*'s submitting his Latin Epistle against *Dr. Howson*'s *Thesis*, to his Censure and Approbation.

IX. *A Defense of the Judgment of the Reformed Churches*; That a Man may lawfully not only put away his Wife for her Adultery, but also marry another; wherein *Robert Bellarmin*, the Jesuite's Latin Treatise, and an English Pamplet of a nameless Author, maintaining the contrary, are confuted, 1609. 4*to.*

X. *Censura Librorum Apocryphorum Veteris Testamenti, adversus Pontificios imprimis* Rob. Bellarminum, *&c. Oppenheim* 1611. in two Toms. Which Book was written (as Mr. *Pool* expresses it (*p*)) *multijugâ & stupendâ eruditione.* Which is very true, for the Author was Seven Years in writing and composing of it.

(*p*) Id. 3d Vol. Synops.

XI. *The Prophesy of* Obadiah *opened and applied in sundry learned and gracious Sermons*; preached at *Allhallows* and St *Marys* in *Oxford. Oxon.* 1613, 4*to.* published by *William Hinde* of *Queens*-College, with his Effigies prefix'd.

XII. *A Letter to his Friend; containing his Advice for the Study of Divinity*: dated 4 *Jul.* 1577, *Lond.* 1613, in 12*o.* in one Sheet.

XIII. *Orationes duodecem in Coll. Corporis Christi Habitæ, Oxon.* 1614, 1628, 8*vo.* Among which are two Orations, print. first *A.* 1587, 8*vo.* and Sir *Izaac Wake*'s Funeral Orations on the death of the Author. The third Oration of the last Edition was translated into *English* by *John Leycester* of *Cheshire*, for the use of all such as affect the Studies of Logick and Philosophy. *Lond.* 1638, 12*o.*

XIV. *Epistolæ ad Gulielm. Rainoldum fratrem suum, Gulielmum Whitakerum & Elizabetham Reginam.* Printed with the forementioned Orations.

XV. He translated into Latin *Maximus Tyrius*'s three Disputations, on these Heads: 1. *Vitam Activam Contemplativa.* 2. *Contemplativam, activa meliorem esse.* 3. *Qui Morbi graviores, Animi an Corporis?* And *Plutarch*'s two Books. 1. *De utilitate ex Hostibus capiendâ.* 2. *De Morbis animi & Corporis.* All which are printed with his twelve Orations.

XVI. *The Discovery of the Man of Sin*; a Sermon on 2 *Thess.* 2. 3. *And that Man of Sin be revealed the Son of Perdition. Oxon.* printed 1614, published by *William Hinde* aforesaid, 4*to.*

XVII. *A Letter to Sir* Francis Knollys *concerning some Passages in Dr.* Rich. Bancroft's *Sermon at* Paul's Cross, Feb. 9. 1588. *Lond.* 1641, 4*to.*

XVIII. *The*

XVIII. *The Original of Biſhops and Metropolitans briefly laid down. Oxon.* 1641, 4*to*. 'Tis but a little thing, and included in Archbiſhop *Uſher*'s Diſcourſe of that matter.

XIX. *A Judgment concerning Epiſcopacy, whether it be God's Ordinance.* In a Letter to Sir *Francis Knollys* Kt. *Sept.* 19. 1598. *Lond.* 1641, 4*to*.

XX. *The Propheſy of* Haggai *interpreted and applied in fifteen Sermons. Lond.* 1649, 4*to*. publiſhed by *Edward Leigh* Eſq; Something is ſaid to be printed under this Author's name againſt the *Racovian* Catechiſm dubious.

As for his Manuſcripts, theſe are upon Record (*q*).

(*q*) Ath. Oxon. quo antea.

I. *Commentarii in tres Libros Ariſtotelis de Rhetoricâ.*

II. *An Anſwer to Nicholas Sanders's Book,* De Schiſmate Anglicano; *in defence of our Reformation,* &c.

III. *A Defence of our Engliſh Liturgy againſt* Robert Brown's *Schiſmatical Book.* This *Brown* was a Knight's Son of *Rutlandſhire,* educated in *Cambridge,* and was Father of the Sect call'd *Brownists.* He died in Priſon in *Northampton* about the Year of his Age 80, and of our Lord 1630.

IV. *A Treatiſe of the Beginning and Progreſs of Popiſh Errors; and that for the firſt Three hundred Years after Chriſt, Biſhops ruled their own Dioceſſes, without Subjection to the Pope.*

V. *Collectanea quædam, potiſſimè Theologica*; this Manuſcript was in the Library of Dr. *Thomas Barlow,* late Biſhop of *Lincoln.*

VI. *Collectanea, continentia diverſa Rhetorica & Theologica*; Mſ. in 8*vo*. in the ſame Library.

VII. *Orations and Declamations*; never yet printed.

This excellent Perſon was one of thoſe learned and pious Perſons appointed by K. *James* the Firſt, for a new Tranſlation of the Bibile into *Engliſh.* The Tranſlators, ſeven and forty in number, were digeſted into ſix Companies, and had ſeveral Books aſſigned them in order as followeth (*r*).

(*r*) *Ful.* Ch. Hiſt. Lib. 10. Sect. 3. P. 45.

The five Books of *Moſes,* with the reſt to the firſt Book of the *Chronicles,* fell to the ſhare of Dr. *Andrews,* Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge,* after Biſhop of *Winchester*; Dr. *Overal,* Maſter of *Katharine-Hall* in *Cambridge,* after Biſhop of *Norwich*; Dr *Sataria*; Dr. *Clark,* Fellow of *Chriſt's College* in *Cambridge*; Dr. *Laifield,* Fellow of *Trin.* in *Cambridge*; Dr. *Leigh,* Arch-deacon of *Middleſex*; Mr. *Burgley,* Mr. *King,* Mr. *Thompſon,* and Mr. *Bedwel* of *Cambridge.*

From the firſt of the *Chronicles* to the *Canticles,* incluſive, Mr. *Lively*; Mr. *Richardſon,* after D. D. and Maſter of *Trinity College, Cambridge*; Mr. *Chadderton,* after D. D. and Maſter of *Emanuel*; Mr. *Dillingham,* Fellow of *Chriſt's College, Cambridge*; Mr. *Anarews,* after D. D. and Maſter of *Jeſus College, Cambridge,* Brother to the Biſhop of *Winch.* Mr. *Harriſon,* Vice-maſter of *Trinity College, Cambridge*; Mr. *Spalding,* Hebrew Profeſſor of St. *John's College, Cambridge*, Mr. *Bing,* Hebrew Profeſſor of *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge.*

The four greater, with the twelve leſſer Prophets, Dr. *Harding,* Preſident of *Magdalen College, Oxon*; Dr. *John Rainolds,* Preſident of C. C. C. Dr. *Holland,* Rector of *Exeter-College*; Dr. *Kilby,* Rector of *Lincoln College*; Mr. after Dr. *Smith,* Biſhop of *Gloceſter,* that made the learned Preface to the Tranſlation; Mr. *Bret,* Mr. *Fairclowe*; all of *Oxford.*

The *Apocrypha,* Dr. *Duport* Maſter of *Jeſus,* Dr. *Brainthwait* Maſter of *Gonvil* and *Caius College*; Dr. *Radcliffe,* Fellow of *Trinity College*; Mr. *Ward,* after D. D. Maſter of *Sidney College*; Mr. *Downes,* Fellow of St. *John's College*; Mr. *Boyſe,* Fellow of the ſame; Mr. *Ward,* after D. D. Prebend of *Chicheſter*; all of *Cambridge.*

The four Goſpels, the *Acts of the Apoſtles,* and *Apocalyps*; Dr. *Ravis,* Dean of *Chriſt-Church,* after Biſhop of *London*; Dr. *Abbot,* Maſter of *Univerſity College,* after Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; Dr. *Eedes,* Mr. *Thompſon,* Mr. *Savil,* Dr. *Peryn,* Dr. *Ravens,* Mr. *Harmer*; all *Oxford* Men.

The Epiſtles of St. *Paul,* with the Canonical Epiſtles; Dr. *Barlow,* of *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge,* after Biſhop of *Lincoln*; Dr. *Hutchenſon,* Canon of *Exeter*; Dr. *Spencer,* Mr. *Fenton,* Mr. *Rabbet,* Mr. *Sanderſon,* Mr. *Dakins.*

In the tranſlating of the H. Bible, one of the eminent Perſons employ'd therein was tranſlated himſelf hence unto a better Life, and that was our *Dr. Rainolds.* Before I proceed to the Particulars of which, it may not be improper to mention a very ſignal Deliverance God was pleaſed to vouchſafe unto this good Man, ſome few Years before: As he walk'd in *Finsbury Fields, London, A.* 1602, to recreate himſelf in the freſh Air, he eſcaped a moſt imminent danger among the Archers; for it ſo fell out, that one of their Arrows met him and ſtruck him on the Breaſt, but fell off without doing him any harm (*ſ*). So miraculouſly, as it were, did God preſerve him. However, as a certain Author adds (*t*), altho' he then ſhun'd the danger of this Flight-ſhaft, as he lay in *London* to overſee the Preſs, and correct the Proofs of ſome certain Books he was then a printing; yet he eſcaped not thoſe other Arrows mention'd by the Pſalmiſt, *even bitter Words:* Thoſe ſharp Arrows, headed with Malice and pointed with Envy, were daily ſhot at him, not only by foreign Enemies abroad,

(*ſ*) Mr. *Clark*'s Lives in Dr. *Rainolds.*
(*t*) Dr. *Featly* in *Ful.* Abel Rediv.

as namely, *Weſton*, *Spalatenſis*, and others, but by Ill-willers at home, whoſe looſe Life kept no good quarter with his ſtrict Government; who, as he was a moſt ſevere Cenſurer of the Contemners and wilful Breakers thereof, tho' he were of a tender and compaſſionate *Diſpoſition*; yet, like a wiſe Chirurgeon, when he ſaw Plaiſters and Poulteſſes would do no good, and the Fleſh begin to *gangren*, he cut off by Expulſion two rotten Members of the Society.

Cuncta prius tentanda, ſed immedicabile vulnus
Enſe recidendum eſt ne Pars ſincera trahatur.

About this time Q. *Elizabeth* exchanging her mortal Crown for an immortal, *K. James* the Firſt ſucceeded her, and ſway'd the Scepter of theſe Kingdoms; who, in the beginning of his Reign, deſirous to ſettle Peace in the Church, commanded many learned Men to meet at *Hampton-Court*, to compoſe ſome *Differences* about the external *Diſcipline* thereof. In that Conference, what part (by Royal Command) was put upon *Dr. Rainolds*, and how he acted it with Profeſſion and Promiſe of all Conformity, which he perform'd accordingly, may appear by the *Acts* thereof, ſet forth by Bp. *Barlow*, entituled, *The Conference at* Hampton-Court. A Tract worthy of peruſal by thoſe that have it.

Sometime before his *Death* was this good Man caſt upon the Bed of Sickneſs, being much afflicted with the Gout, and afterwards with a Conſumption, of which he died. All the time of his Sickneſs, ſave when he conferr'd with the Tranſlators of the H. Bible, (who by reaſon thereof, had their Meeting at his Lodgings) was ſpent in Prayer, and hearing partly Treatiſes of *Devotion*, and partly Books of Controverſiy read unto him. This Courſe he held 'till *Aſcention-day*, when his Sickneſs growing ſore upon him, he fell in a Trance; of which when he was recover'd, he ſpake comfortably to thoſe that were preſent, ſaying, *He well hoped that he ſhould have aſcended that very Day of the Lord's Aſcention; but now*, ſaith he, *I ſhall ſtay a little longer with you, in which time I intreat you to read nothing to me, but ſuch Chapters of the Holy Scripture as I ſhall appoint.* Among others deſign'd by him, was read the 1ſt of *Philippians*; and when the Reader came to that Verſe, *I know that I ſhall abide and continue with you*, the *Doctor* bad him ſtop; intimating thereby that unto them, which after a few days fell out to their Grief, That he was not to continue with them. When ſome of his Friends heretofore perſwaded him to abate ſomething of his Studies, which otherwiſe would encreaſe thoſe *Diſeaſes* which would haſten his *Death*, and that he ſhould not, *Perdere ſubſtantiam propter Accidentia*, loſe the Subſtance for the ſake of the Accidents; his Reply was,

Nec propter vitam vivendi perdere cauſam,

Nor would he, for the ſake of Living, (*he ſaid*)
Loſe the Cauſe why Life was given to him.

By this time the Univerſity being full of the News of his End approaching, the Noblemens Sons then reſiding there, and the Heads of divers Colleges, together with the King's Profeſſor *Dr. Holland*, came to viſit him, who pray'd with him and for him; for whoſe Love *Dr. Rainolds* thank'd them. The day before he died, when *Dr. Aiery* the Vice Chancellor, Mr. *Bolton* of *Brazen-Noſe*, and others, came to take their laſt leave of him, *Dr. Aiery* acquainted him, What ſcandalous Reports the Papiſts had caſt out concerning the Nature of his *Diſeaſe*, and how they were confuted by *Dr. Chennel* his Phyſician; and withal added, That 'twas likely they might ſpread ſuch a Bruit of him as they had of *Beza*, that he recanted upon his *Death* bed; and therefore it was earneſtly deſired by many of his dear Friends in the Univerſity, That he would give ſome Teſtimony of his Conſtancy in the Truth before his departure; and withal, deſired him that he would put his hand to a Form in writing, which he drew up to this effect. *Theſe are to teſtify to all the World, that I die in the Profeſſion of that Faith which I have taught all my Life, both in my Preaching and my Writings; with an aſſured hope of my Salvation only by the Merits of Chriſt my Saviour.* This Form being twice read unto him, he ſeriouſly ponder'd every word, and after clap'd his Hand upon his Noſe; whereby 'twas apprehended that he deſired a pair of Spectacles: After which were reach'd to him, he took the Pen out of *Dr. Aiery*'s hand, and ſubſcribed his Name, not only in legible, but in very fair Characters. At which all admired the more, becauſe he had divers times that Morning aſſay'd to write, but could not, thro' extream weakneſs, write one word or ſyllable in a legible Hand. Whether the earneſt Intention of his Mind at this time ſtrengthen'd his hand, or God extraordinarily aſſiſted him, is left to the Judgment of all that are truly Religious, and take ſuch things to heart.

The morrow after, *Death* ſeizing upon all parts of his Body, he expreſſed by Signs that he would have the Paſſing-Bell toll for him: And as his Friends running in compaſſed his Bed all about, and every one caſt in his Shot, ſome choice and comfortable Text of H. Scripture, he lifting up one of his Hands, which preſently fell down and ſtirred no more, and caſting up his Eyes to Heaven, and fixing them there unmoveable, without any Trouble, or ſign of Pain, without ſo much as any Sigh or Groan, breathed out his Soul into the Hands of his Redeemer the *Thurſday* after *Aſcention-Day*, between Eleven and Twelve a Clock, *May* 21. 1607, in the Fifty-Eighth Year of his Age.

On

On *Munday* following he was honourably interr'd; the Vice-Chancellour in Close Mourning, the Noblemens Sons, Heads of Colloges and Halls, with all their Companies, in Academical Habits, with the Mayor and Aldermen of *Oxford* in their Scarlet Gowns, attending the Funeral. The Corps brought out of *Corpus Christi* College, was first carried to St. *Maries*, where a Funeral Sermon was made by Dr. *Airy*, then Vice-Chancellour; after the Sermon ended, the Body being removed to the Chancel, Mr. *Izaac Wake*, then the University Orator, after, Lord Embassador in *Venice* and *France* successively, honoured the *Dead* with a short, but Elegant *Panegyrick*, bestowing upon him the Title of, *This great* Atlas *of Learning, this mighty* Hercules *of the Orthodox Faith, this great Champion of the Christian Religion, a glorious Taper of Learning, the perfect Samplar of all Vertues, and the like Strains of Eulogy.* And farther adds, *That neither* Luther, Calvin, Beza, *nor* Whitaker, *can challenge any Honour, which* Rainolds *hath not merited.* And comparing him with some of his own College, he says, *For Vertue, Piety, and Learning, in the Judgment of many, he is to be extolled above their* Jewel, Wotton, *vives*, Hooker; *yea, and above their* Pole (*u*). And at last concludes;

(*u*) Card. *Pole*, some time of that College.

——*Non Lingua valet, non Corpore notæ*
Sufficiunt vires; nec vox, nec verba sequuntur.

Nor Tongue, nor Pen, nor Poets Bays,
Can set forth his deserved Praise.

After the University Orator had ended at St. *Mary*'s, the sacred Remains were carried back to *Corpus-Christi* College, where was a second Funeral Oration appointed to be made in the Chappel near his Grave; but the Chappel being not capable of the fourth part of the Funeral Troop, a *Desk* was set up, and covered with Mourning, in the *Quadrangle*, where a brief History of his Life, with the manner of his Death, was set forth, by Mr. *Daniel Featly* (afterwards *D. D.*) then Fellow, and Dean of Arts in that College; which was afterwards printed in *English*, and may now be found in *Dr. Fuller*'s *Abel Redivivus*.

He was buried in the inner Chappel of the said College, under the North-Wall; where he hath a Monument, with his Bust or Statue fastned; which was erected for him by his great Friend, and Successor in the Presidentship of that College, *Dr. John Spencer*, with an Inscription in Golden Letters, as followeth;

Virtuti Sacrum.
Jo. Rainoldo S. T. D. *Eruditione Pietate, Integritate incomparabili;*
Hujus Coll. Præs. Qui obiit Maii 21.

Anno { Dom. 1607.
Ætat. Suæ 58.

Joh. Spencer, Auditor, Successor, virtutum & Sanctitatis Admirator
H. M. *amoris Ergo Posuit.*

Thus fell the most admired *Rainolds*, of whom one hath left this Character, who had no reason to flatter the *Dead* (*x*); *So profound*, saith he, *was his Learning, so admirable his Piety, that he was the Glory of the University, the Honour of* England, *and the Mirror of* Europe. Who deserved, *saith Dr.* Fuller, this Epitaph (*y*);

(*x*) Hist. & Ant. Univ. Ox.

(*y*) Worthies.

Incertum est utrum Doctior an Melior.

Upon whom one bestowed this *Distich*;

Cum vibrat Doctæ Rainoldus, fulmina linguæ
Romanus trepidat Jupiter & meritò.

When *Rainolds* brandished his Tongue, which shone as Lightning clear,
He made the *Demy-God* of *Rome* to tremble, quake, and fear.

But there would be no end of adding those many Commendations bestowed upon him, in the Works of the Learned; I shall therefore only affix hereunto, what I have met with, as to his Benefactions; which being answerably to his Preferments, can't be extraordinary. All I have found of this Nature, is in *Dr. Willet*'s learned *Synopsis Papismi*, where he tells us, *p.* 1236. *That that worthy Man, Dr.* Rainolds, *who, while he lived, was a Living-Library, a Storehouse of all true Learning, dying, dispersed his Library of choice Books unto divers Libraries in* Oxford; *such as were of the greatest Account, he gave to the University Library,* Queen's, *and* Corpus Christi *College; the rest he divided among poor Scholars and Students in the University.* Farther the same Author says, *p.* 1238. *That Dr.* Rainolds *gave to his College in Money* 100 l. *and the Books he gave it were valued at* 100 l. *more.*

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1596, *R. R.* Eliz.

Gules 5 *Fusils in Bend Argent with a Label of* 3 *Azure.*

RALEGH

SIR *Walter*, Lord Warden of the *Stanneries*, (the Glory, not of this County only, but the Kingdom) was born at *Hays*, an House so named, in the Parish of *East-Budlegh* in this Shire, lying in the South-East part thereof: which *Hays* (formerly called *Poers-Hays*, from the first Owner thereof, now *Dukes-Hays*, from the present Possessor) is a Farm, in which the Father of Sir *Walter* had a Lease of eighty Years (*a*), the Land in Duke of *Otterton*; of whom Sir *Walter Ralegh* was desirous to have purchas'd it, as being the place of his Nativity. To which purpose he wrote a Letter to Mr. *Duke*, dated from the Court, 26 *Jul.* 1584. wherein he says, *That for the natural Disposition he has for that place, being born in that House, he had rather seat himself there, than any where else.*

(*a*) Ath Oxon. V. 1. p. 369.

Now in regard that this very honourable Person was traduced in his time, by the Envy and Malice of his Enemies, as an *Upstart*, a *Jack*, and a *New-Man*, it may not be ungrateful to any that love his Memory, to give that account of his *Geneology*, which I find in Authors of Note and Credit.

Sir *Walter Ralegh* (*b*), was the second Son, by a second Venter, *Katherine*, Daughter of Sir *Philip Champernon* of *Modbiry*, *Kt.* Relict of *Otho Gilbert* of *Compton*, Esq; (whereby he was the *uterim* Brother of the famous Navigator, Sir *Humphry Gilbert*) of *Walter Ralegh* of *Fardel* in the Parish of *Cornwood*, Esq; eight Miles to the East of *Plymouth* in this County; who by his first Wife *Joan*, Daughter of *John Drake* of *Exmouth*, had two Sons, *George* and *John*. Which *Walter Ralegh* was the Son of *Wimond Ralegh*, by *Jane* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Grenvill*, who was Son of *Walter*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Edgcomb* of *Cutteel*; who was Son of *John*, by a Daughter of *John Hach* of *Woolly* in this County; who was Son of *Walter*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Copleston*, who was Son of Sir *John Ralegh* by the Daughter of Sir *Walter Carmino*; who was Son of Sir *John*, Son of Sir *Peter*, Son of Sir *John*, Son of Sir *Hugh Ralegh* of *Smalridge*, who was Son of Sir *Wimond Ralegh*, a younger Son of *Ralegh* of *Nettlecomb-Ralegh* in the County of *Somerset*, the first of the Name that settled at *Smalridge* aforesaid, which was in the beginning of the reign of *K. Hen.* III. So Sir *William Pole.*

(*b*) Sir *W. Pole's* Descript. of *Dev.* in *Fardel.*

Another eminent Antiquary of ours (*c*) informs us, That *Ralegh* of *Smalridge* came thither out of *South-Wales*, and was a younger Brother to *Ralegh*, Son of *Cassamar*, Lord of *Lantwite*, who left to reside in *Wales*, and seated himself at his House of *Ralegh* (near *Barnstaple*, I suppose) in *Devon*. And the same Author derives the Pedigree of this Sir *Walter Ralegh* from *Edw.* I. King of *England*; and tells us, That by his Great-Grandmother *Courtney*, he was lineally descended from him. This the fore-mentioned Author will not allow, (tho' he grants, that another Family of the Name did so proceed) I mean Sir. *W. Pole.* We are farther told, that *Smalridge* in the Parish of *Axminster* was the most antient Seat of this Family in this County. So Mr. *Hooker* alias *Vowel* acquaints us (*d*), That *Ralegh* possessed *Smalridge* before the *Norman* Conquest; and that one of the Family being taken Prisoner by the *Gauls*, at his return home, in gratitude for his deliverance, built there the Chappel of St. *Leonard's* (being delivered upon St. *Leonard's* day) and in the same hung up his Target. The Records of whose Foundation are said to have been given (*e*) by a Priest of *Axminster* to the late Sir *Walter Ralegh*

(*c*) *Hooker's* Synops. Chorograph. in *Smalridge.*

(*d*) Eod. Loc.

(*e*) *Risd.* Desc. of *Dev.* in *Axmin.*

This *Smalridge* lieth on the West side of the pleasant River *Ax*, about a Mile from the Church, so called, from its being advanced on the ridge of a small Hill: A sweet and delightful Seat it was, but now there remains not so much as any Ruins, to testify the Being of either Chappel, or any eminent House in that place; altho' this Estate remained in the Name of *Ralegh* unto *K. Hen.* VIII's days; when *Wimond*, the Grandfather of Sir *Walter Ralegh*, sold this Land unto *John Gilbert*, the Father of Sir *John Gilbert* of *Compton* in this Shire.

This

This Family was ſo conſiderable, as to leave its Name to two Pariſhes in this County, unto which it adheres this day, *viz.* unto *Colaton-Ralegh* and *Withecomb-Ralegh*. Sir *Walter* was poſſeſſed of the former, and ſold it to .... *Martin* of *Exeter*; and his elder Brother, Sir *Carew Ralegh*, of the latter, who ſold it unto *George Ralegh*, natural Son unto both their eldeſt Brother, *George Ralegh* of *Fardel*. From all which, it plainly appears, that Sir *Walter Ralegh* deſcended from very antient and noble Progenitors; and could have produced a much fairer Pedigree than ſome of thoſe that traduc'd him.

In the Year 1568. or thereabouts, he became a Commoner of *Oriel* College, *Oxon* (*f*), where his Natural Parts being ſtrangely advanced by Academical Learning, under the Care of an excellent Tutor, he proved the Ornament of the junior Fry; and was worthily eſteemed a Proficient in Oratory and Philoſophy. After he had ſpent about three Years in that College (wherein he had laid a good Foundation to build upon) he left the Univerſity, and betook himſelf to the *Middle-Temple*, there to improve himſelf in the intricate Knowledge of the Municipal Laws of his Country. How long he continued there is uncertain, yet ſure it is (*h*), he was there-abiding in *April* 1576. at what time his Vein for *Ditty* and Amorous *Ode* was eſteem'd moſt lofty, inſolent, and paſſionate. By which it appears, he was a Gown-Man, by the ſpace of about ſix Years, but longer he muſt not be; for Fate, it ſeems, would have him of the Sword firſt; altho' through the frequent Viciſcitudes of his whole Life (*h*), he challenged a Reputation among the moſt eminent Gown-men; being upon all Emergencies of Affairs conſulted, as one of the beſt Oracles of Government and Policy in his time.

(*f*) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 369.

(*g*) Ibid.

(*h*) Sir *Walter Ralegh*'s Life, prefix'd to his Hiſt. of the World.

He took up the Sword then, as what at that time did beſt befit his *Genius*, and would ſooneſt cut him out a way to Preferment. To riſe by his Studies, probably his Condition and Ambition would not let him judg it the ſpeedieſt courſe; much Time and a conſiderable Fortune being often required in climbing up that way. He thought it more eaſy to fight, than to talk himſelf into a Reputation; active Times and a buſy war-like Princeſs, pointed him out the readieſt way to the Temple of Honour. The Sword, he judged, with *Alexander*, the quickeſt Inſtrument to untye all the Knots and tedious Obſtacles of Greatneſs.

Nor could he want occaſions enow to draw forth his Spirits into action: *France* was engaged in a Civil-War, and the Queen fail'd not to releive the Proteſtants there, who were now brought into a diſtreſſed, and almoſt deſperate Condition. Hence ſhe permitted *Henry Champernon*, our Country-man, and Sir *Walter*'s near Relation, to carry into *France* a Troop of Gentlemen-Volunteers, who were reſolved to make good the *Motto* their Colours bore, *Finem det nobis virtus*. Among theſe Sir *Walter* engag'd himſelf, tho' very young, and now firſt beginning to be of any Note.

France was the firſt School wherein he learnt the Rudiments of War; and the *Low-Countries* and *Ireland* (the Military Academies of thoſe times) made him Maſter of that Diſcipline; for in both places he expos'd himſelf afterwards to Land-Service, but their ſlender Pay was not Encouragement ſufficient to make him ſtay long in either.

Being reſtleſs, and impatient of a narrow and low Condition, and his Merits not anſwered with a Fortune ſtrong enough to buoy up his Reputation, he was reſolved to leave no Stone unturn'd, nor any Method of Living unexperimented. And ſince his Land-Expeditions could make no Additions to his Fortunes, Novelty, and a deſire of putting himſelf into a better Capacity, urg'd him to a Sea-Voyage. At both Sea and Land, he was the pattern of Induſtry: and if any Man ever manag'd Neceſſity to its fartheſt Improvement, it was he. No expert Soldier or Marriner eſcap'd his Acquaintance and Enquiries: Nothing that related to the Arts of War and Navigation miſs'd his Peruſal; and one, who was Maſter of thoſe Parts he enjoyed, could, with no difficulty, make thoſe Arts his own. What his Sea-Voyages in thoſe days produced him, Hiſtories are ſilent in; but not long after his return, he got again into *Ireland*, *A.* 1580. when he appear'd with his own Colours flying in the Field, under the Command of the Lord *Grey*, who ſucceeded *Pelham* in the Deputyſhip of that Kingdom. He had not been long there, before a Quarrel was raiſed between the Lord-Deputy and our Captain, which being complained of to a Council of War, was referred to the Council-Table of *England*. Our Hiſtorians would make the Lord *Grey*'s Cauſe the faireſt; but Juſtice and the reſult of the Council gave *Ralegh* the Victory, before whom he acquitted himſelf with wonderful Dexterity and Bravery: For, if his Cauſe had not been good, no *Apology*, how well ſoever manag'd, could have brib'd the Judgment of ſo wiſe a Council, wholly Strangers to his Worth and Perſon.

About this time, *Authors* place the *Æra* of his Riſe, but cannot well agree about the Occaſion of it (*i*). Some would have *Leiceſter* to be the chief *Agent* in it, and that he related the whole Buſineſs at Council to the Queen, with no little advantage to our Captain. Others would have his Riſe attributed to *Suſſex*, who brought him to Court, to out-ſhine *Leiceſter*, and eclipſe the Splendor of his Enemy. But what was the ſtrongeſt *Argument*, and only *Perſwaſive* with the Queen, was his Merits, which ſhe ſoon ſaw, and preſently encouraged. The occaſion of which royal Notice is ſaid to be thus: Our Captain coming over out of *Ireland*, upon the forementioned Cauſe, to Court, in very good Habit (which is often found to be no mean Introducer, where Deſerts are not known) found the Queen walking, till ſhe was ſtopt by a plaſhy place, which ſhe ſcrupling to tread upon, preſently *Ralegh* ſpread his new Pluſh Cloak upon the Ground, on which her Majeſty ſtept gently, and paſſed

(*i*) Ib. p. 4.

over; being not a little pleas'd, as well as ſurpriz'd, with ſo unexpected a Complement. Preſently after which, he found ſome gracious Beams of royal Favour reflecting on him; which he was reſolved, and well knew how, to cheriſh and contract.

Being admitted into Court, to put the Queen in remembrance, he wrote in a Window, obvious to her Eye,

Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall.

Which her Majeſty eſpying, under-wrote this *Anſwer*;

If thy Heart fail thee climb not at all.

But his aſpiring Soul could not reſt in the lower, tho' ſafer way of living. He could not be mean, whoſe Reſolutions were ſo great; and whoſe Prudence and Activity made him capable of the higheſt Preferments. Inſpired with a reſtleſs and ambitious *Genius*, he deſign'd nothing but what was extream; and had rather not be, than not to be one of the moſt Eminent. And to the greateſt height probably he had arriv'd, had he lived in any other Princes reigns than that of *Q. Elizabeth* and *K. James*; the former not being over-haſty to raiſe any to very great Honour; and the latter not caring for Men of War and the Sword.

Ralegh was ſo towardly an Apprentice in the Court-Trade, that he ſoon ſet up for himſelf (*k*). In a ſhort time he is become a *Minion*, and obtains the *Queen*'s Ear; is often conſulted, tho' never ſworn of the Council; and nothing done without him. Her Favour and his Parts began to allarm his Rivals; they think he grows to faſt in their Miſtreſs's good Opinion. Hence they endeavour privately to undermine his Eſteem, and ſtop the Current of the *Queen*'s Affection. To accompliſh which, they thought a Rival the moſt likely Courſe. They wanted an opportunity to procure *Ralegh*'s abſence, and introduce the Earl of *Eſſex*. Long they did not expect, before one offered it ſelf; for the *Queen* being willing to encourage *Ralegh*, ſent him on a Voyage to Sea. Nor did he make a vain and fruitleſs one; for at his return, he brought News of a new Country, diſcovered by him in the Year 1584. called, in honour of the *Queen*, *Virginia*: a Country, that hath been ſince of no inconſiderable Profit to our Nation; it being ſo agreeable to our *Engliſh* Bodies, ſo profitable to the *Exchequer*, and ſo fruitful in its ſelf; an Acre there yielding often forty Buſhels of Corn; and, which is more ſtrange, there being three Harveſts in a Year: for their Corn is ſow'd, ripe, and cut down, in little more than two Months.

(*k*) Ib. p. 5.

For this and other Beneficial Expeditions and Deſigns, her Majeſty, this Year, 1584, was pleaſed to confer on him the Honour of Knighthood; which in her Reign was more eſteem'd than in her Succeſſors: the *Queen* keeping the Temple of Honour cloſe ſhut, and never open'd, but to Vertue and Deſert. Nor was ſhe, indeed, ever haſty to reward; for ſhe ſeldom paid in any other Coin, than Patents and Good Words. Hence our Sir *Walter*'s Rewards are quickly enumerated; for he got nothing, after all his Exploits and Deſigns, but the Wardenſhip of the *Stanneries*, Command of the Guard, and the Government of *Jerſey* and *Virginia*; Places of no great Profit, nor anſwerable to his Worth or juſt Ambition.

In 1588 (the grand *Climacterick* of *Spain* (*l*)) Sir *Walter*, by his admirable Courage and Conduct, was very Inſtrumental in giving that fatal Blow to the *Invincible Armado*. Three Years this Giant had been growing to that portentous Greatneſs, with infinite Expences and Induſtry; but was beaten, ruined, and diſhonourably overthrown in leſs than a Months ſpace. But in a ſhort time after, recovering this Shock, the *Spaniards* began to renew their former Deſigns. Sir *Walter Ralegh* being then a Member of Parliament, which began *Feb.* 19. 1592. informed the Houſe, That without Subſides the iminent Dangers could not be prevented, which were then threatned from *Spain*. Of which he ſpake, as he proteſted, not only to pleaſe the *Queen*, to whom he was infinitely obliged, but for the Neceſſity he both ſaw and knew. Withal adviſing rather to carry the War into the Enemies Country, than to expect him here at home. The ſucceſs of this Speech was, that a Subſidy was granted with the general conſent of the Houſe; and the *Queen* took his Advice, which was, to afflict the *Spaniards* at a diſtance; and whilſt ſhe could not aſſault his more Neighbourly and Guarded Parts, to diſturb thoſe that were more naked and further off, in the *Indies*: So that cutting off the Monies (thoſe Nerves and Sinews of his Power) brought from thence, ſhe might put an end to his Greatneſs, and humble the mighty Monarch.

(*l*) Ib. p. 6.

The *Queen* thinking none more fit to be employed in the Buſineſs, than the Perſon that ſtarted and counſell'd it, knowing Sir *Walter* to have the Courage of a Soldier to put in Execution the Advices of the Gown man, Sends him to Sea, to manifeſt his Valour and Conduct. Furniſhed with fifteen Men of War (*m*), he is ſent to *America*, to poſſeſs himſelf of *Panama*, where the *Spaniards* ſhip their Riches, to take them there, or intercept them homeward. But having got beyond the *Spaniſh* Cape, they met with the unwelcome Intelligence, That by expreſs Command of his Catholick Majeſty, no Ship was to ſtir from the *Weſt-Indies* that Year. Upon which Sir *Walter* reſolved himſelf to return home; be-

(*m*) Ib. p. 7.

dividing

dividing the Fleet into two Squadrons, the one he committed the Conduct of to Sir *John Burroughs*, Son of the Lord *Burroughs*; and the other to the Care of Sir *Martin Forbisher*, with their respective Commissions. Sir *Martin*'s Charge was, to lie off and on, on the Coast of *Spain*; to hinder the coming in of their Vessels: Sir *John*'s, to wait at the *Azores*, for the coming of the Carracks out of the *East-Indies*. Whose Diligence was rewarded with the surprizal of a large Vessel, call'd, *The Mother of God*, which was One hundred and sixty five Foot long, from Head to Stern; and seven Decks high, laden with Goods to the value of 150000*l.* English, besides what the Seamen got.

Sir *Walter*, having now deserted his Naval Employ, and become again a Courtier, it was not long before he was seized with the idle Court Disease of Love; the unfortunate occasion of the worst Action of his whole Life, his devirginating one of the Maids of Honour, *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, whom he afterward married; for which he fell under a Cloud, was banish'd the Court and his Mistress's Favour, and for some Months committed to Prison. Having at length obtain'd his Liberty, and finding all things with an unpleasant Aspect, he follow'd his *Genius* of discovering new Places, and doing something for the Improvement and Honour of his Country; thinking that Absence and a fortunate Voyage, might redeem his Reputation among the People, reinvest him in his Mistress's thoughts, and merit a new esteem.

Guiana, being an excellent Country (*n*), and famous for producing Gold, Sir *Walter* resolved upon that Attempt; and accordingly he set sail from the Port of *Plymouth*, *Feb.* 6. 1595, and on the 22th of *March* arriv'd at the Isle of *Trinidado*; where he soon made himself Master of St. *Joseph*'s, a small City; and, which was more considerable, of the Governour *Antonio Bereo*, from whom he got the best Account of those Parts, and its Trade. Leaving his Ship at *Trinidado*, with some Pinnaces and One hundred Men, he made up the River *Ormus* in search of *Guiana*. What he found, saw, and performed there, his most ingenious History of those Parts (if they can get it) may satisfy the Curious.

(*n*) Ib. p. 8.

In the Year 1596, he return'd, being satisfied with his Expedition, and much more with the Reception he found at Court. The Storm was blown over, and his Mistress's Brow was more smooth than at his departure; after his Eclipse he shone brighter at Court. And the death of those two famous Sea-Captains, (our Country-men) *Drake* and *Hawkins*, put them upon courting Sir *Walter*, whom they could not tell how soon they might have occasion of (*o*). For the Queen, at this time foreseeing another Storm gathering from *Spain*, thought the best way was to scatter it before it grew too great, and came too near. She resolved therefore to begin with the *Spaniard* first, and fairly set on the Enemy in his own Ports. She speedily riggs a brave Fleet, consisting of an 150 Ships, mann'd by 6360 Soldiers, 1000 Voluntier Gentlemen, 6772 Seamen, commanded by *Robert* Earl of *Essex* and the Lord *Howard*, with equal Authority. To these were joyn'd a Council of War, consisting of several eminent Men, among whom was our Sir *Walter*. The Fleet was divided into four Squadrons; the first commanded by Admiral Lord *Howard*; the second by *Essex*; the third by Sir *Thomas Howard*; the fourth by Sir *Walter Ralegh*.

(*o*) Ib. p. 9.

In the beginning of *June* they set sail, and by the 20th got to *Gades*, their Design being perfectly unknown, as well to their Enemies as their own Men. *Essex*, heated with Youth, and an ambition of doing bravely, would have presently landed and assaulted the Enemy; but his Heat was allay'd, and corrected by Sir *Walter*'s Advice, who impugn'd all such rash Attempts. At last, a fit Opportunity presenting it self, it was by all resolv'd to fight them; but the ebbing Waters not permitting the great Ships to engage, *Ralegh* is pitch'd on as the most proper Person, in the mid'st of the Channel, to provoke them; who accordingly, in a little Ship call'd the *War-spight*, directed his Prow against the *Spanish* Men of War; which thereupon presently fell back. Upon this, the rest of the Fleet came in, and burnt and took several of their Ships. After the Victory at Sea, the Men were very importunate to go ashore; which they did at *Puntal*, a League from the City. At first, the *Spaniards* receiv'd them with a great deal of Courage; but the *English* charged so warmly, that they thought it their prudent'st way to retire with more speed than they came out. The *English* pursued so close, that they had almost recover'd the City Gates as soon as they. The Earl, from a Bulwark near the Gate, espied an entrance into the Town, but very hazardous, it being down a very steep Precipice: But this did not affright several of our *English*, who leaped from thence into the Town, and engaged the Enemy in the Streets. In the mean time, Sir *Walter* and others, having forced the Gates, enter'd; and the Castle was surrendred on merciful Conditions. But Sir *Walter* was not eager after the Enjoyment of his Conquest, for whilst others were reaping the plentiful Harvest of War, he with some small Ships passed up the Channel and fired their Merchant-Men, which were withdrawn to *Port-Real*, altho' they offer'd Two Millions of Ducats for their Redemption. Great were the Losses to the *Spaniards* by this War, which, our Histories report, amounted to no less than Twenty Millions of Ducats. Upon Consultation, it was resolv'd to quit the Town, contrary to the Opinion of *Essex*, who was for keeping it, as a future Annoyance to the *Spaniards*. After this they took *Faro* in *Algarbe*, and being weary at last of their Victories, they return home loaden with Spoils and Honour (*p*).

(*p*) Ib. p. 10.

To recover which Losses, the *Spaniard* equips a new Fleet, which were baffled alone by the VVinds, for the greatest part were cast away and wreck'd: With the Relicks of which, in the Year following, he is upon his old Designs of *Ireland*; but the Queen was always too nimble for the grave *Don*, and at present, *Anno* 1597, rigg'd out twenty Ships, which were afterwards encreased to an Hundred and twenty Men of War and Victualers, 5000 Men are raised, a 1000 more came from the *Netherlands*; and the Conduct of this Expedition was committed to the Earl of *Essex*. The Navy was divided into three Squadrons; the first, led by *Essex*; the second, by *Howard*; the third, by Sir *Walter*, who now was esteem'd the ablest Seaman of his Age. To enoble this Expedition, several Persons of Quality of all sorts engag'd themselves, adorn'd with Feathers and gay Cloaths. But putting out to Sea, they met with a dismal Tempest, which astonish'd the Marriners themselves, and forced home our gawdy Voluntiers, who thought no Enemy so terrible as a Storm, and the severe motions of a Sea-sick Stomach.

(q) Ib. p. 11. With fresh Instructions, the Fleet (*q*) set sail again from *Plymouth*, but was again divided by another Storm near the Promontory of *Nerium*, or the *Land's End*. A Cross-yard in *Raleigh*'s Ship was broken by the *Impetus* of the Storm, which forced him to stay behind and make it good: Which raised *Essex*'s Jealousy, that this division of the Navy was on purpose fore-design'd by Sir *Walter*; but upon his arrival *Essex* welcom'd him, making an Apology for acquainting the Queen with the Division falsly represented. Wanting Water at the *Azores*, or the *Canary Islands*, Sir *Walter* landed without Leave, and had scarcely supplied himself before he receiv'd Orders immediately to follow *Essex* to *Fayal*; whither he repair'd: But not finding *Essex* there according to his Order, having taken an exact Surveigh of the Haven, he resolv'd to take the Town, from which he was disswaded by some, as what would be look'd upon by *Essex* as intended to rob him of his Honour, and so confirm him his Enemy. But Sir *Walter*'s desire of Glory, and the Soldiers Avarice, urged him, after he had staid some time for *Essex*'s arrival, to the assault of the place, which was at last taken. The next day after this Exploit, *Essex* arriv'd, where he was quickly inform'd what *Raleigh* had done, and that the whole Business was transacted with no other design than to rob him of the Glory: Which his Jealousy made him easily believe. Some perswaded the Earl to try him by a Council of War, and cashire him; others would have him put to death: But, at length, by the mediation of the Lord *Howard*, Sir *Walter*, upon an honourable Submission, is restored again to the Earl's Favour, and all is well. And so after burning the Town, and taking *Flores*, *Gratiosa*, and *Villa Franca* in St. *Michael*'s, with three *American* Ships, together with the burning of a Carack, they came home, much torn, leaky, and weather-beaten, about the end of *October*.

(r) Ib. p. 12. Upon whose return *Essex*, agitated by a restless (*r*) insatiable Ambition (a Fault Sir *Walter* was afterwards guilty of) and growing discontented, and not able to dissemble his Resentments, brake out into such outragious Actions as soon brought his Ruin: For, vainly presuming upon the Love of the Citizens of *London*, he projects to seize the Court, and secure *Raleigh*, as the most considerable Enemy that he had. Of which treasonable Actions being found guilty, the Earl was executed 1601. That he died bravely, is not to be question'd; but that Sir *Walter Raleigh* should come openly to see him die, on purpose only to fat his Eyes with the Sacrifice of his Enemy, can never be granted: For, if we may believe him in the same Circumstances on the Scaffold, he told his Auditors, on the word of a dying Man, that he only came there to defend himself, if any thing had been urg'd against him by the Earl.

Thus endeth that Favourite, whose *D*eath struck a damp upon the Queen's prosperous *D*ays, and gave Blackness to her declining Reign. Which Blow, like that of Gunpowder, not only blew up his Friends and Neighbours, but shook his Enemies at a distance; for it reach'd Sir *Walter* too, who wanting Strength to grapple with his Rival the Treasurer, in the following Reign, and not owning Humility enough to become his Vassal, perished at last in the Encounter. Nor did the Queen long survive her Favourite, her death happening the next Year following, to the inexpressible Grief of the *English* Nation, and Sir *Walter*'s irrecoverable Loss: In whose royal Grave his Prosperity was also buried, as we may soon perceive.

(s) Ib. p. 13. K. *James* her Successor (*s*), coming to the Crown of *England*, Sir *Walter* (with some others) before he removed from *Scotland*, would have him oblig'd by Articles, that his Countrymens number should be limitted, as fearing that the *Scots*, like Locusts, would quickly devour this Kingdom; it being probable that, like the *Goths* and *Vandals*, they would settle in any Country rather than their own; whereby our Nation would be rendred as beggarly as theirs. For this, he being over-ruled herein by *Cecil* and others, he was afterwards frown'd on by the King, and outed of his Command of the Guards. However, Sir *Walter* still pursued the Good and Glory of his Country, and, as formerly in active Times, gave his Advice still against the Peace with *Spain*, which might now, with no great difficulty, be brought on its knees. For the prevention of which, at the entrance of the King, he presented him with a Manuscript of his own writing, fraught with no mean Arguments to that purpose. But the King, whether out of Fear or religious Principles, I shant determine, was

was for Peace; and ſo with *Spain* a Peace is concluded, whereby an Enemy, already humbled, had time to recover their Loſſes, and means to aſſault us with greater Vigour.

The King is hardly warm in his Throne, but there is a great Noiſe of a Plot, generally call'd, *Sir* Walter Ralegh's *Treaſon*; tho' he had the leaſt hand in it: A Plot which is ſtill a Myſtery, and hath a Veil ſpread over it, compoſed of ſuch a hodg-podge of Religion and Intereſts, as Prieſts, Papiſts, Proteſtants, and Puritans, that the World ſtands amaz'd that Sir *Walter Ralegh* ſhould ever be drawn into it. But Diſcontent, that great Seducer, at firſt put him to ſearch into a Plot he afterwards was betray'd into. The Deſign is ſaid to be this: Firſt, *To ſet the Crown on Lady* Arabella Stuart, *or to ſeize the King, and make him grant their Deſires and a Pardon.* Secondly, *To have a Toleration of Religion.* Thirdly, *To procure Aid and Aſſiſtance from foreign Princes.* Fourthly, *To turn out of the Court ſuch as they diſliked, and place themſelves in Offices.* Among all which, there was none appointed for Sir *Walter*, which is no inconſiderable Argument of his Innocency. But, at length, all is betray'd; they are ſeiz'd, examin'd, and try'd. How well Sir *Walter* acquitted himſelf of the Charge, may be ſeen at large in the Tryal, printed in his Life, prefix'd to his admirable *Hiſtory of the World* (*t*); to which, for Brevity ſake, I ſhall refer the Reader. In the management of his Defence, he is acknowledg'd to have ſhewn as much Wit as ever Man did. His Tryal was held at *Wincheſter*, by reaſon of the Sickneſs then raging in *London*: The Time, the 17. *Nov.* 1603; the Manner, by ſpecial Commiſſion, before the Earl of *Suffolk* Lord Chamberlain, Earl of *Devon*, Lord *Hen. Howard*, Lord *Cecil*, Lord *Wotton*, Chief-Juſtice *Popham*, Chief-Juſtice *Anderſon*, Juſtice *Gawdy*, Juſtice *Warburton*, and others. The Jury went out, and within a quarter of an Hour return'd their Verdict guilty. Their Names are theſe:

(*t*) Page 15, &c.

Sir *Ralph Conisby*, Kt.	*Thomas Walker*, Armig.
Sir *Thomas Fowler*, Kt.	*Thom. Whitby*, Armig.
Sir *Edward Peacocke*, Kt.	*Thomas Highgate*, Gent.
Sir *William Rowe*, Kt.	*Robert Kempthorn*, Gent.
Henry Goodyer, Armig.	*John Chawkey*, Gent.
Roger Wood, Armig.	*Robert Brumley*, Gent.

According to which Verdict, Sentence of Death was pronounced upon Sir *Walter* by the Lord Chief-Juſtice.

It was obſerv'd (*u*), that, before the Lords at his Tryal, he was humble, but not proſtrate; dutiful, but not deject; to the Jury he was affable, but not fawning; hoping, but not truſting in them; carefully perſwading them with Reaſon, not diſtemperately importuning them with Conjurations; rather ſhewing love of Life than fear of Death. What made ill for Sir *Walter*, was his diſcovery of *Laurenzy* and *Cobham*'s frequent private Conferences; which ſo incenſed *Cobham* that he poſitively accuſed him, tho' the ſingle Evidence of one already convicted, of what Sir *Walter* was but yet impeached, could only make a Circumſtance, and not convict him. The King's Attourney *Cook* did what he could to bawl him out of his Life; and ſince they wanted Proof, they would endeavour to tire him out. If we may believe *Osborn* (*x*), ſeveral of the Jury-men, after he was caſt, were ſo far touch'd in Conſcience as to ask his Pardon on their knees. Two Days after *Ralegh*'s Tryal, was ſentenc'd *Brook*, who pretended his Intention was only to try faithful Subjects. *Markham* conteſt the Indictment, pleaded Diſcontent, and deſired Mercy. *Watſon* and *Clark*, the Prieſts, (who drew them in by a Pretence, *That the King was no Soveraign until he was crown'd*) and *Brooks*, were executed. *Markham*, Lord *Cobham*, and Lord *Grey*, were brought ſeverally on the Scaffold to die, and at the inſtant on the Block, had their particular Executions remitted, by a Letter under the King's own Hand. However, an ill Fate was obſerved to attend thoſe Men; *Grey* died in the Tower, the laſt of his Line; the reſt were diſcharged, but died miſerably Poor; *Markham* and ſome others abroad; and *Cobham* in a Room, aſcended by a Ladder, at a poor Woman's Houſe in the *Minories*, formerly his Laundreſs, rather of Hunger than a natural Diſeaſe (*y*).

(*u*) Ib. p. 32.

(*x*) Memoirs of K. *James*, Sect. 7.

(*y*) *Osb.* Mem. of K. *Jam.* Sect. 6.

Sir *Walter* was left to his Majeſty's Mercy, who thought him too great a Male-content to have his Freedom, and probably too Innocent to loſe his Life; therefore he is confin'd in the Tower, but permitted to enjoy *Libera Cuſtodia*; where he improv'd his Impriſonment to the greateſt Advantage of Learning and Inquiſitive Men: For after ſome Years paſſed there, he was deliver'd of that great *Minerva*, the *Hiſtory of the World* (*z*). A Book which, for the Exactneſs of its Chronology, Curiouſneſs of its Contexture, and Learning of all ſorts, ſeems to be the Work of an Age: An Hiſtory which never met yet with a Detractor, and was the Envy (as ſome ſay) of K. *James* himſelf, who thought none could out-do him at the Pen. That a Man, who had been the greateſt part of his Life taken up in Action, ſhould write ſo judiciouſly, ſo critically of Times and Actions, is as great a Wonder as the Book it ſelf. An Hiſtory wherein the only Fault or Defect rather is, that it wanteth one half of it ſelf; which is ſaid to be occaſion'd thus: Some few Days before he ſuffer'd, Sir *Walter* ſent for Mr. *Walter Bur*, who formerly printed his firſt Volume of the *Hiſtory of the World*, whom taking by the hand, after ſome other Diſcourſe, he asked him how it had ſold? Mr. *Bur*

(*z*) His Life, p. 33.

return'd this Answer, *It sold so slowly it had undone him.* At which words of his, Sir *Walter* stepping to his Desk, reaches his other unprinted Part of his History, which he had brought down to the Times he lived in, and clapping his Hand upon his Breast, said with a sigh: *Ah! my Friend, hath the First Part undone thee? the Second Part shall undo no more; this ungrateful World is unworthy of it:* and immediately going to the Fire-side, threw it in, and set his foot on it until it was consumed. As great a Loss to Learning as *Christendom* could have sustain'd; the greater, because it could be repaired by no Hand but his.

Whilst Sir *Walter* was thus confin'd, Death took away his and *Essex*'s mortal Enemy, Sir *Robert Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*, who had purchased the Monopoly of Favour, and being jealous of Sir *Walter*'s Parts, his Fears that he might supplant him, proved the Cause that he was brought to the forementioned Tryal. However, Sir *Walter* outlived his Enemy's Designs and Hatred; and for all his Kindnesses, bestow'd upon him the following Epitaph, the Smartness whereof so much affected K. *James*, that he said, *He hoped the Author would die before him* [a].

[a] *Osb.* Mem. of K. *Jam.* Sect. 29.

Here lies Hobinal, *our Pastor, while e're,*
That once in a Quarter our Fleetes did shear.
To please us his Cur he kept under clog,
And was ever after both Shepherd and Dog.
For Oblation to Pan *his Custom was thus,*
He first gave a Trifle, then offer'd up us:
And through his false Worship such Pow'r he did gain,
As kept him o'th' Mountain and us on the Plain;
Where many a Horn-Pipe he tun'd to his Phillis,
And sweetly sung Walsingham *to's* Amaryllis:
'Till Atropos *clap'd him; a Pox on the Drab,*
For in spight of his Tar-box, he dy'd of the Scab.

[b] His Life, p. 34.

Fourteen Years Sir *Walter* had spent in the Tower [b], of whom Prince *Henry* would say, *That no King but his Father would keep such a Bird in a Cage.* And being weary of a State wherein he could be serviceable to his Country only by his Pen, he improved all the Interest he could procure for his Enlargement; first of all, trying what he might effect with the King by Letter, he solicites him in these words; which (for that I no where find them printed) I shall here subjoin, out of a Miscellany Manuscript, borrow'd from Mr. *William Stephens*, Vicar of *Stoke-Gabriel*, my kind Neighbour.

THE Life which I had (most mighty Prince!) the Law hath taken from me, and I am now but the same Earth and Dust from which I was made. If my Offence had any proportion with Your Majesty's Mercy, I might despair: Or, if my Deservings had quantity with Your Majesty's unmeasurable Goodness, I might hope: But yet Your Majesty must judge of both, and not I. Any Blood, Gentility, or Estate, I have none; no! not so much as a Being; no! not so much as vitam Plantæ: *I have only a Penitent Soul in a Body of Iron, which moveth towards the Loadstone of Death, and cannot be with-held from touching it, except Your Majesty turn the Point from me. Lost I am, for hearing a vain Man; for Hearing only, and never Believing or Accepting: And so little Account I made of that Speech of his, which was my Condemnation, (as the living God doth truly witness) that I never remember'd any such thing, until it was at my Tryal objected against me. But for my Offence to Him that laid this heavy Burden on me, (miserable and unfortunate Wretch that I am!) and not for my not loving You my Sovereign, hath God laid this Sorrow on me. For God knoweth, with whom I may not dissemble, that I honour'd Your Majesty by Fame, and lov'd and admir'd Your Majesty by Knowledge; so as whether I live or die, Your Majesty's loving Servant I will live or die. If I write what doth not become me, (most merciful Prince!) vouchsafe to ascribe it to the Counsel of a dead Heart, which Sorrow hath broken. But the more my Misery is, the more is Your Majesty's great Mercy, if You please to behold it; and the less I can deserve, the more liberal is Your Gift. God only shall Your Majesty immitate herein, in giving Liberty to such a one, from whom there can be no Retribution; but only a desire to pay again a lent Life with the same great Love, which the same great Love shall please to bestow it. This being the first Letter that ever Your Majesty received from a dead Man, I humbly submit*

mit my ſelf to the Will of my ſupream Lord, and ſhall willingly and patiently ſuffer whatſoever ſhall pleaſe your Majeſty to lay on me.

To this may we add the potent and earneſt Sollicitations for his Enlargement, of the Queen, the Prince, and the *French* Leiger; no mean Argument of his Innocency. The Wife, the Brother, the King of *Denmark* then in *England*, and the Son of a King (as he obſerves in his Letter to Secretary *Winwood*) do not uſe to ſue for Men ſuſpect. But the moſt prevailing Reaſon of all was, the Enterprize Sir *Walter* undertook of a Golden Mine in *Guiana* in the Southern Parts of *America*. This wrought upon his Majeſty, who thought himſelf in Honour obliged, nay, in a manner engaged (as he intimates in his Declaration publiſhed after Sir *Walter*'s death) not to deny unto his People the Adventure and Hope of ſo great Riches, to be ſought and atchieved at the charge of Voluntiers. Power therefore is at length granted to him, to ſet forth Ships and Men for that Service. However, the King commanded him upon his Allegiance, to give him under his Hand, promiſing on the Word of a King to keep it ſecret, *The number of his Men, the burthen and ſtrength of his Ships, together with the Country and River he was to enter.* Which being done accordingly by Sir *Walter*, that very Original Paper was found in the *Spaniſh* Governour's Cloſet at St. *Thoma*. So active was *Gondamor* with his *Spaniſh* Miniſters, that Advertiſement was ſent to *Spain*, and from thence to the *Indies*, before the *Engliſh* Fleet got out of the *Thames*.

A Commiſſion is now granted to Sir *Walter Ralegh*, but by *Gondamor*'s means, full of Limitations; That the Fleet ſhould commit no Outrages upon the King of *Spain*'s Subjects by Land, unleſs they began firſt, *&c.* It would be too tedious here to repeat the whole Commiſſion, that may be ſeen in his Life, prefix'd to his *Hiſtory of the World*, *p.* 35. only that part thereof, which Sir *Walter* and other wiſe Men thought, had ſuperſeded the danger of the former Sentence, may not be ungrateful to the Reader.

—— 'And further of our more eſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and 'meer Motion, We do hereby for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, con'ſtitute, and appoint, the ſaid Sir *Walter Ralegh*, to be the ſole Governour 'and Commander of all Perſons that ſhall travel or be with him in the ſaid 'Voyage, *&c.* And we do hereby give unto him full Power and Authority, 'to correct, puniſh, pardon, govern, and rule them, or any of them, according to 'ſuch Orders, Ordinances, Conſtitutions, Directions, and Inſtructions, as by 'the ſaid Sir *Walter Ralegh*, ſhall be from time to time eſtabliſhed; as well 'in Caſes Capital and Criminal, as Civil, both Marine and other, *&c.* And 'becauſe in ſuch-like Enterprizes and Voyages, great Inconveniences have 'grown, by the mutinous and diſorderly Carriage of the Marriners and Sai'lors employed in the ſame, for want of ſufficient Authority to puniſh them 'according to their Offences, We do therefore by theſe Preſents, for Us, our 'Heirs and Succeſſors, give full Power and Authority to the ſaid Sir *Walter* 'Ralegh, in caſe of Rebellion and Mutiny by Sea or Land, to uſe and exer'ciſe Martial Law, in as large and ample manner, as our Lieutenant-General 'by Sea or Land; or our Lieutenants in our Counties within our Realm of '*England*, have, had, or ought to have, by Force of their Commiſſion of 'Lieutenancy. And we do further by theſe Preſents, give full Power and 'Authority to the ſaid Sir *Walter Ralegh*, to collate, nominate, and appoint, 'ſuch Captains, and other Inferiour Commanders and Miniſters under him, 'as ſhall be requiſite for the better Ordering and Governing of his Company, 'and the Good of his Voyage, *&c.* *Witneſs* our Self at *Weſtminſter*, 26 *Aug.* 'in the 14th Year of our Reign of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and of '*Scotland* the 50th.'

With this Commiſſion, and the Company of ſeveral brave Captains, and other Knights and Gentlemen of great Blood and Worth, he ſet out *A.* 1616. in queſt of the Mine, with a compleat Fleet of twelve Sail. On the 17th of *November* he arriv'd at *Guiana*, having been much retarded by contrary Winds, and having loſt ſeveral of his Voluntiers in the Voyage, by a violent *Calenture*. But of the whole Tranſactions, Sir *Walter* hath given us an exact account in his Letter to Mr. Secretary *Winwood* (*a*); wherein he complains, That the great occaſion of the Overthrow of his Enterprize was, that it was diſcovered in the *Indies* before his Arrival there; which had allarm'd them ſo, as that they had put themſelves into a poſture of Defence, ſtrictly guarding the Paſſage leading to the Mine, which

(*a*) To be ſeen in his Remains.

the *Spaniards* might eaſily do, the Countries being *aſpera & nemoroſa*: That Captain *Whitney* ran from him at the *Granados*, and carried another Ship with him; That Captain *Kemiſh*, on whom was his chief dependance, would not open the Mine; when Sir *Walter*'s Son was ſlain; and being charg'd with the Neglect, ſhot himſelf in his Cabin, *&c.* All which, with other Circumſtances, concurr'd to render the Action abortive.

Whilſt this Action of St. *Thome* was performed, and the Forces he had ſent were repulſed in the way to the Mine, Sir *Walter* ſtayed at St. *Pont de Gallo* the ſpace of nine Weeks, where the unwelcome News was brought him of the loſs of his Son, and the defeat of their Deſign. However, this ill News could not alter the Reſolutions of Sir *Walter* of returning to *England*, tho' he knew he ſhould meet with ſeveral Enemies there; who had by their Calumnies, rendred the Voyage nothing but a Deſign to obtain his Liberty. But at his departure out of *England*, having promiſed (whether he made a bad Voyage or a good) thoſe noble Earls, of *Arundel* and *Pembroke*, that he would return, he was reſolved, tho' inevitable Danger threatned him, to keep his Promiſe.

No ſooner did Sir *Walter* arrive on the Coaſt of *Ireland*, but the taking and ſacking of St. *Thome*, the firing of the Town, and the putting the *Spaniards* there to the Sword (tho' in their own defence) was noiſed abroad in all Parts, and was by ſpecial Advertiſement come unto the knowledge of *Count de Gondamor*; who thereupon deſiring Audience of his Majeſty, ſaid, *He had but one Word to ſay:* His Majeſty much wondering what might be delivered in one Word, when he came before him, he only bawled out, *Pyrates, Pyrates, Pyrates*: A very pretty ſhort Speech for an Ambaſſador. Whereupon his Majeſty publiſhed his royal Proclamation for the diſcovery of the Truth of Sir *Walter*'s Proceedings, and the advancement of Juſtice. But after all this Noiſe, Sir *Walter* is not queſtioned for his *Guiana* Action; for it is believed, that neither the Tranſgreſſion of his Commiſſion, nor any thing acted beyond the *Line*, could, in a legal courſe of Tryal, have ſhortned his days. But Sir *Walter* hath made the beſt defence for his *Guiana* Actions, in his Letter to the King; which I ſhall here inſert.

May it pleaſe your moſt excellent Majeſty,

IF *in my Journey Outward-bound, I had my Men murdered at the Iſland, and yet ſpared to take Revenge; if I did diſcharge ſome* Spaniſh *Barks taken, without Spoil; if I did forbear all Parts of the* Spaniſh Indies, *wherein I might have taken twenty of their Towns on the Sea-Coaſts, and did only follow the Enterprize I undertook for* Guiana, *where, without any Directions from me, a* Spaniſh *Village was burnt, which was new ſet up within three Miles of the Mine, by your Majeſty's Favour, I find no reaſon why the* Spaniſh *Ambaſſador ſhould complain of me. If it were lawful for the* Spaniards *to murder twenty ſix* Engliſhmen, *binding them back to back, and then cutting their throats, when they had traded with them a whole Month, and came to them on the Land without ſo much as one Sword, and that it may not be lawful for your Majeſty's Subjects, being charged firſt by them, to repel Force by Force, we may juſtly ſay,* O miſerable *Engliſh!* If Parker *and* Mecham *took* Campeach, *and other Places in the* Hondura's, *ſeated in the Heart of the* Spaniſh-Indies, *burnt Towns, killed the* Spaniards, *and had nothing ſaid to them at their return; and my ſelf forbore to look into the* Indies *becauſe I would not offend, I may juſtly ſay,* O miſerable Sir *Walter Raleigh!* If I *ſpent my poor Eſtate, loſt my Son, ſuffered by Sickneſs, and otherwiſe a World of Miſeries; if I have reſiſted, with the manifeſt hazard of my Life, the Robberies and Spoils which my Company would have made; if when I was poor I might have made my ſelf rich; if when I had gotten my Liberty, which all Men and Nature it ſelf do ſo much prize, I voluntarily loſt it; if when I was ſure of my Life I rendred it again; if I might elſewhere have ſold my Ship and Goods, and put five or ſix thouſand Pounds in my Pocket, and yet brought her into* England; *I beſeech your Majeſty to believe, that all this I have done, becauſe it ſhould not be ſaid to your Majeſty, That your Majeſty had given Liberty and Truſt to a Man, whoſe End was but the Recovery of his* Liberty; *and, Who had betrayed your Majeſty's* Truſt. *My Mutineers told me,* That if I return'd for *England* I ſhould be undone; *but I believed in your Majeſty's Goodneſs, more than in all their Arguments. Sure I am, that I am the firſt, that being free and able to enrich my ſelf, have embrac'd Poverty and Peril: And as ſure I am, that my Example ſhall make*

me

me the laſt. But your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs I have made my Judges; who have ever been, and ſhall ever be,

Your Majeſty's moſt humble Vaſſal,

Walter Ralegh.

But this Apology, tho' never ſo perſwaſive, could not ſatisfy *Gondamor*'s Rage, who was reſolved to ſacrifice the only Favorite left, of Q. *Elizabeth*, to the *Spaniſh* Intereſt, and the only Man left, of Note, alive, that had help'd to beat the *Spaniard* in the Year 1588.

Sir *Walter* being arriv'd at *Plymouth*, Sir *Lewis Stukely*, Vice-Admiral of the County of *Devon*, ſeized him, being commiſſioned by his Majeſty to bring him for *London*. He was now forced to make uſe of all the arts imaginable to appeaſe his Majeſty, and defer his Anger; to which intent, *Mannowry*, a *French* Quack at *Salisbury*, gave him ſeveral Vomits, and an artificial Compoſition, which made him look ghaſtly and dreadful; full of Pimples and Bliſters, and put the cheat upon the very Phyſicians themſelves; who could not tell what to make of his Urine, being adulterated with a *Drug* in the Glaſs, that turned it, even in their very Hands, into an earthy Humor of a blackiſh Colour, and of a very offenſive Savour. Whilſt he lay under this politick Diſguiſe, he penn'd his *Declaration* and *Apology*, in eight Sheets in 4*to*, (whereunto I refer the Curious, if it may be found) which have ſufficiently proved his honourable Deſigns in that Voyage, and anſwered the little Calumnies of his Enemies.

However, he was at length brought to *London*, and permitted the Confinement of his own Houſe; but finding the Court wholly guided by *Gondamor*, he could hope for little Mercy. Therefore he wiſely contrived an Eſcape into *France*, which Sir *Lewis Stukely* betrayed. But the Fate of Traytors purſued him, and brought him to a contemptible End, to die a poor diſtracted Beggar in the Iſle of *Londy*, a little Iſland in the *Severn* Sea, near the North-Weſt Coaſts of *Devon*; having for a Bag of Money falſify'd his Faith, confirm'd by the Tye of the Holy Sacrament *(b)*. And was alſo, before the Year came about, found clipping of the ſame Coin (in the King's own Houſe at *White-Hall*) which he had received for a Reward of his Perfidiouſneſs. For which, being condemn'd to be hanged, he was forced to ſell himſelf to his Shirt to purchaſe his Pardon of two Knights.

(b) Ibid. p. 42.

K. *James* was willing to ſacrifice the Life of Sir *Walter* to the advancement of the Peace with *Spain*; having now an Eye alſo upon the *Infanta* for the Prince his Son; which, upon the demand of the *Spaniard*, made him give up the Head of *Ralegh*. An Head of more weight to our Court, eſpecially in that Dearth of Wiſdom then raging (ſays *Osborn* (*c*)) than the *Infanta* could be; notwithſtanding the moſt general, no leſs than the leaſt ſuſpected Reports, made her alone Owner, tho' ſmall in Stature, of the greateſt Beauty, Vertue, Gallantry, and Prudence, that were at that day extant in Woman kind. Hence, upon his old Condemnation, he is proceeded againſt; for they who had had experience of him in a former Tryal, cared not to run the hazard of a ſecond. On the 28th of *Octob.* 1618. he was brought to the Court, called the *Kings-Bench*, in *Weſtminſter*, where it being propoſed to him, what he had to ſay, *Why the Sentence of Death pronounced againſt him* A. 1603. *ſhould not be put in Execution*; he in a long Diſcourſe ſo very handſomly and fully vindicated himſelf, that moſt wiſe Men thought his Life could not be taken from him on that account: It being the Opinion of moſt Lawyers, that he, who by his Majeſty's Patent had Power of Life and Death granted to him, over the King's Liege-People, ſhould be eſteem'd Maſter of his own Life, and free from all former Convictions. But this being over-rul'd by the Court, the old Judgment only, was averr'd againſt him; and from *Weſtminſter-Hall* he was carried to the *Gate Houſe*, and from thence, next Morning, to the Parliament-Yard, where he had the Favour of the Ax granted him.

(c) Memoirs of K. *Jam.* 1. Sect. 7.

Upon *Thurſday* the 29th *Octob.* Sir *Walter Ralegh* (*d*) was conveyed by the Sheriffs of *London*, to a Scaffold in the *Old-Palace-Yard* at *Weſtminſter*, where he was executed about nine a Clock in the Morning of the ſame Day. His firſt appearance upon the Scaffold was with a ſmiling Countenance, ſaluting the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, with others of his Acquaintance there preſent, when after Proclamation of Silence by an Officer appointed, he largely and eloquently, according to his manner, vindicated himſelf from ſeveral Imputations laid to his Charge, in a ſet Oration; unto which I ſhall refer my Readers, who deſire farther ſatisfaction herein (*e*). He began thus, *I deſire to be born withal, becauſe this is the third day of my Feaver, and if I ſhew any weakneſs, I beſeech you to attribute it to my Malady, for this is the Hour I look for it. I thank God of his infinite Goodneſs, that he hath ſent me to die in the ſight of ſo honourable Aſſembly, and not in the dark Priſon of the* Tower, *where I have ſuffered a great deal of Adverſity and a long Sikneſs. And, I thank God, my Feaver hath not taken me at this time, as I prayed God it might not*, &c. Concluding thus, *And now I intreat you all to joyn with me in Prayer, That the great God of Heaven, whom I have grievouſly offended, being a Man full of all Vanity, and have led a ſinful Life in all ſinful Callings; having been a Soldier, a Captain, a Sea-Captain, and a Courtier; which are all places of* Wickedneſs *and* Vice. *That God, I ſay, would forgive me, and caſt away my Sins from me, and that he would receive me into everlaſting Life. So I take my leave of you all, making my Peace with God.* Which

(d) His Life quo prius, p. 44.

(e) Ibid. p. 44.

Which ended, Proclamation being made that all Men ſhould depart the Scaffold, he prepar'd himſelf for Death; and having ſolemnly forgiven Sir *Lewis Stukeley* and all his Enemies, he gave away his Hat and wrought Night-Cap, and ſome Money, to his Friends that ſtood neat him; he thanked the Lord *Arundel* (in particular) for his company, and entreated him to deſire the King, That no ſcandalous Writing to defame him might be publiſhed after his death: Saying further unto him; *I have a long Journey to go, and therefore will take my leave.* Then putting off his Gown and Doublet, he call'd to the Headſman to ſhew him the Ax; which being not preſently done, he ſaid, *I pray thee let me ſee it; doſt thou think I am afraid of it?* And having it in his hands, he felt along upon the Edge of it, and ſmiling, ſpake to the Sheriff, ſaying, *This is a ſharp Medicine, but it is a Phyſician for all Diſeaſes.* Then going to and fro upon the Scaffold, on every ſide he pray'd the Company to pray to God to aſſiſt him and ſtrengthen him.

And ſo being asked, *Which way he would lay himſelf, on which ſide the Block?* As he ſtretched himſelf along, and laid his Head on the Block, he ſaid, *So the Heart be right, it is no matter which way the Head lieth.* And then praying, after he had forgiven the Headſman, he gave him a ſign when he ſhould do his Office; and at two blows he loſt both Head and Life, his Body never ſhrinking nor moving. His Head was ſhew'd on each ſide of the Scaffold, and then put into a Red-leather Bag, and his wrought Velvet Gown thrown over his Body; which was afterwards convey'd away in a Mourning Coach of his Lady's. The large effuſion of Blood which proceeded from his Veins amaz'd the Spectators, who conjectur'd he had ſtock enough of Nature to have ſurviv'd many Years, tho' now near Fourſcore Years old (*f*). He behaved himſelf at his death with ſo high and religious a Reſolution, as if a *Chriſtian* had acted a *Roman*, or rather a *Roman* a *Chriſtian*. And by the Magnanimity which was then conſpicuous in him, he abundantly baffled their Calumnies who had accuſed him of Atheiſm.

(*f*) So the Author of his Life, p. 53. He died aged 66. ſo the Author of the *Ath. Oxon.* Vol. 1. p. 373. So *Cambd.* in his Annals of K. *James* I. Decollatus Oct. 29. 1618. *A.* Ætat. 66. p. 38.

Various were the Reſentments of his Death, and ſeveral *Paſquils* (as it always happens on ſuch Occaſions) were ſcattered abroad. Of the Gallantry of his Behaviour on the Scaffold, theſe following Verſes may give a Confirmation, and a Taſt of the Poetry of thoſe Times.

Great Heart! who taught thee ſo to die?
Death yielding thee the Victory.
Where took'ſt thou leave of Life? If here,
How could'ſt thou be ſo far from Fear?
But ſure thou died'ſt and quit'ſt the State
Of Fleſh and Blood before that Fate:
Elſe what a Miracle were wrought,
To triumph both in Fleſh and Thought!
I ſaw in every Stander-by
Pale Death, Life only in thine Eye.
The Legacy thou gav'ſt us then,
We'll ſue for when thou dy'ſt again.
Farewel! Truth ſhall this Story ſay,
We died; thou only liv'dſt that Day.

Thus dy'd that Knight, who was *Spain*'s Scourge and Terror, and *Gondamor*'s Triumph. Whom the whole Nation pitied, and ſeveral Princes interceded for; Queen *Elizabeth*'s Favourite, and her Succeſſor's Sacrifice. One of ſuch incomparable Policy, that he was too hard for *Eſſex*; was the Envy of *Leiceſter*, and *Cecil*'s Rival, who grew jealous of his excellent Parts, and was afraid of being ſupplanted by him. His Head was wiſhed on the Secretary of State (that then was) his Shoulders, and his Life valued at an higher Rate than the choiceſt Daughter of *Spain*.

Authors are perplexed under what Topick to place him, whether of Stateſman, Seaman, Soldier, Chymiſt, or Chronologer; for in all theſe he did excell. He could make every thing he read or heard his own, and his own he could eaſily improve to the greateſt Advantage. He ſeemed to be born to that only which he went about, ſo dextrous was he in all his Undertakings, in Court, Camp, by Sea, by Land, with Sword, with Pen. And no wonder, for he ſlept but five Hours; four he ſpent in reading and maſtering the beſt Authors; two in a ſelect Converſation and an inquiſitive Diſcourſe; the reſt in Buſineſs.

He was no nice effeminate Perſon; he underwent all the Labours that attend a Soldier, and fared as the meaneſt. No common Mariner took more pains, or hazarded more in the moſt difficult Attempts. So that ſtill it remains undetermined, Whether the Age he lived in was more obliged to his Pen or his Sword, the one being buſy in conquering the New (*g*), the other in ſo bravely deſcribing the Old World; highly anſwering his Motto, *Tam Marti, quam Mercurio.* 'He had (as an obſerving Author ſaith) in the outward Mein, a 'good Preſence, in a handſome and well-compacted Perſon; a ſtrong natural Wit, and a 'better Judgment; with a bold and plauſible Tongue, whereby he could ſet out his Parts 'to beſt advantage. And to theſe he had the Adjuncts of ſome general Learning, which 'by diligence he enforced to great Augmentation and Perfection; For he was an indefati-

(*g*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 371. out of Sir *Rob. Naunton's Fragm. Regal.* p. 59.

'gable Reader, whether by Sea or Land, and none of the leaſt Obſervers both of Men 'and of the Times. And I am confident, *ſays this great Stateſman* (*b*), that among the ſe- 'cond Cauſes of his Growth, that Variance between him and my Lord *Grey*, in his de- 'ſcent into *Ireland*, was a principal; for it drew them both over to the Council-Table, there 'to plead their Cauſe, where he had much the better in telling of his Tale: And ſo much, 'that the Queen and the Lords took no ſlight mark of the Man and of his Parts. For 'from thence he came to be known, and to have acceſs to the Queen and the Lords; and 'then we are not to doubt how ſuch a Man would ſoon learn the way of Progreſſion. He 'had gotten the Queen's Ear in a trice, and ſhe began to be taken with his Elocution, and 'loved to hear his Reaſons to her Demands; and the truth is, ſhe took him for a kind of 'Oracle, which nettled them all: Yea, thoſe that he relied on began to take his ſuddain 'Favour for an *Allarum*, and to be ſenſible of their own Supplantation, and to project his; 'ſo that finding his Favour declining and falling into receſs, he undertook a new Perigrina- 'tion, to leave that *Terra infirma* of the Court for that of the Wars: And by declining him- 'ſelf, and by Abſence, to expect his Recovery; which is a ſtrange Device in a Court, tho' 'with him it proved effectual.

(*b*) Sir *R. Naunton.*

The truth is (ſays a late Author (*i*)) he was unfortunate in nothing elſe but the greatneſs of his Wit and Advancement. His eminent Worth was ſuch, both in domeſtick Policy, foreign Expeditions and Diſcoveries, Arts and Literature, both practick and ſpeculative, that they ſeem'd at once to conquer both Example and Imitation. And were it to have attended true Worth, he was deſerving of a better Crown and Kingdom than that proferred him by the *Indians*, when they choſe and deſired him to be their King. As for the Dexterity of his Sword, that our Hiſtories do fully record; for that of his Pen, theſe his Works may teſtify.

(*i*) Ath. Oxon. Loc. ult.

I. *A Diſcovery of the large, rich, and beautiful Empire of* Guiana. With a Relation of the great and golden City of *Manoa*, and of the Provinces of *Emeria*, *Arromaia*, &c. perform'd in the Year 1595. *Lond.* Print. 1596, 4*to*. In Latin at *Norib.* 1599, 4*to*. This Book, with the Author's prefatory Epiſtle to his *Hiſtory of the World*, are ſaid to be full of proper, clear, and courtly Graces of Speech.

II. *The Hiſtory of the World*; in five Books. *Lond.* 1614, and there 1677, with his Life prefix'd by a judicious Hand. This Book is abbreviated and animadverted upon by *Alex. Roſs*, a *Scotch-man*, in a Book entituled, *The Marrow of Hiſtory*, *A.* 1662; and it was afterwards continued by the ſame Author, *haud paſſibuſæ quis*, in a Book entituled, *The Hiſtory of the World*, the Second Part; beginning where Sir *Walter* left, and continuing the Hiſtory down to thoſe times, 1640.

III. *His Remains*; containing ſeveral Things, moſt of them formerly printed aſunder, and in the Year 1669 collected into one Volume in 12*o*. In which are found,

IV. *Sir* Walter Ralegh's *Maxims of State.*

Advice to his Son: His Son's Advice to his Father.

His Sceptick.

Obſervations concerning the Cauſes of the Magnificency and Opulency of Cities.

V. *Obſervations touching Trade with the* Hollanders *and other Nations*; proving, That our Sea and Land Commodities enrich and ſtrengthen other Countries againſt our own.

VI. *The Prerogative of Parliaments in* England. In a Dialogue between a Counſellor of State and a Juſtice of Peace.

Sir Walter Ralegh's *Letters to divers Perſons of Quality.*

VII. *The Life and Death of* Mahomet; *the Conqueſt of* Spain; *together, with the riſing and ruin of the* Sarazen *Empire*. *Lond.* 1637, 12*o*.

VIII. *Obſervations on the firſt Invention of Shipping*. Print. 1667, 8*vo*.

IX. *An Apology for his Voyage to* Guiana. Penned at *Salisbury*, *Jul.* 1617. Printed with the *Obſervations*.

X. *The Cabinet Council*: Containing, the chief Arts of Empire, and Myſteries of State. *Lond.* 1658, 8*vo*. This Book was publiſhed by *John Milton*.

XI. *Hiſtorical and Geographical Deſcription of the great Country and River of the* Amazons *in* America, *&c. Lond.* 1661, 8*vo*. Publiſhed by *W. H.*

XII. *Divers Speeches in ſeveral Parliaments*; in Sir *Horatio Townſend*'s *Hiſtorical Collections*, 1680, *Fol.*

XIII. *The preſent State of* Spain; *with a moſt accurate Account of his Catholick Majeſty's Power and Riches.*

XIV. *Wars with foreign Princes dangerous to our Common-wealth*: Or, *Reaſons for foreign Wars anſwer'd.*

XV. *Life and Death of K.* William *the Conquerour*, Mſ.

XVI. *Of Mines and Tryals of Minerals*, Mſ.

XVII. *The great Cordial.* Upon which *N. le Febure* hath written an Engliſh Diſcourſe. *Lond.* 1664, 8*vo*.

XVIII. *Sir* Walter Ralegh's *Pilgrimage*. A Poem to be found among his *Remains*, which being ſhort, pious, and curious, I ſhall here ſubjoyn.

Sir *Walter Ralegh's* PILGRIMAGE.

GIVE me my Scallop Shell of Quiet;
My Staff of Faith to walk upon;
My Scrip of Joy, (immortal Dyet!)
My Bottle of Salvation;
My Gown of Glory, (Hope's true Gage)
And thus I'll take my Pilgrimage.

Blood must be my Body's only Balmer,
No other Balm will there be given;
Whilst my Soul, like a quiet Palmer,
Travelleth towards the Land of Heaven;
Over the silver Mountains,
Where springs the Nectar Fountains,
There will I kiss
The Bowl of Bliss
And drink mine everlasting fill,
On every milken Hill.
My Soul will be a dry before,
But after it will thirst no more.
I'll take them first
To quench my thirst,
And taste of Nectar-suckets,
At those clear Wells
Where Sweetness dwells,
Drawn up by Saints in chrystal Buckets.

Then by that happy blestful Day
More peaceful Pilgrims I shall see,
That have cast off their Rags of Clay,
And walk apparell'd fresh like me.
And when our Bottles and all we
Are fill'd with Immortality;
Then the blessed Parts we'll travel,
Strow'd with Rubies thick as gravel:
Sealings of Diamonds, Saphire Flowers,
High Walls of Coral, and pearly Bowers.
From thence to Heaven's bribeless Hall,
Where no corrupted Voices brawl;
No Conscience molten into Gold;
No forg'd Accuser bought or sold;
No Cause deferr'd; no vain-spent Journey;
For there Christ is the King's Attourney,
Who pleads for all without degrees,
And he hath Angels, but no Fees.

And when the twelve grand Million Jury,
Of our Sins with direful Fury,
'Gainst our Souls black Verdicts give;
Christ pleads his Death, and then we live.
Be thou my Speaker, taintless Pleader,
Unblotted Lawyer, true Proceeder:
Thou would'st Salvation e'en for Alms,
Not with a bribed Lawyer's Palms.

And this is mine eternal Plea
To him that made Heav'n, Earth, and Sea,
That since my Flesh must die so soon,
And want a Head to dine next Noon,
Just at the Stroak, when my Veins start and spread,
Set on my Soul an everlasting Head.
Then am I ready, like a Palmer fit,
To tread those blest Paths which before I writ.
Of Death and Judgment, Heaven and Hell,
Who oft doth think must needs die well.

Sir There

There is one thing more of this moſt worthy honourable Knight, which, for the ſerious affectionate Strain thereof, I can hardly omit, and that is his Letter to his Wife after his Condemnation, which will prove alſo a defence of him, from the Imputation of Atheiſm (*k*).

(*k*) Sir *Walter*'s Remains, p. 247.

'YOU ſhall receive, my dear Wife, my laſt Words in theſe my laſt Lines; my Love 'I ſend you, that you may keep it when I am dead; and my Counſel, that you 'may remember it when I am no more. I would not with my Will preſent you Sorrows, 'dear *Beſs*; let them go to the Grave with me, and be buried in the Duſt. And ſeeing that 'it is not the Will of God that I ſhall ſee you any more, bear my Deſtruction patiently, 'and with a Heart like your ſelf.

'*Firſt*, I ſend you all the Thanks which my Heart can conceive or my Words expreſs, 'for your many Travels and Cares for me; which, though they have not taken effect as 'you wiſhed, yet my Debt to you is not the leſs; but pay it I never ſhall in this 'World.

'*Secondly*, I beſeech you, for the Love you bear me living, that you do not hide your 'ſelf many Days; but by your Travels ſeek to help my miſerable Fortunes, and the Right 'of your poor Child: Your Mourning cannot avail me, that am but Duſt.

'*Thirdly*, You ſhall underſtand, that my Lands were convey'd, *bonâ fide*, to my Child: 'The Writings were drawn at Midſummer was twelve Months (*l*), as divers can witneſs. 'And I truſt my Blood will quench their Malice, who deſired my ſlaughter, that they will 'not ſeek alſo to kill you and yours with extream Poverty. To what Friend to direct you, 'I know not, for all mine have left me in the true time of Tryal. Moſt ſorry I am, that 'being thus ſurpriz'd by death, I can leave you no better Eſtate. God hath prevented all 'my Determinations: That great God, which worketh all in all! If you can live free 'from Want, care for no more, for the reſt is but Vanity. Love God, and begin betimes; 'in him ſhall you find true, everlaſting, and endleſs Comfort. When you have travelled, 'and wearied your ſelf with all ſort of worldly Cogitations, you ſhall ſit down by Sorrow 'in the end. Teach your Son alſo to ſerve and fear God whilſt he is young, that the fear 'of God may grow up in him; then will God be an Husband to you, and a Father to 'him: An Husband and a Father that can never be taken from you.

(*l*) Occaſion'd by a Challenge Sir *Walter* received from Sir *Amias Preſton*, which he was minded to anſwer. His Tryal.

'*Bailie* oweth me a Thouſand Pounds, and *Aryan* Six Hundred. In *Guernſey* alſo I have 'much owing me. Dear Wife, I beſeech you, for my Soul's ſake, pay all poor Men. 'When I am dead, no doubt you ſhall be much ſought unto, for the World thinks I was 'very Rich: Have a care to the fair Pretences of Men, for no greater Miſery can befal you 'in this Life than to become a Prey unto the World, and after to be deſpiſed. I ſpeak, 'God knows! not to diſſwade you from Marriage; for it will be beſt for you, both in re'ſpect of God and the World. As for me, I am no more yours, nor you mine; Death 'hath cut us aſunder, and God hath divided me from the VVorld, and you from me.

'Remember your poor Child for his Father's ſake, who loved you in his happieſt Eſtate. 'I ſued for my Life, but God knows! it was for you and yours that I deſired it. For 'know it, my dear VVife, your Child is the Child of a true Man, who, in his own reſpect, 'deſpiſeth Death and his miſhapen and ugly forms. I cannot write much; God knows! 'how hardly I ſteal this time when all ſleep; and it is alſo time for me to ſeperate my 'Thoughts from the VVorld.

'Beg my dead Body, which living was denied you, and either lay it in *Sherborn*, or in '*Exeter* Church by my Father and Mother. I can ſay no more, Time and Death calleth 'me away. The everlaſting God, powerful, infinite, and inſcrutible God Almighty, who 'is Goodneſs it ſelf, the true Light and Life, keep you and yours, and have Mercy upon 'me, and forgive my Perſecutors and falſe Accuſers, and ſend us to meet in his glorious 'Kingdom.

'My dear VVife farewel; bleſs my Boy; pray for me; and let my true God hold you 'both in his Arms.

'Yours that was, but now not mine own,

Walter Ralegh.

Thus fell this Heroick Knight, *Spain*'s Triumph, and *England*'s Diſhonour. A Perſon of that Merit and Conſideration, that K. *James* would not execute him without an Apology, ſet forth in print in a Declaration; which *Osborn* tells us (*m*), according to the ordinary Succeſs of ſuch Apologies, render'd the Condition of that Proceeding worſe in the VVorld's Opinion. It begins thus, *Though I take my ſelf bound to give no other Account of my Actions but to God, yet*, &c.

(*m*) Memoirs of K. *Jam.* Sect. 7.

To which, for the Honour of ſo great a Perſon and our Country-man, I ſhall here add what a late Author has noted (*n*), and in his words too; *Some Writers, in the long Rebellion under K.* Charles *the Firſt, eſpecially ſuch who were not well-wiſhers to Monarchy, have reported,*

(*n*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 374.

That his Death was no less than a down-right Murder, having had his Blood, shed upon a Scaffold, meerly to satisfy some unworthy Ends, and the Revenge of the Spaniard. It being plain also in his Tryal, that all the Evidence against him was only the Confession of the Lord *Cobham*, (o) Loc. jam. cit. (which he afterwards deny'd) extorted, says *Osborn* (o), out of Fear; who being in the same Condemnation could but make a Circumstance, no Creature else averring it. And what seems very hard, tho' Sir *Walter* earnestly insisted to have the Lord *Cobham* brought into the Court, Face to Face, and would have been concluded by what he should have testified; yet would it not be granted him by the Court upon any account.

Sir *Walter Ralegh* being thus cut off, to the general Grief and Regret of the Kingdom, his Body was granted to his Lady, to be disposed of in a decent Sepulture. It was his desire, in the foremention'd Letter to his Wife, to be buried either at *Sherborn*, or in the Cathedral Church of *Exeter* (where many of his Ancestors were interr'd) by his Father and Mother. What proved the hinderance thereof, I find not; but his Corps was convey'd to St. *Margaret*'s Church in the City of *Westminster*, where he was beheaded, and buried in (p) Ath. Oxon. ibid. the Chancel there, at the upper end near to the High-Altar (p); over whose Grave, though there never was any Epitaph put, yet this following one among others was made for him, and fitted to be placed.

Here lieth hidden in this Pit,
The Wonder of the World for Wit:
It to small purpose did him serve,
His Wit could not his Life preserve.
He living was belov'd of none,
Yet, at his death, all did him moan.
Heav'n hath his Soul, the World his Fame,
The Grave his Corps, Stukeley *his Shame.*

Those Verses found in his Bible in the *Gate-House* at *Westminster*, made just before his (q) His Remains p. 258. deplorable Execution, might have served as well (q).

Even such is Time, which takes in trust
Our Youth, our Joys, and all we have;
And pays us nought but Age and Dust,
Within the dark and silent Grave,
When we have wander'd all our Ways,
Shuts up the Story of our Days:
And from which Grave, and Earth, and Dust,
The Lord shall raise me up, I trust.

This Distich was also made by him on the Snuff of a Candle, the Night before he died.

Cowards fear to die; but Courage stout,
Rather than live in Snuff will be put out.

(r) Ath. Oxon. quo prius. He left behind him one Son (r), named *Carew Ralegh*, who became a Gentleman-Commoner of *Wadham* College in *Oxford*, *A.* 1620, aged Sixteen; and was afterward Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to K. *Charles* the First, who honour'd him with a kind Token at his leaving *Hampton-Court*, when he was juggled into the *Isle of Wight*. He was made Governour of *Jersy* by the favour of General *Monk*, in the latter end of *January* 1659, and wrote a Book, entituled, *Observations upon some particular Persons and Passages*, in a late Book called, *A compleat History of the Lives and Reigns of* Mary *Q. of* Scotland, *and* James *King of* England; *by* Will. Sanderson *Esq*; Lond. 1656; in three Sheets *4to*. He wrote also (f) Vol. 2. Lett. 63. p. 368. some *Sonnets*, and other ingenious Discourses; with a smart Letter, mention'd (f) among *James Howel*'s Epistles in vindication of his Father. He was a Gentleman of dextrous Abilities, and by Writers mention'd with Honour, though he was short of his Father's Parts as to the Sword or Pen. He was buried in his Father's Grave, 1666, leaving behind him a Daughter his only issue.

Arms—

Argent three Birdbolts Sable 2. 1.

Flor. A. D. 1598, *R. R.* Eliz.

RISDON

THOMAS, Bencher of the *Inner-Temple*, was a younger Son of *Thomas Risdon* of *Bableigh*, in the Pariſh of *Parkcomb*, Eſq; (in the North weſt Parts of this County, about ſix Miles from *Bytheford*) by *Wilmot* the Daughter of . . . . *Giffard* of *Halsbury*, Eſq; near adjoyning. This Family deſcended from *Ralph Riſdon* (a), Lord of the Mannor of *Riſdon* in *Gloceſter-ſhire* in K. *Richard* the Firſt's Reign. They have long floriſhed at their Seat of *Bableigh* aforeſaid, which hath been the Dwelling-place of this Name ever ſince *Robert Riſdon* lived there in the third Year of K. *Edward* the Firſt unto this Day; having match'd into ſeveral honourable Families of this County, whereof ſome were Daughters and Heirs, as *Bray*, *Bremelcombe*, and *Viol.* (b) *Hill*, *Giffard*, *Blewet*, &c. One of this Houſe built the North Iſle of *Parkham* Church, and *Heybridge* over the River *Turridge* (c).

(a) *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Parkh.*

(b) *Woſte.* Geneal. Mſ. in *Riſd.*

(c) *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Bableigh.*

This Gentleman, being a younger Brother, had ſomething of the Fate thereunto belonging, *viz.* To be the Hammer-man of his own Fortune; which, as the more facile and gentile way, he attempted rather by the Labour of his Wits than of his Hands; and ſo betook himſelf to the Gown, rather than the Sword, or any mechanick Employment.

Having had that Education, which was ſuitable for ſuch an Undertaking, he reſolved to apply himſelf to the no leſs profitable than honourable Study of the Laws of the Land; and accordingly was enter'd a Member of the famous and floriſhing Society of the *Inner-Temple* in *London*; where he purſued his Deſign ſo effectually, that firſt he was called to the Bar; after that, in the 12th of Q. *Eliz.* 1570, he was choſen Autumn-Reader of his Houſe; but by reaſon of the Peſtilence then raging in the City, there was no Lecture at that time. *Tho. Ryſeden electus Autumn Lector: nulla vero Lectura, cauſâ Peſtilentiæ* (d). But the Year following, being choſen again into that Office, he did read; and in the 20th of the ſame Reign, he became Double Reader of that Houſe (e). The Statute upon which he read, was that of the 8th of K. *Hen.* 6. Chap. 9th, *Of Forcible Entry*; which he perform'd with ſo general Satisfaction, both for accurate Learning and profound Judgment, that, after his Death, it was thought fit to be publiſhed. Accordingly it came forth (f) *A.* 1648, *4to.* together with a certain Reading of Sir *James Dyer*, upon the Statute of the 32th of K. *Hen.* 8. Chap. 1. *Of Wills*; and the Reading of Sir *John Brograve*, upon the Statute of the 27th of K. *Hen.* 8. Chap. 10. *Concerning Jointures*. After this, *viz.* in the 22th Year of the Queen aforeſaid 1580, he was choſen Treaſurer of the *Inner-Temple* (g): Whether after this he was farther advanced into the Number of the Governours thereof, it does not appear (tho' like enough it is he was ſo) for that after the 8th of Q. *Eliz.* the Governours are not mentioned in the Regiſters of that Houſe. *Hactenus de Gubernatoribus; deinceps enim non memorantur in Regiſtris hujus Hoſpicii* (h).

(d) *Dugd.* Orig. Juriſd. p. 165.

(e) Ib. p. 166.

(f) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 517.

(g) *Dugd.* quo prius, p. 170. *b.*

(h) Id. ib.

This Gentleman, having attained great Accompliſhments, and a conſiderable Sum of Money with them, did not think it fit to hide himſelf away in the great Hive the City, but making the Purchaſe of a fair Eſtate called *Sandwell*, lying in the Pariſh of *Harberton*, about three Miles to the Weſt of *Totnes* in this County, he there furniſhed himſelf with an handſome gentile Houſe; in which he reſided and ſpent the remainder of his Days with much Eſteem and Reſpect from all the Neighbourhood.

He was a very uſeful Perſon in his Country, which (to the Honour of his Memory be it ſpoken) was the better for him, ſerving it many Years in the Quality of a Juſtice of the Peace: which he did more than in the bare Title, for tho', his Profeſſion was the Law, which is a kind of War, yet he was a great Promoter of Peace and Concord among his Neighbours. And as an Argument of that particular Eſteem, the antient Corporation of *Totnes* had for his Worth and Merit, they choſe him their Recorder. In which Capacity he ſerved them many Years with great Reputation and Satisfaction.

He was once married to a Daughter and Co-heir of . . . . *Hawkins*; whether he had any Issue by her, I am uncertain, but sure it is he had none that survived him: Whereupon, at his Death, he left his Estate (which was very considerable) to *Francis Risdon* of *Bableigh*, Esq; his eldest Brother's Son by a Second Venter, *viz.* by *Dorothea*, a Daughter of the antient Family of *Blewet*, of *Holcomb-Rogus* in this County; in whose Posterity it remains to this Day; the present Possessor being *Francis Risdon*, Esq;

At length this worthy and much respected Gentleman, having lived to a vast Age, by computation near an Hundred Years, (he was Reader of the *Inner-Temple A.* 1570, at what time we may compute him to be no less than Thirty Years of Age, and died *A.* 1641) surrendred his Soul into the hands of the high Lord and Proprietor of all, in his House of *Sandwel*, on the 9th day of *Octob.* 1641; a few days after which, he was interr'd in the South Isle of *Harberton* Church aforesaid, belonging to his House, under a plain Stone, having this Inscription (which, tho' short, is full and expressive):

Thomas Risdon Armiger obiit nono Die Oct. Anno Dom. 1641.

Fuit & vixit.
Immo est & vivit.
Profectio est quam
Tu putas Mortem.

On the side Wall hangs his Coat of Arms, in a small Tablet of Timber, under which is the Date of his Interment 1641.

In the same Isle, high up in the South-wall, is a fair Monument erected to the Memory of *Dorothy Risdon* aforesaid, by the Piety of her Son *Thomas*, the Gentleman on whom the Estate of *Sandwel* was entailed: Which, for that it sets forth the exceeding great VVorth of that Gentlewoman, I shall here insert some part thereof (the whole being very long) as it is there written in Letters of Gold, on a Table of Marble.

Quam cælo restitutam meritò Credimus & merito lugemus Terris ereptam, Dorothea Risdon filia natu minima Arthuri Bluet de Holcomb-Rogus Com. Dev. Armig. Vidua Francisci Risdon de Bableigh Com. item Devon Armig. Subjecto Conditur in tumulo Superstitis unici filii Amor & Dolor. Erat illi ingenium Sagax & promptum; Animus ad Pietatem, a teneris propensus, & verè Timens Deum. In rebus adversis Æquanimitas, in secundis Integritas singularis. Quâ in Proximum erat Charitate, fiebat, ut Egestati Pauperum Studiosè Consuleret; Quos Ægrotantes, Sapissimè invisebat, & subsidiis necessariis Cujusq; inopiam recreabat. In Congressu familiari, si quando Sermones incidissent, quibus de alienâ Famâ detraberetur, eam illico in partem incumbebat, qua Proximi, etiam ignoti, causæq; Laborantis suscipere Patrocinium fas esset, &c.

Thomas Risdon hoc Monumentum Matri Charissimæ filius Mærentissimus P. Obiit Prid. Non. Quintil. A. Salut. M.D.C.L.IIII. *Ætatis suæ* XLII.

On the other side the VVindow, in the same Isle, is another more sumptuous Monument, erected to the Memory of *Thomas Risdon*, last mentioned. VVhich is a fair Marble Table, between two pollished Pillars of the same, having this Inscription;

Thomas Risdonus.
Anagramma
Has nutris Domos.

Quisquis es in gressu, nostras qui Conspicis Ædes,
Hoc juvat, has nutris te meminisse Domos.

Susanna Risdon, hoc Monumentum Conjugi Charissimo, Uxor Mærentissima posuit. Obiit ix. *Cal. Octob.*
Anno { *Salutis* M.D.C.L.X.V.II.
{ *Ætatis suæ* X.X.X.

To this Family belongs *Tristram Risdon* (*i*), the famous Antiquary of the County of *Devon*; he is by a late Author (*k*) called *Thomas*, by a Mistake occasion'd from the initial Letter of his Name *T.* prefix'd to his Surveigh of *Devon*. He was born at *Winscot*, in the little Parish of St. *Giles*, near *Great Torrington* in this County; and was the eldest Son of *William* (*l*) who was the third Son of *Giles Risdon* of *Bableigh*, Esq; by his VVife *Joan*, Daughter of *George Pollard* of *Langley* in this County, Esq; which *Joan* was the Relict of . . . . *Barry* of *Winscot*, of which before in *Barry*, p. 30.

(*i*) Flor. *A. D.* 1620, R. R. *Jac.* 1.
(*k*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 1. p. 516.
(*l*) *Westc.* Genealogy of *Dev.* Gentry in *Risd.* Mf.

This

This Gentleman, *Triſtram Riſdon*, having the advantage of a good School-Education at *Great Torrington* adjoyning, ſoon became fitted for the higher Improvements of the Univerſity of *Oxford*; of which he was admitted a Member (being entred either in *Exeter* College or *Broad Gates* Hall, now *Pembroke* College) about the latter end of the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, of famous Memory (*l*). Nor were his Addreſſes there to theſe coy Miſtreſſes the *Muſes* altogether fruitleſs or in vain, for he became a good Scholar, and an accompliſhed Perſon. (*l*) Ath. Ox. quo ant.

How long he continued in the Univerſity, we are not able at this diſtance to determin; but this I find (*m*), that he left *Oxford* without taking any Scholaſtick Degree, and retired into his own Country. The Ground whereof might be his Siſter's death, upon which he became poſſeſs'd of the Eſtate of *Winſcot*, which required his perſonal Care and Inſpection. Hither therefore he came, and fixed himſelf and Family. (*m*) Ibid.

Providence having thus ſettled him in the Country, he reſolved, that neither the Buſineſs nor the Paſtimes thereof (the common Practice and Fault of many young Gentlemen) ſhould engroſs his Time and Pains; he knew better how to improve them (both to his Credit and Comfort) in his Study; to wit, in an harmleſs Converſation among the Dead, the beſt Inſtructors of the Living: I mean good Books, in which he greatly delighted; and a kind of Natural *Genius* leading him that way, he applyed himſelf (as what is moſt Ornamental to a Gentleman) to the Study of Hiſtory and Antiquities; and eſpecially thoſe of his own Country; for he could not but look upon it as a great Indecorum, to be knowing and curious in the Rarities which are found Abroad, and a meer Stranger in the things at Home.

In this Deſign and Undertaking, *viz.* his ſearching into the Antiquities of this County, Mr. *Riſdon* proved very ſucceſsful; and with great Coſt and Pains drew up a large Volume, tho' never printed, under this Title;

'The Chorographical (called, by a miſtake of the Preſs, in a certain late Author (*n*) without Correction, a Chronographical) Deſcription, or Survey of the County of *Devon*, with the City and County of *Exeter*: Containing Matter of Hiſtory, Antiquity, Chronology. The Nature of the Country, Commodities and Government thereof: With ſundry other things worthy Obſervation. Collected by the Travel of *T. Riſdon* of *Winſcot*, Gent. for the Love of his Country, and Country-men, in that Province.' (*n*) Ibid.

In this his weighty Undertaking, Mr. *Riſdon* (*o*) acknowledges, that he receiv'd great Light from Sir *William Pole* (that curious Antiquary of our County) his Lamp. And 'tis very apparent that he did ſo, to any that ſhall compare them both, in moſt Families and Pariſhes of this County; tho' he added much, and made great Improvements of his own. (*o*) Deſcript. of *Dev.* in *Coliton*, Mſ.

Some there are, I know, who either to boaſt their own Skill, which is not much, or to vent their Malice, which is more, carp and cavil at this worty Perſon's Performances herein; and pretend him to be miſtaken in things very near his Home. Should we ſay that there is no Error or Imperfection in the Author or the Work, it were to make the one Divine, and the other more than Human; tho' what thoſe particular Errors be, which are ſuppoſed to be in it, or that the things they are pleaſed to cavil at are ſuch, I could never find fully diſcovered, or fairly proved. If to accuſe were enough, in a carping envious Age, who would be found Innocent? Nor indeed is it fair, or becoming a Gentleman, to blemiſh or depretiate the worthy Labours and Endeavours of thoſe, whom they are neither able to imitate or correct. All I ſhall ſay therefore to ſuch ſnarling *Momuſſes* in behalf of this worthy Author, ſhall be in the Words of the Poet (*Hor. Epiſt.*) which we may ſuppoſe he himſelf would have retorted to them, if he had heard them;

Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis,
Candidus imperti: Si non, his utere mecum.

Kindly impart, if you know better things,
If not, then uſe thoſe which the Author brings.

The greateſt Misfortune which I know does attend this Work is, that among the various Copies which are abroad in the hands of ſundry Gentlemen of this County (whereof I have ſeen very many) hardly any two of them agree together, but have ſeverally either ſomething redundant or deficient, which the other has not. The whole Work contains about three quires of Paper, and took up a great deal of Time as well as Pains; being begun *A.* 1605. but not finiſhed until the Year 1630. (*q*). (*q*) Ath. Ox. quo ant.

This Gentleman lived to a great Age, and being full of Days, departed this Life at his Houſe at *Winſcot*, *A.* 1640 (*r*). and lieth buried in St. *Giles*'s Church aforeſaid, without Tomb or Monument. He that with great expence of Money, Time, and Labour, ſought to perpetuate the Memory of many Perſons and Families, hath no Monument to continue his own; unleſs that laſting one, his *Survey of the County of* Devon. (*r*) Ex Regiſt. Paroch.

Tho', as is ſaid, he hath none on his own Grave, yet in the little Church of St. *Giles* is a Tombſtone on the Floor of the North-ſide of the Chancel, having in a Braſs Plate this Inſcription, in Memory of this Gentleman's Mother:

Hic Sepulta est Johanna Risdon Filia Georgii Pollard de Langley Armigeri, & Uxor Willielmi Risdon de Winscot Generosi: Per quem quum duos Filios & unam suscepisset Filiam, A. Ætat. 63. Salutis 1610. 17 Maii. die Ascensionis Domini, Mundo valedicens, è vivis excessit &. in Christo Jesu Sanctè obdormivit; tristeq; sua Desiderium, Amicis reliquit.

There is also to be seen in the same Church, another Epitaph, on this Gentleman's Daughter, in these Words;

Here likewise lieth buried the Body of Margaret, *the Daughter of* Tristram Risdon, *Gentleman, who Deceased the 26th of* August, A. D. 1636.

Genitoris Distichon.

The assured Hope of thy eternal Bliss
Dries all my Tears, the end of Flesh is this.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1610, R. R. Jac. 1.

Sable a pair of Wings Conjoyn'd and Elevated Arg. [*].

[*] Morg. Sphear of Gent. l. 4. p. 31.

RIDGEWAY

SIR *Thomas*, Kt. and Bar. and Earl of *London-Derry* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was born, either at *Torwood* in the Parish of *Tor-Mohun*, on the East-side of the famous Bay of *Tor*, where it hath a delightsome Prospect thereof; or else at *Tor-Abby*, standing in the mouth of the said Bay; a very pleasant and gentile Seat also, where several Windows of the House yield a sweet and lovely View of the whole Bay, from which it stands about a quarter of a Mile. This Abby, after the Dissolution, became the Possession of this noble Earl's Ancestor; who re-edified those almost decayed Cells to a new and better Form (*a*). He was the Son of *Thomas Ridgeway* of *Torwood* and *Tor-Abby*, Esq; by *Mary* his Wife, eldest Daughter of *Thomas Southcot* Esq; who was Co-heir to her Mother, *Grace*, the Daughter of *Barnhouse* of *Marsh* near *Crediton* in this County (*b*). The other Co-heir of *Barnhouse* became the Wife of Sir *Anthony Rows* of *Halton* in *Cornwal* (*c*), and of *Edmerston* in *Modbiry* in *Devon* Kt. a gentile Family of antient Cesidence in this Shire; which *Thomas* was the Son and Heir of *John Ridgeway* of *Torwood* Esq; by *Elizabeth Wentford* his Wife; a Gentlewoman deserving singular Rommendation. Higher than this I cannot carry the Pedigree of this noble Family in a direct Line, altho' the flourishing thereof in these Parts is of a much antienter date.

(*a*) *Weste.* View of *Dev.* in *Torm.* Ms.

(*b*) Ib. in *Marsh.*

(*c*) *Car.* Surv. of *Cornwal*, l. 2. p. 114. *a*

The first of the Name I have met with, was *Matthew Ridgeway* alias *Peacock* (*d*); he was a Feoffee in Trust to *John Shillingford*, for his Lands in *Farrendon-Shillingford* (in the Parish of *Farrendon* near *Exeter*) and elsewhere, *A.* 38 *Hen.* 6. which was the Year of our Lord 1460.

(*d*) Sir *W.* *Pole's* Collect. of Deeds and Chart. Ms. p. 17

The next I find was *Stephen Ridgeway*, one of the Stewards of the City of *Exeter*, *A.* 6 *K. Edw.* 4. 1466 (*e*). some Years after which, he was advanced to the highest Trust and Command in that City, being chosen Mayor thereof in the fourth Year of the Reign of

(*e*) *Izac's* Mem. p. 86.

King

K. *Hen.* 7. 1489 (*f*), now above Two Hundred Years ago. Which Gentleman was a Benefactor to *Grendon*'s Alms-Houſe, commonly called the Ten Cells, being ſo many Partitions for Ten poor Women, lying in *Preſton-ſtreet* within the ſaid City [*g*].

(*f*) Ib. p. 95.

(*g*) Ib. p. 185, 186, 187.

I preſume this Name, as moſt antient Ones were, was originally Local, and at firſt taken up from the Place of their Habitation; tho' from what particular place it might be I can't ſay, for I find two places in this County ſo called; the one is *Ridgeway*, near *Plymouth*, and the other is *Ridgway* in the Pariſh of *Owlſcombe* near *Honiton* [*h*]. Whether either of them had Inhabitants ſo named I do not find; tho' 'tis not improbable but that they had. But omitting a farther proſecution hereof for the preſent, I proceed.

(*h*) Sir *W. Pole*'s Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Owleſc.* Mſ.

This noble Gentleman, of whom we are ſpeaking, *Thomas* Lord *Ridgeway* Earl of *London-Derry*, was a Perſon of extraordinary Eminence both in Peace and War. The firſt Truſt I find he had, was that of the *Poſſe Comitatûs* of *Devon*, committed to him by Q. *Elizabeth* of pious Memory, in the 32th and 42th Years of her Reign, if there be no Miſtake in the Catalogue found in Sir *William Pole*'s and Mr. *Riſdon*'s Manuſcript of *Devon*. And all, as well Print as Manuſcript, agree, That he was High-Sheriff of this County *A.* 42th of her Reign 1600, in which Year [*i*] he was honoured by that gracious Princeſs with the degree of Knighthood.

(*i*) *Sylv. Morgan*'s Sphere of Gentry, Lib. 3. C. 8. p. 93.

Nor was he in leſs Grace or Favour with K. *James* the Firſt of bleſſed Memory, her royal Succeſſor, who well underſtanding his excellent Parts, his great and comprehenſive Judgment, his apt and dexterous Addreſs, his Reſolution and Conduct in Buſineſs, imploy'd him in his moſt weighty imergent Affairs in *Ireland*, and advanced him to ſome of the higheſt Places of Truſt and Command in that Kingdom; which as they were Arguments of that great Confidence the King repoſed in him, ſo were they alſo of his own great Sufficiencies; he was one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council there, Deputy-Treaſurer of that Kingdom, Commander-General and Treaſurer of VVars therein, for ſeveral Years together. So we have him reckon'd [*k*] among the Officers-General that were there in the Year 1613; at what time my Lord *Chicheſter* Baron of *Belfaſt* (another great Ornament to this County) was Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and had been ſo for many Years beyond all Example of former Times; as, ſays my Author, *The very next Perſon unto whom, in that Liſt of Officers-General, is reckon'd Sir* Thomas Ridgeway, *Treaſurer at Wars.* All which high and weighty Places he fill'd with Honour and Fidelity.

(*k*) *F. Moriſon*'s Itinerary, Part 2. Lib. 3. C. 2. p. 300.

About this time it was that the Province of *Ulſter*, in the North-parts of that Kingdom, by the frequent Mutinies and Rebellions of the old Native *Iriſh*, became uneaſy to the *Engliſh* Government; for a total Suppreſſion whereof, and the better to plant therein a Colony of the *Engliſh* Nation, K. *James* the Firſt was pleaſed to propoſe great Encouragements to ſuch as would tranſport themſelves and Families thither; as accordingly many did out of divers places of *England*. For the better carrying on of which Plantation (*De Plantatione regni noſtri Hiberniæ ac potiſſimum Ultoniæ quam noſtris jam Auſpiciis atq; Armis feliciter ſub obſequii jugum redactam, &c. Ex Patent. Baron. apud Sylv. Morg. Lib.* 4. *C.* 2. *p.* 12.) Peace being now happily ſettled in that Province, that wiſe King thought it fit to inſtitute a new Title of Honour, in the 9th Year of his Reign over *England* 1611, call'd *Baronet*, q. *Little Baron*, (it being made the next in degree to a Baron of the Realm) which Honour is hereditary, and deſcends from the Father to the Heirs-Male of his Body lawfully begotten, as that of a Baron doth; for which, each one was obliged to pay in the *Exchequer*, ſo much Money as would, for three Years at 8*d. per Diem*, pay thirty Foot Soldiers, to ſerve in the Province of *Ulſter* in that Kingdom; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.* and with the Fees it commonly ariſeth to 1200 *l.* (*l*) for which reaſon they have given them the Arms of *Ulſter, viz. A ſiniſter Hand Gules in a Canton of their Shield*; or in an *Eſcotcheon of Pretence*; by which Hand is ſignify'd Adminiſtration of Juſtice, as a certain Author tells us [*m*].

(*l*) Preſ. State of *Engl.* by D. *Chamb.* Part 1. C. 19. p. 323.

(*m*) *Sylv. Morgan* quo ſupr. p. 15.

Into which number our Sir *Thomas Ridgeway* was very early admitted, *viz. Novemb.* 25. 1612 [*n*], he being then the ſecond of that degree in the County of *Devon*.

(*n*) Ib. p. 31.

After this, he having deſerved very well of the Crown, not only by his eminent Services in the ſupport thereof, but his ſignal Induſtry and Charges in promoting the Plantations thereabout; his Majeſty K. *James* the Firſt was pleaſed as a peculiar Mark of his royal Favour, to advance him to the high Degree of a Peer of that Realm, and beſtowed upon him the title of, *Earl of London-Derry*; the beſt built City in the North of *Ireland*, lying in the Province of *Ulſter*, near *Lough-Foyl*; ſo call'd from a Colony of *Londoners*, near about this time planted therein. It is ſeated in a *Peninſula* of about forty Acres of Ground, on one ſide environ'd with a River, and on the other impaſſible with a deep and mooriſh Soyl, ſtrongly ſituated by Nature, and ſtronger by Art [*o*]: Of late become wonderfully famous for the admirable Defence it made in the Siege laid againſt it, *A.* 1689 [*p*], the reverend Mr. *Geo. Walker* Rector of *Donaghmoor* being Governour thereof, againſt 20000 *Iriſh*, for an hundred and five days together; whom neither the Number nor Rage of the Enemies without, nor thoſe more cruel Ones within, Famine, Sickneſs, and the Fatigues of War, could ever make to think of ſurrendring, when they only reckon'd upon two Days Life; but being within that ſpace relieved by Sea, the *Iriſh* withdrew the Siege. Into which Province this noble Lord carried ſeveral Perſons out of this County of *Devon*, as his Servants and Attendants, whoſe Poſterity, for ſome of them, arrived to great Wealth and Honour there, in which they ſtill flouriſh.

(*o*) *Mord.* Geog. Rectified, p. 48.

(*p*) Hiſt. of the Wars in *Irel. Anno* 1689, &c. p. 21, 22. Ch. 3.

And here, becauſe from them I have derived the greateſt Light, for what I have advanced in relation to this noble Family, I ſhall ſubjoyn thoſe ſeveral Epitaphs on his Father and Grandfather's Tombs, erected by the Piety of this noble Earl, in the Iſle belonging to his Houſe, on the South-ſide of the Pariſh Church of *Tor-mohun* aforeſaid.

The firſt is made in Memory of *John Ridgeway*, Eſq; a Gentleman of very liberal and ingenious Education; of a ſharp Wit, and well verſed in Buſineſs: For which reaſon he deſerved highly of his Country, and was in great Grace and Truſt with three Princes ſucceſſively, *viz.* K. *Henry* the Eighth, K. *Edward* the Sixth, and Q. *Mary*; as we may infer from this Inſcription to his Memory.

Johannes Ridgeway *Armiger, vir liberè & ingenuè Educatus, acuti ingenii, & in rebus agendis egregiè verſatus. Eoq; nomine de Patriâ & republicâ optimè meritus: Summæ & intigræ fidei apud Reges,* Henricum *octavum,* Edwardum *ſextum &* Mariam *Reginam. Pater* Thomæ Ridgeway *hic conditi; Avus* Thomæ Ridgeway *Militis, filii Hæredis ejuſdem* Thomæ, *hoc loco etiam requieſcentis, & cujus digna Memoria nunc quoque Poſteritati commendatur.* Elizabetham Wentford, *fœminam omni laude dignam, hac æde Sepultam habuit conjugem; è quâ, ſobolem reliquit* Thomam *hic placidè dormientem, filium unicum Hæredem, filias vero duas: Primogenitam* Hugoni Earth *Armigero conjugatam, alteram* —— Prideaux *Armigero in Matrimonium datam.*

Thomas Ridgeway *Armiger (cujus Memoriæ hoc Monumentum præcipuè Conſecratur) Conubio felix; Priorem Conjugem (è quâ ſolâ Sobolem reliquit) habuit* Mariam *primogenitam* Thomæ Southcot *Armigeri, Matris ſuæ* Gratiæ Barnehuſii *Cohæredem; ex his nata numeroſa Progenies; Filii octo, viz.* Thomas *filius - Hæres Eques Auratus (digniſſimæ Fœminæ* Ceciliæ Macwilliam, *Paternæ Hæreditas Cohæredi Matrimonio junctus; Quibus nati, filii tres,* Robertus, *juvenili Ætate, Equeſtri dignitate Ornatus; qui* Elizabetham *unicam Filiam & Hæredem* Simonis Weſton *Militis, in conjugem duxit:* Edvardus *&* Macwilliam. *Filiæ duæ,* Maria *in cunis defuncta, &* Caſſandra Franciſco Willughbye *Equiti aurato nupta)* Georgius, Richardus, Johannes, Petrus *Superſtites;* Southcottus, Ægidius, *&* Gulielmus *defuncti. Filiæ verò ſeptem,* Elizabetha *(ſola è Filiabus adhuc vivens)* Thomæ Roche *de* Eſſex *Armigero in Nuptiis data, multiplici ſobole beata;* Gratia Jacobo Walſh *Armigero conjugata;* Gertruda, Maria, *altera* Gratia, Philadelpha, *una & altera, omnes Defunctæ.*

Which *Thomas*, the Son of *John Ridgeway* aforeſaid, and the Father of the Earl, was alſo a moſt accompliſhed Perſon. He was a Gentleman of a ſweet Behaviour to Man, and of great Piety to God; very Courteous to his Friends, and hoſpitable to all. He was no mean Scholar, either in reſpect of divine or humane Learning. A great Lover of Juſtice, and a diligent Conſervator of the Peace, and that no leſs by his perſonal Inclination, than publick Commiſſion, in which he ſerved divers Years. For he was ſtudious in compoſing Controverſies among his Neighbours, and induſtrious in promoting the Safety and Welfare of his Country; as may more fully appear from the following Epitaph, in the Church aforeſaid.

Æternæ Memoriæ Sacrum.

Thomæ Ridgeway *Armigero, claris Natalibus orto, virtute propriâ clariori, Moribus ſuaviſſimis; Pietate in Deum, Comitate in Amicos, Hoſpitalitate in omnes, inſigni, Literis tum Divinis, tum Humanis, non Mediocriter imbuto; Pacis, Juſtitiæq; plus minus novem Annos, Moderatori vigilantiſſimo; Litium ac Controverſiarum inter Proximos, pendentium, prompto & æquiſſimo Diſcuſſori; Patriæ ſtudio, Induſtriâ, ac ſolicitudine plurimùm Conſulenti; Duplici Connubio felici; Priore, à Clarâ* Southcottorum *Familiâ, &* Barnhuſii *Cohærede, Fœmina, Virtute, Pietate, ac Modeſtiâ Ornatiſſima, multiplici Sobole, octo filiis & ſeptem filiabus fœcundâ. Alterâ è clarâ* Mileorum *familiâ oriundâ. Vitam hanc, Moleſtiis, & Curis, Pleniſſimam,* 1598. *Menſe Junii, placide Relinquenti, & Requieſcenti, perfectam Corporis & Animæ gloriam & Glorificationem, in Chriſto expectanti.*

Thomas Ridgeway *filius-hæres, Equeſtri dignitate Ornatus, Invictiſſimo Regi* Jacobo *primo, in Regno* Hiberniæ, Vice-Theſaurarius, *ac* Præfectus-Generalis, *&* Theſaurarius *(ut aiunt)* ad Gueras, *Unuſq; è Secretioribus, ejuſdem Regni Conſiliis, ſummi Amoris, Officii & Pietatis Ergo, Mœſtiſſimus poſuit.*

This

This nobleſt Lord *Thomas* Earl of *London-Derry* (as appears by what foregoes) married a moſt deſerving Lady, *Cecilia* the Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of *Macwilliam* (an *Iriſh* Family, at leaſt originally, as I ſuppoſe by the name) by whom he had iſſue three Sons, *Robert*, *Edward*, and *Macwilliam*; and two Daughters, *Mary*, who died in her Infancy, and *Caſſandra*, married to Sir *Francis Willoughby*, Kt.

Sir *Robert Ridgeway*, who was honoured with Knighthood when very young, Earl of *London-Derry*, married *Elizabeth* the only Daughter and Heir of Sir *Simon Weſton*, *Kt.* by whom he left iſſue, 1. *Weſton*, 2. *Shalloon*. *Weſton*, late Earl of *London-Derry*, by the Daughter of Sir *William Temple* Baronet, left iſſue 1. *Robert*, 2. *Thomas*, with ſeveral Daughters.

Robert, the now Earl of *London-Derry*, is a moſt noble Lord, in whom are ſumm'd up all the Sweetneſſes and Courteſies of his Anceſtors. He married .... Daughter and Heir of Sir .... Baronet, and hath Iſſue, which God preſerve.

The antient Arms of this Family was thus blazon'd [*q*]:

(q) *Joſ. Holland* in his Cat. of Arms.

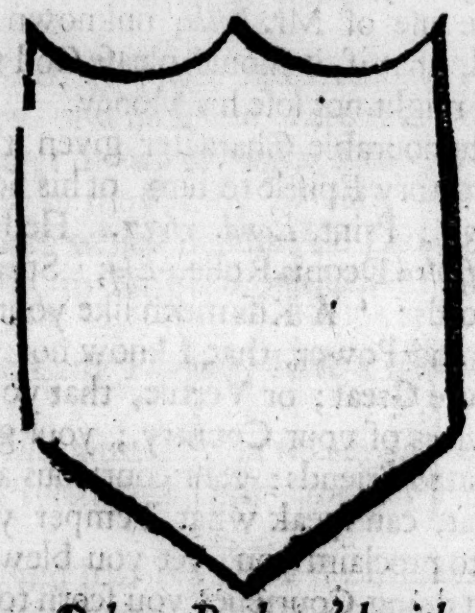
Argent on a Chevron ingrail'd Gul. between three Peacocks Heads eraz'd Azure, with Crowns about their Necks Or, as many Trefoyls of the ſame.

This Coat was thought fit to be put off, and another taken up, by *Cambden Clarent*. King of Arms's Gift, *A.* 1605, as a certain Author tells us [*r*]; which is now the Arms of the right noble Earl of *London-Derry*, and is blazon'd by the ſame Author, as before-mentioned,

(r) *Sylv. Morgan* in his Sph. of Gent. L. 2. C. 9. p. 107. 117.

This right noble Lord, *Thomas* Lord *Ridgeway* Earl of *London-Derry*, died about the Year of our Lord 1620, and lieth interred in the Iſle belonging to his Family, in the Pariſh-Church of *Tor-mohun* aforeſaid.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1636, *R. R. Car.* 1.

Or on a Bar Danſette inter three Delves B. charg'd with as many Lions ramp. of the firſt, three Beazants.

Creſt. An Arm arm'd coped B. Hand Or, holding faſt a Purſe ſhut (*a*).

[*a*] *Weſte.* Ped. in *Rolle*, Mſ.

ROLLE

Note, that Lord Chief Justice Rolle was of the Rolle family, & that the present Lord Rolle is the 11th lineal ancestor Lord Rolle, who was created in the reign of Geo. 2. & was the 1st Peer ever created from Devon. The Lord Ch. Justice Rolle d. A.D. 1688.

DENNIS, Eſq; was a Native of this County, born at *Bickton*, about Six Miles from *Honiton*, in the Month of *December* 1614. He carries both the Families he deſcended from in his Name; *Dennis*, as he was the Son of *Anne* (*b*), the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Dennis* of *Bickton* and *Holcomb-Burnel* in *Devon*, Kt. by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *William Pawlet* Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*; and *Rolle*, from his Father, Sir *Henry Rolle* of *Stephenſton*, in the Pariſh of St. *Giles*, near *Great Torrington*, Kt. which Sir *Henry*, by the Daughter and Heir of *Watts* of *Somerſet-ſhire*, was the Son of Sir *Henry Rolle* of *Stevenſton*, Kt. who by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John Ford* of *Aſhberton*, Eſq; was the Son of *John*; who by *Elenora* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Dacres* of *London*, was the Son of *George Rolle*, Eſq; the firſt Purchaſer (of this Name) of the large Demeſnes of *Stevenſton*.

[*b*] Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Devon* in St. *Giles*.

This Houſe had antiently Owners ſo called; *Michael de St. Stephans* is the firſt I find upon Record (*c*), who granted the ſame unto *Richard Baſſet*, whoſe Son *Elias* was Lord thereof *A.* 27 K. *Hen.* III. who granted unto *Walter de la Ley* or *Ley* (*d*) the Demeſnes thereof. *John de la Ley* chang'd his Name to *Stephenſton*, and ſucceeded his Father *Walter* therein; unto whom *Elias Baſſet*, Lord of *Bepier* in *Wales A.* 3 *Edw.* III. releaſed all his Right in *Stephenſton* (*e*). After him ſucceſſively followed *John*, *Walter*, and *John de Stephenſton*; who had Iſſue *Elizabeth*, his Daughter and Heir, married unto *Grant* of *Weſtlegh* (a little Pariſh oppoſite to *Bytheford*) a potent Tribe ſometime, both for Eſtate and Command, in this

[*c*] Id. ibid.

[*d*] *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Steph.*

[*e*] *Pole* quo ſup.

Tract, whoſe Daughters and Co-heirs were married, the one unto *Monk* of *Potheridge*, and the other to *Moyle*.

Moyle had *Stephenſton* to his part, where he made his Reſidence. So that here we may conclude was born Sir-*Walter Moyle*, Kt. one of the Juſtices of the *King's-Bench* under *Hen.* VI. 1454 (*f*), who is reckon'd by *Hooker* (*g*) as a Native of this County, and declared by *Riſdon* (*h*) to have had his Habitation in this place. One of this Name ſold this Eſtate to the Anceſtor of Sir *John Rolle* Knight of the *Bath*, whoſe now it is.

To proceed; *Dennis Rolle*, Eſq; was of that Figure and Merit in his Country, that he ought not to be pretermitted; and of that Honour and Reputation alſo, that he muſt not be raſhly touch'd. Dr. *Fuller* in his *Worthies of England* (*i*) puts him off with a Complement, where he ſays, He remember'd the old Sentence, *Præſtat nulla quam pauca dicere de Carthagine*, Of *Carthage* one were better ſay nothing than not enough. But then I remember too the Proverb, that, *Aliquid præſtat mediocritas* (*k*), Something hath ſome Savour. Although we may not be able to reach the whole of his Character, better it is to ſay ſomething of him than nought at all.

Dennis Rolle then was the Darling of his Country in his time, adorn'd with all the deſirable Qualities that make a compleat Gentleman. He was, though young, of a ready Wit, a generous Mind, and a large Soul: One Example whereof, among many, is traditionally handed down to us, which, for the Honour of both thoſe noble Perſons therein concern'd, I ſhall crave leave here to inſert.

The famous Sir *B. G.* in his generous way of Living, having ſome more than ordinary occaſion at that time for a conſiderable Sum of Money, to the value of ſeveral hundred Pounds, took it up from Mr. *Rolle* upon his own Bond. But it happening ſhortly after as they were both together in company, that Mr. *Rolle* ſent for the Bond and cancell'd it before Sir *Bevil*'s Face, ſaying, That the bare Word of ſo honourable a Perſon was to him ſufficient Security for that and a greater Sum; and withal threw the Bond in the Fire. Sir *Bevil*, being thus greatly obliged by the noble Favour of his Friend, as ſoon as he returned home made a Mortgage, to the uſe of Mr. *Rolle*, unknown to him, of his Mannor of *B.* and left it in ſome truſty hand, that if it ſhould pleaſe God to take him off by Death e're this Debt was paid, Mr. *Rolle* might not loſe his Money.

Nor may I here omit that honourable Character given this Gentleman by the ſilver-tongu'd *Sydenham*, in his Dedicatory Epiſtle to him, of his Sermon call'd *Oſculum Charitatis*, preached on *Chriſtmas-Day* 1635; Print. *Lond.* 1637. He ſalutes him with the Title of, *The truly Generous and nobly Diſpoſed* Dennis Rolle, *Eſq*; Speaking of the Kiſs of Charity, the Author goes on in theſe words: 'A Kiſs much like your Self and Actions, where there 'is ſuch a mixture of Charity and Power, that I know not well whether I ſhould rather 'magnify Fortune, that you are Great; or Vertue, that you are Good. Your noble De-'portment in the publick Services of your Country; your great and unpattern'd Supplies 'of your engaged and neceſſitated Friends; your courteous and liberal Reſpects to thoſe de-'ſpiſed Ones of mine own Coat, can ſpeak what Temper you are of: In all which, tho' 'you wanted not a Trumpet to proclaim you, yet you blew it not your ſelf; ſo juſt you 'are to your own Merits, that doing Courteſies you ſcorn to blab them. *Maxima Laus eſt 'non poſſe Laudari*; *Tua non velle*. It is the greateſt Argument of Praiſe to be beyond it, 'of Nobleneſs without it. Thus he.

One that knew this Gentleman well (*l*) hath alſo left upon Record this honourable Teſtimony of him, 'That he was a Gentleman of wonderful great Hope: What ſay I, *quoth 'he*, Hope, when his worthy Carriage and Behaviour in his very Prime (*he died at four and 'twenty*) gives aſſurance of his extraordinary Sufficiency? And as he deſcended from right noble Anceſtors (his Grand-mother was Daughter to the Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*) ſo he married into a right honourable Family, the Daughter of the Lord *Pawlet* of *Hinton St. George* in the County of *Somerſet*. So that theſe noble Matches and great Affinity, with a rare Pregnancy of Wit, and Vivacity of Spirit by Nature, and great and noble Fortunes 'by Inheritance, may in time add higher Titles than I intend to mention. Thus my Author, who in probability had prov'd a true Prophet herein, if this honourable Gentleman had not been cut down by the Sythe of *Death* in the very Flower of his Age.

He was made, by K. *Charles* the Firſt of bleſſed Memory, High-Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, in the 12th Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 1636; whoſe State and Parade at that time was ſo great and ſplended (his Attendance being moſtly Gentlemen by Birth, in rich and coſtly Liveries lined with Velvet) that the Glory thereof is not yet forgotten in theſe Parts.

So that to argue from what he was, ſo very young, to what he might have been, had God permitted him to have lived up to old Age, would greatly aggravate his Loſs. For as his Life was the Delight and Comfort, ſo his Death was the Grief and Lamentation of all that knew him. He was, what moſt of all endears Greatneſs, of great Courteſy and Condeſcention, even to his Inferiours. And the Poor always found a moſt liberal and open-handed Benefactor in him; and ſo did all that had occaſion to make tryal of his Charity or Generoſity.

He

[*f*] *Dugd.* Chr. Ser. p. 64.

[*g*] Syn. of *Dev.* among eminent Lawyers, Mſ.

[*h*] Quo prius.

[*i*] In *Devon*, p. 272.

[*k*] *Eraſ.* Adag. Chil. 4. Cent. 8.

[*l*] *Weſtc.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Steph.* Mſ.

He dy'd, as was ſaid, very young, ('tis ominous to the eminently Good and Vertuous not to be long lived) in the Twenty-fourth Year of his Age: And, what's obſervable, he was born on the ſhorteſt, and died on the longeſt Day in the Year. He was buried in the Pariſh-Church of *Bickton* aforeſaid, about the 12th or 13th day of *June*, *A. D.* 1638. In the which, by the Piety of his deareſt Lady, was a noble Monument erected to his and her Memory, of white Marble, where are ſeen lying at length his and her Effigies, lively and curiouſly cut in Alabaſter, under a rich Arch, adorn'd with ſeveral Coats of Arms relating to the Family. On a Table of black Marble is found this Inſcription in Letters of Gold, made by Dr. *Fuller*.

The Remains of *Dennis Rolle*, Eſquire.

His earthly Part within this Tomb doth reſt,
Who kept a Court of Honour in his Breaſt:
Birth, Beauty, Wit, and Wiſdom, ſate as Peers,
'Till Death miſtook his Vertues for his Years.
Or elſe Heav'n envy'd Earth ſo rich a Treaſure,
Wherein too fine the Ware, too ſcant the Meaſure.
His mournful Wife, her Love to ſhew in part,
This Tomb built here, a better in her Heart:
Sweet Babe! his hopeful Heir, (Heav'n grant this Boon)
Live but ſo well; but oh! die not ſo ſoon.

Obiit Anno { *Domini* 1638. / *Ætatis* 24.

Reliquit Fili { *am unum.* / *as quinque.*

He left iſſue by his Lady aforeſaid, as is here intimated, only one Son, who died ſoon after his Father; and five Daughters, of which four were thus diſpoſed of in marriage. *Elizabeth*, to *William* Son of Sir *George Stroud* of *Suſſex*, Kt. 2dly, *Florence*, to Sir *John Rolle* Knight of the *Bath*, the right Heir of the Family of *Rolle*. 3dly, *Anna*, to *William Cook* of *Highnam* near *Glocester*, Eſq; both which honourable Ladies are ſtill living this preſent Year 1698. And 4thly, *Margaret*, to Sir *John Ackland* of *Columb-John* in this County, Baronet.

Sir *John Rolle* aforeſaid, and the Lady *Florence*, have a numerous Iſſue, whom God proſper.

In the Pariſh-Church of St. *Giles* aforeſaid, in which *Stevenſton* ſtands, are ſome Monuments found, having Inſcriptions relating to ſome eminent Perſons of this Name and Family.

One is a Tomb about two foot and half high; in the middle whereof is a Braſs Plate, on which are engraven theſe words:

Hic jacet Johannes Rolle *Armiger, quondam Dominus de Stevenſtone:*
Qui obiit 12. *die Auguſti An. Dom.* 1570.

In the Floor of the Chancel is a fair Stone, whereon is inlaid a Braſs Plate, repreſenting the Figure of a Woman, with ſix Sons on the one ſide and two Daughters on the other; under which is this Epitaph inſculp'd.

Hic Stevenſtonii Rolli *jacet inclita Mater*
Nil habuit verâ quæ Pietate prius.
Cum quibus & vixit, ſex Maſcula Pignora liquit,
Quæis deſiderium Mortua triſte tulit.
Pars melior ſuperos adiit Catuſq; Piorum:
Ægidii Templo hoc, Oſſa Sepulta tubant.
Si quis plura velit, vel noſcere plura laborat,
Vicino hæc præſtat Scripta Tabella Loco.

Round the edge of the Stone is a fillet of Braſs one Inch broad, but broken and defective in ſeveral places: So that there remains little more of the Inſcription, than what may ſpeak the Lady here repreſented to have been the Daughter of *John Ford*, Eſq; the Words are theſe.

. . . . . *the* 30*th of* June 1592, *in the Year of her Majeſty's Reign,*
Daughter of John Ford, *Eſq*; . . . . *this was done by* Robert . . . . . .

Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1307, *R. R.* Edw. 2.

(a) Mr. *Hol.* Col. Mſ.

Arg. two Bendlets wavy Sab. within a Bordure Sab. Croſs-key'd Or (a).

STAPLEDON

WALTER, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, and Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*, was born moſt probably at *Annery*, in the Pariſh of *Monklegh* (of which before in Lord Chief-Juſtice *Hankford*) near great *Torrington*, in this County: For at this place was the Family antiently ſeated, and there it continued ſeveral Deſcents, until *Thomaſin*, the Heir thereof, brought it by Match to *Hankford*. The Name is Local, taken from their original Habitation called *Stapledon*, in the Pariſh of *Coakberry*, a Daughter-Church to *Milton-Damerel*, not far from *Holdſworthy*. The firſt I have met with (*b*) is Sir *Richard Stapledon*, Kt. in the days of *K. Edw.* I. whoſe Son of the ſame name, as I take it, ſucceeded him, in the reign of *K. Edw.* II. and no leſs than four Knights ſo call'd ſucceeded one the other (*c*); the Daughter and Heir of the laſt of which, was, as hath been ſaid, married to *Hankford*.

(b) Sir *W. Pole's* Cat. of the Kts. of *Dev.* in the days of *Edw.* I. Mſ.

(c) Ib. in Deſcr. *Dev.* in *Milt. Dam.* Mſ.

Walter Stapledon then was the younger Son of Sir *Richard Stapledon*, Kt. ſo Bp. *Godwin* tells us, That he was, *Nobili ortus proſapia* (*d*), deſcended from a noble Stock; whoſe Education was ſuitable to his Birth and Quality, in the moſt floriſhing Seminaries of Vertue and Learning which the Kingdom at that time yielded; where following his Studies with diligence, he was admitted into Holy Orders. What his firſt and leſſer Preferments in the Church were, I no where find; but he diſcharg'd his prieſtly Office ſo very well, and grew into ſuch Reputation, that he was at length called up to the exerciſe of the Epiſcopal Function, and accordingly conſecrated Biſhop of *Exeter* at *Canterbury*, by *Robert Winchelſey* Archbiſhop thereof, the 28th of *September*, ſays one (*e*); the 18th of *March*, ſays another (*f*), 1307.

(d) De Præſul. Exon. p. 465.

(e) *Ex.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 33.

(f) Bp. *Godw.* de Præſ. Exon. p. 465.

Sometime after this, he came to *Exeter* to take Poſſeſſion of his Biſhoprick, where his Inthronization being more than ordinarily ſplendid and noble, it may not prove ungrateful to give, from ſo grave an Author (*g*), this more particular Account thereof. Biſhop *Stapledon* come to the Eaſt-gate of the City aforeſaid, alighted from his Horſe, and went on Foot towards St. *Peter's* Church, ſupported on either hand by two Noble-men, who were none of the loweſt Rank, or Note; *Latus illi tegentibus, duobus non infimæ notæ nobilibus* (*h*). Before him went Sir *William Courtenay*, Kt. his Steward; after him followed abundance of Gentlemen of Place and Quality. The whole Street, whereon he walk'd to the Church, was cover'd with black Cloth, which, as ſoon as he was paſſed over, was taken up again and given to the Poor. When he came to the entrance into the Cloſe of the Cathedral, called *Broad-Gate*, he was received by the Canons and Vicars-Choral in their Habits; who ſinging *Te Deum* as they went along, led the new Prelate to the Church, and with great Pomp and Solemnity placed him in the Epiſcopal Throne. Thus ended, they all haſten to a ſplended Feaſt, prepared by the Biſhop for abundance of Nobility, Clergy, and others,

(g) Id. ibid.

(h) Id. ibid.

others, at the Expence well near of one Year's value of the Biſhoprick, which in thoſe days amounted very high.

About this Feaſt, and the Service thereof, there fell ſome Diſcord (*i*) between the Biſhop and Sir *Hugh Courtenay*, Kt. who claim'd to be Steward of the ſaid Feaſt, for that he held the Mannor of *Slapton* in this County of the Biſhop by that Service. At length the Difference was thus compoſed, *viz.*

First, That the ſaid *Hugh Courtenay* and his Heirs, being of lawful Age, and holding the ſaid Mannor of *Slapton*, ſhall be Stewards at the Feaſt of the inſtalling of every Biſhop of this See.

Secondly, Alſo that they ſhall, at the firſt coming of the Biſhop to *Exeter*, meet him at the Eaſt-gate of the ſaid City, when he deſcendeth from his Horſe; and then going a little before him on the Right-hand, ſhall keep off the preſs of the People from him, and attend him into the Quire of the Cathedral Church, there to be inſtalled.

Thirdly, The ſaid *Hugh Courtenay* and his Heirs ſhall, at the ſaid Inſtalling Feaſt, ſerve in the firſt Meſs at the Biſhop's own Table.

Fourthly, In conſideration of which Service, the ſaid *Hugh Courtenay* and his Heirs ſhall have for their Fee, four ſilver Diſhes of thoſe he ſhall ſo place in at the firſt Meſs, two Salt-ſellars, one Cup wherein the Biſhop ſhall drink at that Meal, one Wine-pot, one Spoon, and two Baſons wherein the Biſhop ſhall waſh: All which ſaid Veſſels are to be of Silver. Always provided, that the ſaid *Hugh Courtenay*, or his Heirs, do attend the ſaid Service in Perſon: Or if by Sickneſs, or otherwiſe neceſſarily hindred, then to appoint ſome worſhipful Knight to ſupply the place by a Deputation.

Fifthly, Furthermore the ſaid *Hugh Courtenay* and his Heirs ſhall have Hay and Provinder for their Horſes, and for their Servants Horſes attending on them. And alſo his Livery of Wine and Candles, as is meet and convenient. In conſideration of which Premiſes, the ſaid *Hugh Courtenay*, for himſelf and his Heirs, hath quietly remiſed and releaſed to the ſaid Biſhop and his Succeſſors, all other Exactions, Demands, or Quarrels, for or concerning the ſaid Office-Fees, or any other thing belonging to the ſaid Service of Stewardſhip for ever, *&c.* Given at *Newton-Plympton* under the Seals of the ſaid Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter, *A. D.* 1308, 2 *K. Edw.* II. Witneſſes, *William Martin*, *Philip Courtenay*, *Thomas Chicheſter*, *Stephen Haccomb*, *Roger Novant*, *Thomas Archdeacon*, *John Bickton*, Knights; *Robert Stockhay*, *John Buttleſgate*, *Robert Upex*, *Henry Buckrell*, &c. But to return again unto the Biſhop.

(*i*) *Iz.* Mem. of *Exet.* where is found a fuller Account of this matter, *Pt.* 33.

This learned and reverend Prelate flouriſhed in great Grace and Authority under *Edw.* II. King of *England*; he firſt choſe him into the number of his Privy-Counſellors, and after this advanced him to the honour of Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*; which he did on the 18th of *February*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 1320 (*k*), to wit, about thirteen Years after he was firſt conſecrated Biſhop of *Exeter*; which highly honourable and profitable Office Biſhop *Stapledon* continued ſeveral Years, near home to the time of his death.

(*k*) *Dugd.* Chron. Ser. p. 38.

Nor was this all the Service which that King had for him, but he often employ'd him in divers Embaſſies, and other moſt important Affairs. In the Year of our Lord 1329, was he ſent Ambaſſador into *France*, together with the Queen, Siſter to the then King of *France*, to obtain or procure Peace between thoſe Princes. Which Affair being accompliſhed according to his wiſhes, Biſhop *Stapledon* return'd into *England*, leaving the Queen in *France* to tranſact (as ſhe ſaid) ſome other Matters with her royal Brother, which were given her in charge by the King her Husband: Whereas, like a very ill Woman, (whether it was that ſhe nauſeated her Husband, or was a weary of the Inſolency of the *Spencers* and others, that did what they pleaſed with the King) here ſhe reſolved to tarry; and, what ſhe had long determined, to uſe her utmoſt endeavours to juſtle him out of his Throne, and ſet up his Son, a beardleſs (*l*) Youth, in the room of his Father; knowing that however the Title were in him, the Power and Authority would remain in her hands, who was his Mother. Having therefore ſent the Biſhop away, whoſe Conſtancy ſhe knew ſhe could not move, nor warp him from his Loyalty to the King his Maſter, to aſſiſt her in her moſt wicked Counſels, ſhe fell to execute her intended Miſchief, and at length effects it, to the eternal Infamy of her Name and Memory.

(*l*) Et filium Edwardum impuberem adhuc in patris loco collocare. *Godw.* de Præſul. Exon. p. 466.

The *King*, having had ſome Notice of this, given him by the faithfulneſs and vigilancy of Biſhop *Stapledon* (*m*), for which a certain Author (*n*) baſely charges him with being falſe and Betraying his Miſtreſs, ſends preſently for the Queen and the Prince her Son out of *France*, and ſolicites that *King* alſo for to haſten their return; which when he ſaw was neglected and delayed, he cauſed them openly to be proclaimed Enemies to the Kingdom, baniſhed them and all their Adherents out of the Land, and withal, cauſes all the Ports to be ſtrongly kept, and ſends three Admirals to attend in ſeveral Coaſts, to hinder their Landing. When the Queen heard of the *King*'s Proclamation, ſhe knew there was no returning for her into *England* without ſome good Aſſiſtance; wherefore getting a competent Army from the Earl of *Heynault*, ſhe landed at a Port near *Harwich*.

(*m*) *Bak.* Chron. in *Edw.* 2.

(*n*) Hiſt. of K. *Edw.* 2. by *E. F.* Print. *Fol.* 1680. p. 120.

The *King* at this time being at *London*, and hearing of the *Queen*'s arrival with ſuch Forces, and chiefly how all the Realm ran flocking to her, was ſuddainly ſtrucken into great amazement: Whereupon, finding the *Londoners* more enclining to take the *Queen*'s part than

than his, he resolved to leave that City, and flee to the Isle of *Lundy* in the *Severn Sea*, as a place of greater Safety. But before he went, he constituted our Bishop *Stapledon* Custos or Keeper of the City of *London*. This Prelate accordingly undertakes the Office, and purposes to execute it faithfully for his Interest that had intrusted him with it: Who soon after hearing that the *Queen* was approaching with great power to seize upon the City, required the Mayor thereof to deliver him the Keys of the Gates for the *King*'s Service. The *Londoners*, who were very studious of the *Queen*'s Interest, hearing this, out of great Zeal to her Cause, lay in wait to surprize the Bishop; who understanding thereof, fled into *Paul*'s Church, from whence those Villains dragg'd him; and having grievously beaten and wounded him, they haled him along the Streets unto the great Cross in *Cheap*, where those Sons of the Devil most barbarously murdered him; *Ad ecclesiam S. Pauli confugisset, in hostio Ecclesiæ à Malefactoribus extractus percussus & graviter vulneratus, traxerunt eum per plateas & vicos, usq; ad magnam crucem in Chepe filii Diaboli, non verentes manum ponere in Christum Dominus*, &c. (o). For having torn off his Garments with more than Pagan Cruelty, they feared not to lay their hands upon the sacred Person of this good Bishop; a Man faithful, provident, and wise, and one very necessary to the Good of the *Kingdom*, whom by all Obligations they ought to have defended; but they chopped off his Head, and threw his Corps upon a Dunghil to be torn and devoured by Dogs. Tho' afterwards, some more humanely disposed took up the Body and buried it in the Sand on the *Thames* side, near his Palace, then called *Exeter*-House, since *Essex*-Buildings, that it might not be any farther abused by the enraged Mob at their pleasure.

(o) Ang. Sac. V. 1. p. 366. Ex *W. de Dene* Hist. Rossens.

This unhappy End had this most illustrious Prelate; thus lost he his Life by the hands of those, whom it better became to have spent their own Blood in defence of him and of that Cause, for which with barbarous Cruelty they put him to death.

This great Bishop, being thus basely murder'd, and no less vilely interred, the *Queen*, and her Son the Prince, hereing thereof, whether out of Reverence to the Episcopal Order, or that they would not have it believed that they approved of the bloody Fact, or else touched in their Consciences at what was done, caused his Body, about six Months after, to be taken up again and carried to the City of *Exeter*; of whose Interment there I shall speak anon. What is remarkable (*p*), some three Years after this, in the 3d Year of *K. Edw.* III. 1329, a Synod was held at *London* before *Simon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who order'd, that a diligent Enquiry should be made after the Death of Bishop *Stapledon*, whose Murderers, and all others who were privy or any way consenting to his Death, were tryed, sentenced to die, and executed accordingly.

(*p*) *Ex.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 46.

This holy Prelate certainly deserved a better Fate, for as he is characteriz'd by Historians for learned, wise, and politick, so do his noble Benefactions, and the Works of his generous Piety, eternize his Memory in the Chronicles of Fame. Witness,

His Founding and Endowing of that fair and famous College in *Oxford*, at first from his own Name called *Stapledon-Inn*, since better known by the Denomination of *Exeter*-College, so stiled from his Title. A most fruitful Seminary of Vertue and Learning, which has produced as many great, famous, and useful Men, both in Church and State, as any other of the Dimensions in *Europe*. This College the noble Prelate did not only erect, but enrich with thirteen *Fellowships* (*q*); *i. e.* annual Stipends for so many Students therein, whereof eight were to be chosen out of the Archdeaconries of *Exeter*, *Totnes*, and *Barnstaple*, in *Devon*; four out of the Archdeaconry of *Cornwal*; and one, who is to be a *Presbyter* and well exercised in *Theology*, left to the Nomination of the *Dean and Chapter* of the Church of *Exeter*, as they shall please. This College came afterward to be greatly augmented, both in Lands and Buildings, by the generous Bounty of our noble Country-man Sir *Will. Petre*, of whom before.

(*q*) Hist. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. Lib. 2. p. 93.

Bishop *Stapledon* founded another famous Edifice in the same University for the Use of Students, that may even Rival some Colleges, called at first from him also *Stapledon-Hall*, *A.* 5 *Edw.* II. 1312; and by his appointment *Stapledon's-Hart-Hall*; *Atque Aulam Cervinam Stapledonianam à Fundatore dictam* (*r*). An House also which hath yielded some Bishops to the Church, and many very learned and famous Scholars to the State; great Divines and eminent Writers; as may be seen more largely in the Author quoted in the Margent. And at this day it florisheth in good Reputation, both for Vertue and Learning: Of so great advantage is it for such a House to have vigilent Governours, skilful and faithful Tutors.

(r) Ib. p. 344.

This famous Bishop built also a very fair House without *Temple-Bar*, *London* (*s*), used by himself, and design'd for the Use of his Successors in the same See, when they were summon'd up to *London* to attend the Service of the Parliament. Which said House was purchased by the Earl of *Essex* in *Q. Elizabeth*'s Days, or near about, who resided therein; whereby it lost the first Name, and came to be called *Essex-House*. He was a good Benefactor to the Abby of *Newnham* in the Parish of *Axminster*, as *Dugdal* informs us in these words, *Johannes de Geytington Abbas ibid. fecit etiam tria Panella in Claustro, ter Auxilium & Adjuvamen Domini Walt. de Stapildon Exon. Epi. qui semper Amicus hujus domûs extitit, & multa bona Domui contulit. Monast. Angl.* Vol. 1. pag. 929.

(*s*) *Ex.* Mem. of *Exet.* p. 41.

Nor

Nor ought we to paſs over in ſilence this noble Prelate's great Charity to the Poor, particularly expreſſed in his Benefaction to St. *John*'s Hoſpital, within the Eaſt-gate of the City of *Exeter*, endowing it with the Rectory of the Church of *Ernſcomb*, in the North-part of this County, for the Maintenance and Education of poor Children.

What other Works of Piety or Charity this honourable Prelate did, tho' they may not be recorded on Earth, are enroll'd in Heaven; the certain Reward whereof, we charitably hope he there now enjoys. From which let us proceed to his Re interment.

The Queen, with thoſe about her, reflecting how diſhonourable a thing it was to ſuffer the Corps of ſo truly great and good Prelate to lie thus vilely buried, cauſed it to be taken up, and commanded it to be carried to *Exeter*, there to be honoured with moſt magnificent Exequies. Which was done accordingly, he being laid in a Tomb of polliſhed Marble, on the North ſide of the high Altar, in his own Cathedral, where his Figure, lying at length, is very lively cut in the ſame Stone, as may be ſeen, at their leiſure, by the Curious, at the upper end of the North Ambulatory, leading into the Choir. This reverend Biſhop was barbarouſly murder'd *Octob.* 5th 1326, and here inhumed on the 28th of *March* following, having ſate in this Throne near the ſpace of twenty Years with much Love and Honour. Over his Monument is this large Epitaph found, compoſed (I ſuppoſe about an 130 Years ſince) by Mr. *John Hooker*, alias *Vowel.*

Annos Edvardus *ter ſenos, ille ſecundus*
Hic cum regnaſſet, Regia Sceptra tenens;
Hujus cum Gnato Suffolcia Littora Conjux
Appulit, horriſono Claſſica Marte Sonans.
Hennorum Satrapas huic nervum contulit iſtum
Herculea & vegeta Dux fuit ille manu.
Quid furitis Cives? Quid vult ſibi cruda virago?
In ſua Feretra, viſcera verſa manu?
Nam Regina virum ſequitur, Princepſq; parentem
Compar ab Edvardi *nomine nomen habens.*
Rex ope nec faltus, nec ſcripto Milite firmus,
Arcis Munimen Briſtolienſis *adit.*
Ante tamen proceres glomerat, primoſq; Senatus
Rebus ut ex dubiis commoda certa legat.
Deindè Stapeldonum Londino *præfecit Urbi*
Urbis is alterius Mœnia celſa petit.
Iſte Stapeldonus Gualterus *nomine dictus*
Præſul (ſi rogites) Exonienſis *erat.*
Muſis Oxoniæ *præclaram condidit Aulam*
Huic Stapeldoni *ex nomine nomen erat.*
Ex qua Cœnobium quod dicitur Exonienſe
Sumptibus haud parvis, nobile ſtruxit opus.
Gymnaſium fecit, quod vulgo dicitur Harts-Hall;
Quid multis? multas condidit ille Scholas.
Laudibus æternis fuit hujas digna voluntas,
Officiis nomen Sparſit in Orbe piis.
Summus erat Quæſtor, ſummo præclarus honore,
Regi à Secretis, conſiliiſq; fuit.
Poſtubi per cunctas rueret Gens Civica portas,
Ille petit claves magna pericla timens.
Huic Urbana Phalanx rabido correpta furore
Præſulis inſontis ſubdita colla ferit.
Auxilio Cupiit dum Fratri Frater adeſſe
Acriter in Fratrem Gens Maleſvada premit.
Arrepto ſimilem Plebs infert effera mortem
Strage hac exultat ſanguinolenta truci.
Certe Miles erat, fortiſq; bonuſq; Favori
Rarus ac in rabie ſuevit adeſſe Locus.
Hos ſic enectos Ædes pene Exonienſes
Ripario Tumulo vilis Arena tegit.
Quos humuli Miſerata Sitos Regina Sepulchro,
Regificè inſtructos tranſtulit Exoniam.
Præſulis hic Tumulus; ſed Militis è Regione
Fataq; ſic Fratres una eademq; petunt.

A. 1568, W. Exon.

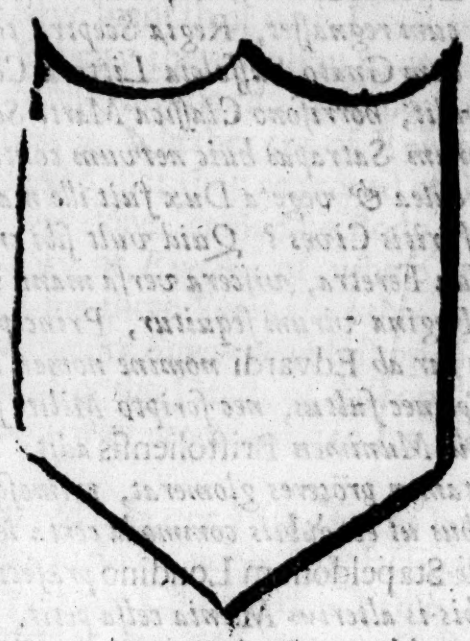
i. e. This was ſet up at the Care and Charge of *William Alleigh*, then Biſhop of *Exeter.*

This Biſhop's Brother was Sir *Richard Stapledon* (who coming to aſſiſt him, fell into the ſame Fate) by Profeſſion a Lawyer, and no leſs than a Judge in Office; if that be true a certain Author tells us (*t*), That two Writs of *Niſi prius* were brought down and tried at the Caſtle of *Exeter*, before *John Stonor* and *Richard Stapeldon*, Kts. the King's Juſtices of Aſſizes for this Weſtern Circuit, *A.* 1322. He lies buried in the ſame Region of St. *Peter*'s Church in *Exon*, juſt oppoſite to the Biſhop's Tomb; where, in a Nich in the Wall, is a Monument erected to his Memory, repreſenting his Figure lively cut in Stone, ſitting on Horſeback; where is cut out alſo in the ſame, a Cripple taking hold of the Fore-leg of his Horſe: Which ſeems to confirm the Tradition, That a certain Cripple, as Sir *Richard* was riding into the City of *London* with his Brother, lying at the Gate, laid hold on one of his Horſe's Fore-legs, and by croſſing of it threw Horſe and Rider to the Ground; by which means he was ſoon ſlain; and that from this occaſion the place obtain'd the name of *Cripple-gate*, which it retains unto this day.

(*t*) Ex. Mem. of *Exet.* p. 44.

This Sir *Richard Stapeldon*'s Iſſue Male continued two or three Generations farther down, and then expired: By *Hankford*, he was the direct Anceſtor of the moſt renowned Queen *Elizabeth*.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1341, *R. R.* Edw. 3.

Sable a Bend Verrey between ſix Croſs-Croſlets within a Bordure engrail'd Or.

[*a*] Sir *W. Pole*'s Cat. of Arms, Mſ.

This, we are expreſly told (*a*), was Judge *Stowford*'s Coat.

STOWFORD

SIR *JOHN*, Lord Chief-Baron, was born at *Stowford*, in the Pariſh of *Weſt-Down*, (heretofore from its moſt antient Lords *de Columbariis*, called *Down-Columbers*) lying in the North Eaſt Parts of this County, near St. *George*'s Channel.

There were formerly in *Devon* no leſs than three Families ſo called, who were all denominated from, or gave their Name to, their Houſes; and had diſtinct Coats of Arms; as *Stowford* of *Stowford*, lying within the Mannor of *Coliton*, near *Axminſter* in this Shire. *Joan*, the Daughter of *John Stowford* of that place, brought this and other Lands unto her Husband *John Walrond* of *Bradfeild*, in the time of *K. Edw.* I.

[*b*] Id. in Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Coliton* Mſ. Id. in Arms.

(*b*) Their Coat was, *Or a Chevr. between 3 Bulls-faces Sable.*

There was, and is, *Stowford* of *Stowford*, in the Pariſh of *Doulton* near *Great Torrington*; which Family antiently was called *Kaleway* (*c*); one of this name, *Thomas* the Son of *William Kaleway*, gave this *Stowford* unto *Philip* his younger Son, in *K. John*'s or *K. Henry* the third's Days; whoſe Poſterity aſſumed the Name of *Stowford* or *Stoford*, and continues in worſhipful Degree unto this Day. Their deſcent from Father to Son, with moſt of their Matches, unto *Robert Stowford*, (whoſe Daughter and Heir carried moſt of the Inheritance, the Barton of *Stowford*, with ſome other Lands excepted, yet remaining in this name (*d*), unto the Family of the *Wiſes* lately of *Sydenham* in this Shire) I might here ſet down from an Author of great Judgment and Fidelity (*e*), but I fear it would be thought tedious. Tho' they changed the name, they continued *Kaleway*'s Coat for ſometime, *viz. Arg. two Glaſing Irons in Salt. Sab. between four Pares*, as one (*f*), *four Roſin Boxes Or*, as another tells us (*g*).

[*c*] Id. in *Doult.* Mr. *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Doult.*

[*d*] Id. ibid.

[*e*] Sir *W. Pole* Loc. quo antea.

[*f*] Id. in the Arms of *Dev.* Gent.

[*g*] *Jeſ. Holland* in Coll. of Arms.

Alſo there was this Family of *Stowford* in *Weſt-Down*, of whom we are ſpeaking. Some ſay, that the proper Name thereof was *le White*, and that *William Fitzwarren de Brightlegh*, (whoſe Poſterity were called *Brightlegh* and lived there) married *Alice* Siſter and Heir of Sir *John*

John White of *Stowford* in *West-Down* (*i*). Others, with greater probability of Truth, tell us, That *William Fitzwarren* of *Brightlegh* married *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Stowford* the Judge (*i*). However, if any ſhall argue that this Family was antiently called *White*, and that they exchang'd that Name for this of their Houſe, *Stowford*, I ſhall not contend.

[*b*] *Weſte.* Deſc. of *Devon* in *West-Down*, Mſ.

[*i*] Sr *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Brightlegh*.

At this Place was this Gentleman born, according to a reaſonable Computation, about the Year of our Lord 1290; who, having had the advantage of a good Education, applied himſelf to the Study of the Laws of the Land, tho' in what particular *Inn* or *Hoſtel* we can't, at this diſtance off, expect to be inform'd: However, he prov'd ſucceſsful in his Studies, and grew up to great Eminence in that gentile Profeſſion; inſomuch, having long before been call'd to the Bar, he was at length advanced to the degree of *Serjeant at Law*; and in the 14th Year of the Reign of K. *Edw.* III. being the Year of our Lord 1341, he was made the *King's Serjeant* (*k*); about five Years after this, he was conſtituted *Capital Baron* of the *Exchequer* (*l*), and honour'd with the title of Knighthood; and in the 22th Year of K. *Edw.* III. 1349, he was one of the Judges, or *Juſtices Itinerant*, as they were then called, for the County of *Kent* (*m*).

[*k*] *Dugd.* Chron. Ser. p. 45.

[*l*] Ib. p. 47.

[*m*] Id. ibid.

In the Execution of which honourable Office he demean'd himſelf with great Reputation, and diſcharg'd it with that Prudence and Moderation, that he obtain'd this character (*n*): *That he was a mild and merciful Miniſter of Juſtice, (and what Property more requiſite in a Judge than Mercy?) yet he was very preciſe in Equity; though too with all the Favour that might be: Which proceeded in him, not from a feminine Pity, coming from too great tenderneſs and weakneſs of Mind; but from a Senſe of humane Infirmities, and that Candor and Prudence which inclin'd him to avoid ſuch rigorous Extremities, whereby* ſummum jus, *might be thought* ſumma injuria.

[*n*] *Weſte.* Loc. cit. in *West-Down.*

Nor was this Gentleman eminent only for his Juſtice and Clemency, but for his deeds of Piety and Charity. He was of a publick Spirit, and delighted himſelf in Works uſeful and beneficial to Mankind, witneſs his building of *Pilton-Bridge*, which parts the two Pariſhes of *Barnſtaple* and *Pilton*, or rather (as one might think) united them both into one Town: A Bridge not very ſumptuous indeed, but very long, conſiſting of few Arches, tho' paved throughout and wall'd on either hand, as ſtanding over a ſmall Riveret call'd the *Taw*, or *Ewe*, according to *Cambd.* in *Britan.* which fetches its Original from the Moors near *Challacombe*: Whereon a certain Verſifier of the laſt Age thus exerciſed his Fancy (*o*).

[*o*] *Riſd.* Deſc. of *Dev.* in *Barnſt.*

Yet Barnſtaple, *grac'd tho' thou be by the brackiſh* Taw,
In all thy Glory ſee thou not forget the little Yaw.

Now how ſmall ſoever this little Brook may ſeem at times, yet upon great Land Floods, or the high Spring-Tides of the *Severn Sea*, which kindly viſits the neighbouring Town of *Barnſtaple* twice every Day, it often adminiſtred heretofore, before this Bridge was made, great Danger to Paſſengers. And this is what yielded occaſion to this honourable Perſon (*p*) to undertake the building of it; for on a time coming from his Houſe at *West-Down*, about ſome Buſineſs, to the Town of *Barnſtaple*, he found a poor Woman and her Child drown'd in this River; from which woful Accident and ſorrowful Spectacle the good Judge, moved with Compaſſion, was inclined to erect a Bridge here for the Security of Travellers. Accordingly he ſate about it, and very happily performed it.

[*p*] *Weſte.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Barnſt.*

Some there are alſo (*q*), who ſuppoſe this reverend Judge was a great Benefactor to, if not the chief Founder of, that ſtately Bridge on the Weſt-ſide of the Town of *Barnſtaple*; a Bridge conſiſting of great length, *viz.* of about ſixteen Peers, high and lofty, which there ſtride over the fair and fruitful *Taw*, that fetches her Original from the *Dartmoor-Hills*, as from her Mother's Womb; on which one long ſince wrote thus (*r*).

[*q*] Id. ibid.

[*r*] *Riſd.* quo antea.

To a Town for ſituation, delightſome to the Eye,
Thro' pleaſant Meads and Marſhes Taw *merrily doth hie.*
Which furniſhed with Traffick is, and Merchandize ſo good,
For that her Stream is intermixt with Severn's *ſwelling Flood.*

There are different Opinions about the founding of this Bridge; Tradition delivers (*ſ*), That it was begun by two Maiden Siſters, who by Spinning and teaching young Children their Skill, builded the firſt Peers. And the ſame Author adds, there was of late a Charter extant among the Monuments of that Town, whereby it appeareth, *That Licenſe was given them,* (i. e. the Governours thereof) *to ſeek and implore the Benevolence of good charitable People towards the finiſhing thereof.*

[*ſ*] *Weſt.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Barn.* Mſ.

Mr. *Cambden* (*t*), that moſt famous Antiquary, tells us, *That this ſtately Bridge was built by one* Stamford, *a Citizen of* London. Which *Stamford*, I ſuppoſe to be a Miſnomer for *Stowford* the Judge, whoſe Reſidence might be chiefly in *London*; for the Agreement between the two Names is ſo near, differing only in two Letters of great ſimilitude, that the miſtake of the one for the other might very eaſily creep in.

[*t*] *Brit.* in *Dev.*

At length this worthy and reverend Judge, full of Days and good Deeds, put off with his Robes his Rags of Mortality, at his House of *Stowford*; which last were carefully deposited in the North Isle of the Parish-Church of *West-Down* aforesaid. To whose Memory is a fair and large Monument erected there of Alabaster (says my Author (*u*), though some say of Timber, representing his Effigies in his Scarlet Robes, with his Lady lying by him; *Joan*, Co-heir of *Tracy* of *Wollacomb-Tracy*.

[*u*] Mr. *Weste.* in *West-Down*, Ms.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1448, *R. R.* Hen. 6.

Stanbury of Stanbury, County Cornwall

Stanberry, or *Stambery*,

LORD Bishop of *Hereford*, was born, according to *Bale* (*a*), *in occidentali Regni parte*, in the Western Parts of this Kingdom. But the Western Parts being a wide Parish, Dr. *Fuller* (*b*) is very thankful to his Author, Baronet *Northcot* (though he led him into an Error) for particularizing the Place of his Nativity; That it was at the Farm of *Church-Hill*, within the Parish of *Bratton* or *Broadtown*, in the North-part of this County; where some of his Name and Kindred (says he) remain at this Day. Whereas the Farm of *Church-Hill* lieth not in the Parish of *Bratton*, but in the Parish of *East-Down* near adjoyning, as our best Antiquaries unanimously inform us (*c*).

(*a*) De Scrip. Cent. 8. Num. 34.

(*b*) Worthies, p. 253.

(*c*) *Pole*, *Risd. Weste.*

But there is another Person I have met with (*d*) who tells us, He was born in a Village of the same name, not far from *Barnstaple* in this County; his words are these, *Epis. Stanberry natus erat in villa ejusdem nominis, haud procul à Barnstaple in Agro Devon.* So that it being agreed he was born in these Parts, we need make no farther Enquiry thereafter. From his Birth, let us proceed therefore to his Breeding, and we shall find, that *John Stambery* was bred a *Carmelite Friar* in the City of *Oxford*, where he became the most learned of that Order in his time; so *Bale* in expres's terms (*e*), *Omnium Carmelitarum, qui sua ætate doctis Artibus Oxonii incumbebant facilè primus.* Whereby, the same Author acknowledges, he became deserving of all the Dignities and Honours which that University either did or could confer upon him; although what they were in particular I no where find; most likely he was advanced thereby to the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. Whose high Praises *Henry* King of *England*, of that Name the 6th, on the one hand, and the University of *Oxford* on the other, were ready to give their most ample Testimony: The University did it, by yielding him all the most honourable Titles they ever yet had conferred upon any learned Man; *Dedit. Academia illi tot honorificos Titulos, quot. unquam antea Erudito alicui tribuit.* (*f*) And the King, knowing his Vertues, by using his Counsel in things pertaining to Religion.

(*d*) Dr. *Knot* in his Ms. Notes on *Bal.* de Script. 4to.

(*e*) Quo Supra.

(*f*) *Bal.* Loc. cit.

He was a Person eminent for the various Gifts and Endowments of Nature, as well as Learning, being of an handsome comely tallness of Stature; and besides that, he excelled in the Accomplishments of Wit and Eloquence. Hence the King aforesaid called him from his Lecture at *Oxford*, and advanced him to be the first Provost of his new raised College of *Eaton*, near *Windsor*; *Ut suo noviter fundato prope Windeforam Hetonensi Collegio Præesset primus* (*g*); that he might dispose matters there in good order. At what time he so much increased in the Grace and Favour of that pious Prince, that he made him his Confessor; and

(*g*) Id. ibid.

design'd

design'd to promote him higher yet, even to the rich Bishoprick of *Norwich*: But *William de la Poole* Duke of *Suffolk* was then so potent, that he got it from him for his own Chaplain, and Dr. *Stambery* was forced to stay his Stomach for a while on the poor Bishoprick of *Bangor* (*h*), valued in the King's Books but at 132*l.* 16*s.* 4*d. ob. per Annum*; unto which he was by this King's Favour nominated, *A.* 1448: In which he sate about the space of five Years. After that, he was promoted to the See of *Hereford*, where he continued unto the time of his Death.

(*h*) *Godw.* de Præs. Bang. & Heref.

Leland, as *Bale* says (*i*), condemneth him for his over compliance with the Pope, in all his intollerable Taxes and Impositions; *Of which*, says he, *many of them were so bad as that they could hardly be born with, even by no very good Men.* But then 'tis much he should not commend him for his great Fidelity to his Master the King, whom he deserted not in all his Adversities (*k*); until at length he himself was taken Prisoner in the Battle of *Northampton*, *Jul.* 10. 1460, and for a long while after kept so in the Castle of *Warwick*.

(*i*) Quo prius.

(*k*) *Godw.* de Præs. Heref. p. 544.

Let not any say to this Prelate, as *Eliab* did to *David* (*l*), 1 *Sam.* 17. 28. *Why cameſt thou down hither? With whom haſt thou left thoſe few Sheep in the Wilderneſs? I know the pride and malice of thy heart; for thou art come down to ſee the Battle.* For this Reverend Bishop, being Confessor to the King, he was tied by his Oath to such personal attendance. And when is a Confessor more useful or necessary than in the danger of Death? After a long durance in *Warwick* Castle, he was set at Liberty; but broken either with Troubles or Age, or both, he did not long survive his deliverance thence.

(*l*) *Ful.* Worth. ibid.

How excellent a Scholar and well-read Divine this Prelate was, may appear from those pithy and learned Books, as *Fuller* calls them (*m*), which he wrote; a Catalogue whereof, according to *Balæus* (*n*), here follows.

(*m*) Id. ibid.

(*n*) De Script. Brit. p. 612.

Lectura Sententiarum.	Lib. 4.	*De vigore Scripturæ ſacræ.*	Lib. 1.
De Laboris Univerſi præmio.	Lib. 1.	*Queſtiones Ordinariæ.*	Lib. 1.
Super Fidei Symbolo.	Lib. 1.	*De Caſu & Fortuna.*	Lib. 1.
De Dote Eccleſiæ.	Lib. 1.	*Sermones Coram Rege.*	Lib. 1.
De vigore Decretorum.	Lib. 1.	*De vario Scripturæ ſenſu.*	Lib. 1.
De Sanctionibus Eccleſiaſticis.	Lib. 1.	*De Fato & Fortuito.*	Lib. 1.
Lecturæ Oxonienſes.	Lib. 1.	*De Regimine Celebrantium.*	Lib. 1.
De Poteſtate Pontificiâ.	Lib. 1.	*De Quatuor Minimis.*	Lib. 1.
De Diſcrimine juriſdictionum.	Lib. 1.	*Sermones ad Clerum.*	Lib. 1.
De Prærogativa Eccleſiaſtica.	Lib. 1.	*Sermones ad Populum.*	Lib. 1.

Hoſq; Doctorum Indices fecit

In Chryſoſtomum, Nemo Læditur.	Tab. 1.	*De Viſitatione Infirmorum.*	Tab. 1.
In Auguſtini Confeſſionale.	Tab. 1.	*De Curâ agendâ pro Mortuis.*	Tab. 1.
In eundem ſuper Joannem.	Tab. 1.	*De Laude Charitatis.*	Tab. 1.
In eundem de Doctrina Chriſtiana.	Tab. 1.	*De Diſciplina Chriſtiana.*	Tab. 1.
In Enchiridion ejus.	Tab. 1.	*In Homelias Gregorii.*	Tab. 1.

Other things he also published, *ſed omnia ferè Papiſtica*, says *Bale* (*o*), whose Titles are not recorded.

(*o*) Quo prius.

How pious and devout this Reverend Prelate was, may be calculated from the Piety of that Prince K. *Hen.* VI. who chose him to be his Confessor; of whom the Historian says, "(*p*) That he was fitter for a Priest than a King, and for a Sacrifice than a Priest. Tho' "he met with a great share of Adversity, he was so devout, to think nothing Adversity "which was not a hinderance to Devotion. He was so free from Swearing, that he never "used other Oath but *Forsooth* and *Verily*. So Patient, that when one strook him after he "was taken Prisoner, he only said, *Forsooth you wrong your self more than me, to strike the "Lord's Anointed.* In short, let his Confessor be heard once for all, whom we may take "to be this Bishop *Stambery*, who testified thus of this good King, That in ten Years Con-"fession, he never found that he had done or said any thing for which he might justly be "enjoyn'd Penance. Now if the Spiritual Son were so very holy and religious, we need not question but the Spiritual Father was also very eminent herein himself.

(*p*) *Bak.* Chron. of *Engl.* in Reign of K. *Hen.* 6.

At length, this good Bishop, after he had sate in the Episcopal Throne of *Hereford* (*Præfuit Bangorenſibus* 5. *annis Herefordenſibus* 20. *& amplius annis* (*q*)) the space of twenty Years and more, laid down his Burden of Mortality at *Ludlow*, among his Carmelite-Friars, on the 11th of *May* in the Year of our Salvation 1474. He was buried, says Dr. *Fuller* (*r*), in the Convent of Carmelites at *Ludlow*; but *Balæus* tells us, who better knew, that he was carried to his Church at *Hereford*, and there with great Pomp interr'd, in the Reign of K. *Edw.* IV. upon whose Tomb, on the North-side of the High-Altar there (for of that place we may understand him, the Chapel of the Convent of *Ludlow* in his time being hardly to be seen) Bp. *Godwin* tells us (*s*) he read these Verses, smelling of the Barbarism of that Age. Which, however I grant with *Fuller* that this Prelate deserved better, yet there being no better found, I shall here subjoyn (*t*).

(*q*) *Bal.* Quo antea.

(*r*) Quo antea.

(*s*) De Præſul. Heref. p. 545.

(*t*) Ex eod. Authore, ibid.

Marmoris hæc fossa tetra petra contegit ossa
Stanbery Pontificis, Carmelitæq; Joannis,
Doctoralis erat sibi regnans fama per orbem.
Criminis à! Christe petimus quo tergere sordem.
Qui Bangorensem lustro rexit bene sedem.
X. binis post I. simul hanc decoravit & ædem,
Hunc commisso grege, Lupum sibi quando fugavit.
Mors cum dente cruento trux tunc bellua stravit.
Anno M. C. quater, L. X. quoque bino,
Quatuor his junctis in templi tempore festo.
Qui legis hæc ora pro Præsule mente benigna
Ut sint absq; mora, sibi cælica gaudia digna.

Rolle of *Stephenston* is said (*u*) to have married the Heir of *Stanberry*; which is all I have met with relating to this Person or his Family.

(*u*) *Westc.* Ped. of the *Dev.* Gentry in *Rolle*, a large Ms. in *Fol.*

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1560, *R. R.* Eliz.

Argent a Chevron Gules between three Coots proper.

SOUTHCOT

JOHN, one of the Justices of the *Kings-Bench*, was born in this County; but in what particular House or Parish herein, I am yet to be inform'd. This antient and honourable Family derives its Name from the place of its antient Habitation, in the Parish of *Winkley* [*a*]; heretofore called *Winkley-Keyns*, from its most antient Lords the *Keyns*; one of which Tribe, Sir *William Keyns* by name, a stout and valiant Knight, fighting under *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, on behalf of *Maud* the Empress and her Son, afterward K. *Henry* II. took K. *Stephen* Prisoner in the Battle of *Lincoln*, on *Candlemas-Day* [*b*] *A. D.* 1140, and delivered him to the General, who sent him to *Bristol-Castle*. This Estate continued in the name of the *Keyns* for about sixteen Generations. But to go on.

[*a*] Sir *W. Pole's* Desc of *Devon* in *Wink.* Ms.

[*b*] *Risd.* and *Westc.* in *Wink* Ms.

Judge Southcot was eldest Son of *William Southcot*, who was youngest Son of *Nicholas Southcot* of *Southcot*. Which *Nicholas* had three Sons, *William* his eldest, to whom he left *Southcot*, *John* of *Indeho*, and *William*, who, as we are positively assured, was the Father of *John Southcot* the Judge [*c*]. Where his Habitation was I do not find, unless perhaps at *Wear-Giffard* near *Great Torrington*; in which Parish, as a certain Writer informs us [*d*], at an House called *Southcot*, is a remainder of the eldest Race of *Southcot*; of which Family he says one was a Justice in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*. But to step back a little: *Nicholas Southcot* of *Southcot* in *Winkley*, was the ninth in descent of his Name, which had flourished in that place even from the days of K. *Hen.* III. in the 27th of whose Reign, which was in the Year of our Redemption by Christ 1243, and now about four hundred and fifty Years since, *Michael Southcot* lived at *Southcot* in that place; whom succeeded *William*, *Michael*, *William*, *A.* 19 *K. Edw.* III. *Michael*, and *William*. Which *William Southcot* of *Southcot*, by *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Philip Keyns*, had issue *William*; which had issue *Nicholas*; which by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Edward Pity* of *Chialegh*, had issue *William*; which by *Matilda* his Wife had issue *Nicholas*; which by *Joan* his Wife had issue, as was said before, *William*, *John*, and *William* the Father of the Judge. *William Southcot* of *Southcot*, the eldest Son, had issue *Elizabeth* Wife of *John Callard*, who brought *Southcot* unto that Family, in which it continued divers Generations. *John* the second Son was settled at *Indeho*, in the Parish of *Bovey-Tracey* in this County; where his Posterity flourished long in great Honour; several of which were knighted, as Sir *Popham Southcot* of *Indeho* and *Mohun's Ottery*, Sir *Edward Southcot*, one of the

[*c*] *Pole* quo supra.

[*d*] *Westc.* Desc. of *Dev.* in *Wear-Giffard*, Ms.

the youngeſt Sons of *Thomas Southcot*, of *Santon* in the Pariſh of *Branton*, who lived there by his Marriage with the Widow of *Lutterel* of that place. And Sir *George Southcot* of *Shillingford* near *Exeter*, eldeſt Son of *Thomas Southcot* of *Indeho*, by his third Wife *Elizabeth Fitz-Williams*; who by marrying the Daughter and Co-heir of *John Cole* [e] of *Buckland-Touſants*, near *Kingsbridge* in this County, (the other was married unto Sir *Thomas Prideaux* of *Nutwell*, Kt.) had for her Purparty *Buckland-Touſants* aforeſaid; whoſe Grandſon, as I take it, Sir *John Southcot*, Kt. hath made it a very beauteous Dwelling, and inhabits there. But of this enough.

[e] *Riſd.* in *Buck. Touſ.* Mſ.

This Gentleman, *John Southcot*, having qualified himſelf thereunto by a ſuitable Education, enter'd himſelf a Member of the *Middle Temple*, *London*, where he became very eminent for his deep skill and knowledge in the Laws of the Kingdom. In the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary*, he was choſen Autumn-Reader of his Houſe [f]; and 1ſt of *Elizabeth*, he was Double-Reader. Soon after this, he, with *William Simmonds* of *Cokeſden* near *Axminſter*, *Thomas Carew*, *John Welſh*, and others, by the Queen's Writ, was called to the Degree of Serjeant at Law [g]; and about four Years after this, he was conſtituted one of the Juſtices of the *Kings-Bench* [h]; in which honourable Station he continued, with great Reputation, for many Years, very likely home to the time of his Death. Sorry I am that I can find no more ample Memoirs of this great and eminent Perſon, whoſe proper Merit mounted him to ſo high a Seat. One occaſion whereof probably was this, That he did not chooſe to ſettle himſelf and Family in his Native Country, but fixed his Dwelling ſomewhere in the Eaſtern Parts of *England*, in *Eſſex* or *Lincolnſhire*: For ſo a certain late Author intimates [i]; "That Sir *John Southcot* of *Witham* in the County of *Eſſex*, and of *Bliborrow* in the County of *Lincoln*, Baronet, is deſcended from *John Southcot* of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, one of the Readers of that Houſe, and one of the Juſtices of the *Kings-Bench*."

(f) *Dugd.* Orig. Jurid. p. 217.

[g] Chron. Ser. p. 91.

[h] Ib. p. 92.

[i] *Grand.* of the Law, p. 85.

This reverend Judge, moſt likely, was a Benefactor to the *Middle Temple*, whereof he had been an honourable Member; as may appear from his Coat-Armour, ſtanding in the large ſemicircle Window in the South-ſide of the great Hall there [k]. So likewiſe unto *Serjeants Inn* in *Fleetſtreet*, his Arms being found there alſo in the Windows of the Refectory by *William Burton*, *A. D.* 1599 [l]; which were, now long ſince, demoliſhed by that dreadful Fire, which raged in *London* in the Year of our Lord 1666, and laid the moſt part of that famous Metropolis in Aſhes.

[k] Orig. Jurid. p. 225.

[l] Ib. p. 330.

When this learned and reverend Perſonage died, and where his Bones do reſt, whether in *London* in the *Temple* Church, or at *Witham* in *Eſſex*, or at *Bliborrow* in *Lincolnſhire*, I do not find; nor any thing elſe that is remarkable of him.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1636, *R. R.* Car. 1.

Argent a Chevron between three Conies Sable.

STRODE

WILLIAM, Doctor of Divinity, and Publick Orator of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, was born in or near the Pariſh of *Plimton* [a], but which of them is not mention'd, there being two of the Name in this County, *viz. Plimton-Morice* and *Plimton-Mary*, and both not far from the Town of *Plymouth*. He received his firſt Breath about the Year of our Lord 1600, and was the only Son of *Philip*, by *Wilmot* his Wife, Daughter of *Hanton* [b], fourth Son of *William* (not Sir *Richard Strode*, as a certain Author tells us [c]) of *Newnham* near *Plymouth*, Eſq; by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to *William Courtenay* of *Loughtor*, near adjoyning to *Newnham*; a younger Son of Sir *Philip Courtenay* of *Molland* in this County, Kt. [d]. This is a right antient and honourable Family, and derives it ſelf directly from *Adam*, that took unto him, or at leaſt his Anceſtor did ſo, the name of *Strode*, from his Habitation ſo call'd, in the Pariſh of *Ermington*, near *Modbiry* in this Shire. At which

(a) Ath. Oxon. Vol. p. 35.

(b) *Weſte.* Ped. in *Strode.* Mſ.

(c) Ath. Oxon. ibid.

(d) *Weſte*, quo ſupra.

place he resided in the days of K. *Hen.* III. now above 450 Years since. When K. *Edw.* I. sent his Herald into this County, to summon divers Gentlemen to go into *Scotland* to assist him against K. *Baliol*, who had bidden defiance against him, among others he return'd *Adam* Strode of *Strode*, Esq; as appears from the Rolls in the Tower. At what time that King carried into *Scotland* with him a great Army of about Five thousand five hundred Horse, and One and thirty thousand Foot; where he met such good Success, that he brought away the fatal Chair in which the Kings of *Scotland* used to be inaugurated; of which an antient Prophesy ran, *That whereseoever that Chair should be removed, the Kingdom should be removed with it.* This he caused to be brought to *Westminster*, and to be placed among the Monuments there, where it still continues.

(e) Sir *W*. Pole's Dese. of *Devon* in *Eming.* Ms.

There successively follow'd this *Adam* Strode, as a certain Author informs us [e], *Roger*, *Richard*, *William*, *John*, *Reginald*; which by *Florence* his Wife had issue *John*, that married *Melior* the Daughter and Heir of *Newnham*: But a late Pedigree of this Family, said to be taken out of the Rolls in the Tower, gives us this Account: *That unto* Adam *succeeded* Reginald Strode *of* Strode, *who, by* Florence *his Wife, had issue* John Strode *of* Strode, *Esq; who married* Melior *Daughter of* William Solman, *Esq; and of his Wife one of the Heirs of* Simon Newnam *of* Newnam, *alias* Newingham *in* Plimton S. Mary, *Esq; and had issue* John; *who by* Jane, *Daughter of* Burlegh *of* Clanacomb *in the Parish of* Modbiry, *Esq; had issue* Richard, *and* Elizabeth *married unto* John Pike *of* Denbury *in this County, Esq; who dying* sans issue, *gave all his Lands to her Brother* Richard [f]. Richard Strode *of* Newnham, *Esq; married* Margaret, *Daughter of* Henry Fortescue *of* Wood, *Esq; and had* 1. VVilliam, *who altho' thrice married to* Gibbs *of* Venton, VVorth *of* VVorth, (*both in* Devon) *and* Strode *of* Dorset, *died without issue*; 2. Richard, *who by* Joan *his Wife, Daughter and Heir of* Ellis Penilles *of* Plimton, *Esq; had issue* Richard; *who by* Agnes, *Daughter of* John Milliton *of* Mevy, *Esq; had issue* William, Francis, *and* Richard; *and two Daughters*, Cicily, *married to* Thomas Fortescue *of* Wimston, *and* Elizabeth *to* John Croker *of* Lyneham, *Esq*; (by which last, if it may not be thought too great Presumption, I might pretend to some Alliance with this antient Family) William Strode *of* Newnham, *Esq; the eldest Son of* Richard, *married* Elizabeth *Daughter and Heir of* VVilliam Courtenay *of* Loughter *aforesaid, a younger Son of Sir* Philip Courtenay *of* Molland, *Kt.* (*descended from the Earls of* Devonshire, *whose Predecessors were Lords of* Courtenay *in the Isle of* France, *descended from* Peter, *a fifth Son of* Lewis le Gross, *King of* France) *by whom he had a numerous Issue of Seven Sons and Five Daughters.* From one of these, as I said before, our Dr. *Strode* is descended. *Richard Strode* of *Newnham*, Esq the eldest of those seven Sons, married *Frances* Daughter of *Gregory* Lord *Cromwel*, and *Elizabeth Seymour* his VVife Sister to *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Cousin German to *Edward* the Sixth, King of *England*, (whereby his Issue became nearly related to the Royal Family that then was, and the most noble Duke of *Somerset* that still is) and had issue Sir *William* Strode of *Newnham*, Kt. which Sir *William*, by *Mary* his VVife, Daughter of *Thomas* Southcot of *Bovey-Tracy*, Esq; had issue, 1. Sir *Richard*, 2. *William*, one of the five Members, so famous in the Long-Parliament in K. *Charles* I. his days, 3. *John*; and Seven Daughters, thus most honourably married, 1. *Mary* to Sir *George Chudlegh* of *Ashton*, Baronet; 2. *Elizabeth* to *Edmond*, Brother to Sir *John Speccot*, Kt. 3. *Julian* to Sir *John Davie* of *Creedy*, Baronet; 4. *Frances* to Sir *Samuel Somaster* of *Pensford*, Kt. 5. *Jane* to Sir *Francis Drake* of *Buckland*, Baronet; 6. *Ursula* to Sir *John Chichester* of *Hall*, Kt. 7. *Elizabeth* to Sir *John Young* of *Axminster*, Kt. Sir *Richard Strode* of *Newnham*, Kt. married first *Katharine* Daughter of Sir *Robert Strode* of *Parnham* in *Dorset*, Kt. and had issue three Daughters, *Katharine* married to *Walter Newberry*, Esq; *Frances* to *Robert Savery* of *Slade*, Esq; and *Elizabeth*; secondly, he married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Charborough* in *Dorset*, Esq; by whom he had issue Sir *VVilliam Strode*, Kt. and seven Daughters, *Mary* married to *Edward Stockman* of *Burford*, Esq; *Penelope* to *Hugh Stanel*, Esq; *Dionisia* to Sir *John Drake* of *Ash*, Bar. Father of the present Sir *William Drake* of *Ash*, Bar. *Dorothy* unmarried; *Anne* married to *Patridge* of *London*, Gent. *Elizabeth* to *Richard Mallack* of *Axmouth*, Esq; *Jane* to *Robert*, Younger-Brother to Sir *John Northcot* of *Hayn*, Bar. Thirdly, Sir *Richard Strode* married .... Sister of Sir *John Drake* of *Ash*, Bar. and had issue *John*, who died without issue. And *Susanna*, VVife of *Hugh*, Younger-Brother of Sir *George Chudlegh*, Bar. Sir *William Strode* married *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Button* of *Dorset*, by whom he had issue *Richard Strode* of *Newnham*, Esq; that now is: Secondly, Sir *William* married .... Daughter of *Kekwich* of *Catchfrench* in *Cornwal*, by whom he had 1. *William*, who died unmarried; 2. *Charles*, who married *Mary* Daughter of Collonel *Penruddock*, Relict of Collonel *John Strangways* of *Dorset*, *sans issue*; 3. *Francis*, 4. *John*, 5. *Henry*, (all which died unmarried) 6. *Sidney*, who married .... and hath Issue.

(f) *Wstc.* Ped. in *Strode*, Ms.

Having thus given so fair a Stem of this honourable Family, let us now proceed to that good Fruit which one eminent Branch thereof hath yielded to the VVorld, I mean Dr. *William Strode*.

His Relations, observing in him a great Vivacity of Parts, and a Genius inclining him to Books and Learning, kept him close at School in the Country for some Years; until at length they found an opportunity of sending him to the College-School at *Westminster*; which to them who are able to accomplish it in behalf of their Sons, is like to prove doubly advantageous,

advantageous; for there, from a better Method and Diſcipline than what is generally obſerv'd in Country Schools, Boys learn better; and alſo, that thence they are in a fairer way of Preferment, as being likely to be choſen into one or other of thoſe noble Societies, and famous Nurſeries of Learning and Vertue, *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, or *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*. From this School accordingly was *William Strode* (now excellently improv'd in the Tongues and Claſſick-Authors) elected a Student of *Chriſt-Church* aforeſaid. The Author of the *Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Univerſity* of Oxford tells us (*g*), It was in the Year of our Lord 1621, and of his Age the 19th; but the ſame Author, having better conſider'd it, tells us elſewhere (*h*), It was in the 16th Year of his Age, and of our Lord 1617: Which laſt account ſeems to be the moſt probable. Being now placed in his proper Sphere, Mr. *Strode* ſoon began to diſplay the bright and warm Beams of his Wit and Learning, as well to an happy Influence on others, as to his own great Credit and Reputation: For even his younger and more juvenile Years were not ſpent without great uſefulneſs and advantage, eſpecially upon the account of his extraordinary Performances both in Poetry and Oratory; Faculties which ſeldome occur in perfection in one and the ſame Perſon. In the Year 1621, *Decemb.* 6th, he took his firſt Degree of Arts; and *June* 17th 1624, he proceeded Maſter (*i*). Soon after this he took Holy Orders, and became a moſt florid Preacher in the Univerſity. In the Year 1629, he was choſen one of the Proctors thereof; and for his great Eloquence, the Publick Orator: A gentile and reputable Poſt; whoſe office it is, in the name of the Univerſity, To entertain Princes, and other great Perſonages, with ſet Orations, as their Occaſions or Inclinations ſhall invite them thither; to write the Publick Letters, and the like (*k*). So that he may be called the Mouth of the Univerſity; according to his own expreſſion in a Letter congratulatory ſent in her name to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. which thus began, *Cum in Corpore Academiæ ſim ipſe Lingua.* A place that requires as well Parts as Prudence, to manage it aright with Honour and Reputation; yet herein did Mr. *Strode* acquit himſelf to a general ſatisfaction.

(*g*) Lib. 2. p. 274.

(*h*) Ath. Oxon. Vol. 2. p. 35.

(*i*) Faſt. Oxon. V. 1. p. 839, 847.

(*k*) Hiſt. & Ant. Oxon. L. 2. p. 46. De Officio Orat.

Before I go farther, I ſhall crave leave to ſpeak a little more fully in relation to this creditable Office the Univerſity Orator (*l*). Before the days of Q. *Elizabeth* of glorious Memory, there was no certain Salary annexed thereunto, nor any particular Perſon fix'd upon for the conſtant diſcharge thereof; only whom the Chancellor, or his Vice-Chancellor, did appoint, as occaſion offer'd, he diſcharg'd it for that time, but was not obliged to it any more afterward; neither had he any other reward, than the Honour and Applauſe he could acquire from his own Performance. But when the gracious Princeſs aforeſaid had intimated her Royal Reſolutions of honouring the Univerſity with her Preſence, they agreed to ſettle that Office upon a certain Perſon for Life, with the conſtant Salary of Twenty Marks *per Annum*. But K. *Charles* I. of pious Memory, conſidering it was too ſmall Encouragement for ſo ingenious an Undertaking, was pleas'd in Orator *Strode*'s time, and much upon his account, to annex a Canonry in *Chriſt-Church* unto the Office; altho' as we are inform'd, for want of due Settlement in Law, that royal Grant hath not had its intended effect ſince (*m*). In this Office, which never any did before him, continu'd Mr. *Strode* all the remainder of his Life. So the Hiſtorian, *Hic omnium primus Oratoris partes, ad ipſum vitæ exitum faſtinuit* (*n*).

(*l*) Ib. p. 47.

(*m*) Ath. Oxon. ibid.

(*n*) Ib. p. 47.

In the Year of our Redemption 1631, did Mr. *Strode* proceed Bachelour of Divinity, which became his Study and Profeſſion. *A.* 1636, *K. Charles* I. of bleſſed Memory, accompanied with the Queen, Prince *Charles* his Son, the Prince *Palatine*, Prince *Rupert*, and other illuſtrious Perſons, came to *Oxford*, upon the account of the Plague which then was hot in *London*; where come within *Chriſt-Church* Gates, Mr. *Strode*, as Publick Orator of the Univerſity, welcom'd them all with a moſt eloquent Oration, which (as addreſs'd particularly to the King) thus began (*o*), *Maximorum Optime, & Optimorum Maxime Rex, ſi omnium Muſarum Linguæ in me unum confluerent, &c.* The ſame Night after Supper were thoſe Royal Gueſts entertain'd, in the great Hall there, with an ingenious Comedy of Mr. *Strode*'s compoſing, call'd, *The Paſſions calm'd*: Or, *The ſettling of the floating Iſland.* It was acted by the young Gentlemen of the Houſe with great Applauſe.

(*o*) Ib. Lib. 1. p. 343.

Some two Years after, *ſc. Jul.* 1. 1638, was Mr. *Strode* inſtall'd Canon of *Chriſt-Church*; not, it ſeems, upon the former Grant as Orator, but by the peculiar Grace and Favour of the King; and in the ſame Month he went out Doctor of Divinity. Theſe are all the Preferments which this eminent Perſon had, partly for that he died in the Strength of his Age, and partly by reaſon of the Iniquity of the Times, which ſoon after this enſued. Had he lived longer, or in happier Days, undoubtedly his Worth and Eminence had promoted him to higher Dignities in the Church; for he obtain'd this Character, which ſtill perfumes his Memory, That he was a Perſon of great Parts, a pithy and ſententious Preacher, an exquiſite Orator, and an eminent Poet, *primiſq; ſeculi Oratoribus ac Poetis annumerandus* (*p*), worthy to be reckon'd among the very firſt of that Age.

(*p*) Ib. Lib. 2. p. 274.

The Works he compos'd, according to his Genius, are of different Kinds as well as Argument; ſome *Poetical*, ſome *Rhetorical*, and ſome *Divine* (*q*). His printed *Poetry*.

(*q*) Id. ibid. p. 35, 36.

The Paſſions calm'd: Or, *The ſettling of the floating Iſland*: Acted, as was ſaid before, in the preſence of the King and Court then at *Oxford*. Print. *Lond.* 4to. 1655.

Several Poems, that had musical Compositions of two and three Parts; set to be sung by the incomparable Mr *Henry Laws*. Also certain *Anthems*; particularly one to be sung on *Good-Friday*, which had a Composition set by *Richard Gibbs*, Organist of *Christ-Church* in *Norwich*.

His Works of *Oratory* were not printed in his Life-time, but several Orations, Speeches, Epistles, and the like, coming into the hands of Dr. *Richard Gardiner*, Canon of *Christ-Church*, and from his into those of *Richard Davis* of *Oxford*, Bookseller, they came to be published under Dr. *Gardiner's* Name by this Title, *Specimen Oratoriæ*: They are excellent in their kind.

A Speech to Q. Mary, *the Royal Consort of K.* Charles I. *at her return out of* Holland. Print. *Oxon.* 1643. 4*to.*

His Works in *Divinity* that be published, are only some choice Sermons, upon various Texts of Scripture.

I. A Sermon concerning *Swearing*, on *Matth.* 5. 37. *But let your Communication be Yea, Yea; Nay, Nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of Evil.* Printed at *Oxford* 1644, 4*to.*

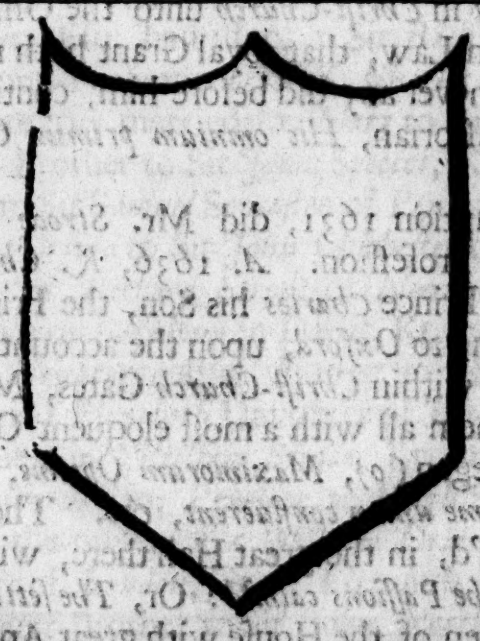
II. A Sermon concerning *Death* and the *Resurrection*, preached at St. *Mary's, Oxon. Apr.* 28th 1644, on *Col.* 3. 3. *For ye are dead, and your Life is hid with Christ in God.* Printed at *Oxford* 1644, 4*to.*

III. A Sermon at a *Visitation*, held at *Linn* in *Norfolk* 24. *June* 1633, on *Psal.* 76. 11. *Vow and pay unto the Lord your God*, &c. preached at the desire of Dr. *Richard Corbet* Bishop of *Norwich*, whose Chaplain he was. Print. *Lond.* 1660.

He left behind him several Volumes of Orations, Epistles, Sermons, *&c.* fairly written, most of which were never published, and now never will be.

But to proceed to the Conclusion of the whole matter; after all his Pains and Labours well bestow'd; after all his Praise and Honour deservedly gotten; this Reverend *Divine*, this Rare *Poet*, this Charming *Orator*, was arrested by the Hand of Death, to the great Reluctancy of all that knew him, on the 10th of *April* 1644, in the 45th Year of his Age. He was buried in the *Divinity Chapel* belonging to the Cathedral of *Christ-Church*, without any sepulchral Monument.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1642, *R. R. Car. I.*

Argent two Pales ingrail'd Gules; over all on a Bend Azure three Griffins Heads eraz'd Or.

[*] *Weste.* Ped. in *Slan.* Ms. **Crest**, A Demy Lion saliant *B.* coller'd Or, thereon three Torteauxes (*).

SLANNING

SIR *NICHOLAS*, Knight, and Governour of *Pendennis-Castle*, is said to be a *Cornish* Gentleman, of an antient Family (*a*): A Mistake my Author fell into, partly from the Government which he had in *Cornwall*, and partly from his being engag'd with Sir *Bevil Grenvile*, and other *Cornish* Gentlemen, in the Expedition which they made into *Somerset-shire*, and the Battle they fought at *Landsdown* in the days of K. *Charles* I. Whereas he was a Native of the County of *Devon*, and born in the Parish of *Bickleigh*, not far from the Town of *Plymouth*. But *Ley* in the little Parish of *Shaa*, as one tells us (*b*), or rather in the Parish

(*a*) *Lloyd's* Mem. of Loyal Suffer. P. 657.

(*b*) *Weste.* Descr. of *Devon* in *Shaa*, Ms.

Pariſh of *Plimton Mary*, was the firſt Inheritance that I find of this Tribe in this Country; which came unto it by the match of *Nicholas Slanning* with the Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas at Ley* (c), which had iſſue *William Slanning*; who by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Horſton* of *de la Will* in this County, had iſſue *Nicholas*. *Nicholas Slanning* of *Ley*, Eſq; married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Mainard* of *Sherford* in *Devon*, Gent. and had iſſue *Nicholas*, *William*, and others. *Nicholas Slanning* of *Bicklegh*, Eſq; (purchaſed at the Diſſolution of Abbies, formerly belonging to that of *Buckland-Monachorum* not far from) married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Henry Champernon* of *Modbiry*, Eſq; and had iſſue *Gamaliel*; who had iſſue Sir *Nicholas Slanning*, knighted by *K. Charles* I. 1631, who by a Daughter of Sir *James Bagg* of *Saltern* near *Plymouth*, Kt. had iſſue the late Sir *Nicholas Slanning*, Knight of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *K. Charles* II. and Baronet, ſo created *A.* 1662, who left iſſue the preſent Sir *Andrew Slanning*, Baronet.

(c) Id. in his Ped.

Sir *Nicholas Slanning*, of whom we are ſpeaking, was a Gentleman, as one expreſſes it (d), of a Learned and Martial Education. He ſpent ſome time in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and became a knowing Philoſopher: He was well skill'd in that pleaſant and uſeful kind of Philoſophy, call'd, *Mechanical* or *Experimental*. After this, being Heroically diſpos'd, he went into the *Low-Countries*, at that time the great Academy of Arms, as the other was of Arts: Here he continued a conſiderable time, until he was become Maſter of the Art of War; ſo that being of a ſober and vertuous Inclination, he minded his Buſineſs, and became an excellent Soldier; whereby he was able to attend as well the Crucible as the Gun, and knew how to improve his Time to advantage in his Study, and in the Field alſo.

(d) *Lloyd* ubi pri.

Thus excellently accompliſh'd, he returned into *England*, and taking the Court in his way home, he receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood from the gracious hand of *K. Charles* I. for whoſe Cauſe afterward he freely ſacrific'd his deareſt Blood. Come back into his own Country, he married (as was ſaid before) the Daughter of Sir *James Bagg*, and for ſeveral Years enjoy'd at home the Bleſſings of Peace and Plenty, under a benign and gentile Government: Until, at length, the Nation grown reſtive and wanton thro' Eaſe and a long Proſperity, began to kick off its own Happineſs, and fall out within it ſelf. Things now running into a ſtrange ferment, a little before the meeting of the Long Parliament, Sir *Nicholas Slanning* got himſelf return'd a Member to ſerve therein for one of theſe Weſtern Burroughs, tho' which I do not find. Being come into the Houſe, he ſoon ſaw what need there was of Men of good Courage and ſteady Principles, to keep the Government upon the Wheels, and to ſecure it from thoſe zealous *Demogogues*, whoſe deſigns he ſaw plainly were to ſubvert it. Being a well-ſpoken Man (e), he led on his Compatriots to Duty and Loyalty at *Weſtminſter*, in bold and reſolute Speeches; as he did afterwards at home in the Country, by a brave and noble Example.

(e) Id. ibid.

When matters between the *King* and *Parliament* ran to that height, as at laſt to break out into open Violence, this Gentleman's Conſcience and Honour both oblig'd him to adhere to the Royal Cauſe; for the better ſerving whereof, he put himſelf into the *King*'s Army, and had a good Command therein. But his Majeſty, underſtanding his Loyalty and Integrity, together with his Courage and Conduct, committed the weighty Truſt of *Pendennis-Caſtle* in the County of *Cornwall* to his Charge. A Port of great Importance over-againſt *France*, from whence at that time Supplies might be expected, lying in the *Levant*, *Spaniſh*, *Indian*, *Iriſh* Road; where moſt Merchants touch, and many are driven. And, indeed, in truſtier hands this conſiderable piece of Strength and Conſequence could not at that time be repoſed.

In the Year of our Lord 1643, the Loyal Gentry of theſe Weſtern Parts enter'd into an Aſſociation, to ſerve and aſſiſt his Majeſty *K. Charles* I. againſt his violent and unnatural Enemies his own Subjects, then in Arms againſt him: They met firſt in a great Body near *Pendennis* in *Cornwall*, where Sir *Nicholas Slanning* joyn'd them with the Forces under his command, and were led by the famous Sir *Bevil Grenvile*; paſſing thro' *Devon* (where many eminent Perſons engaged with them) they marched into *Somerſet-ſhire*. Sir *William Waller*, the *Parliament*'s General, met them at *Landſdown*, a little beyond *Bath*, where intending to break this Weſtern Aſſociation, he was beaten out of his Lines, and forced from an high Hill, fortified on all ſides, after four deſperate Repulſes by theſe Weſtern Heroes. Sir *Nicholas Slanning* in this Action is ſaid to have done Wonders, in advancing from Hedge to Hedge, at the Head of his Men, in the Mouth of Muſquets and Cannons; inſomuch, they thought him unmortal, as indeed he was that day, being *July* the 5th 1643. The Royaliſts having thus gained and kept the Field, (tho' it had coſt them very dear, the Lives of many gallent Men) ſoon after march'd on towards *Briſtol*, and ſate down before that City, then garriſon'd by Colonel *Fiennes* for the *Parliament*. Prince *Rupert*, the General for the *King*, fell to work, and ſo well ſucceeded, that after three days Siege he had that important place ſurrendred into his hands. Sir *Nicholas Slanning* was engag'd in this Action alſo, whoſe Courage and Reſolution carrying him on a little too far, as he made a brave Aſſault upon the Town, on the 26th of the ſame Month of *July*, he was unfortunately ſlain, to the great Grief of all the Army.

He was one of those noble Gentlemen which were call'd the four Wheels of *Charles*'s Wain, all *Devonshire* and *Cornish* Men, and all slain at or near the same place, the same time, and in the same Cause: According to an Ode made on that sad Occasion at that time, in which they are all mention'd thus:

Th' four Wheels of Charles*'s Wain,*
Grenvile, Godolphin, Trevanion, Slanning *slain.*

(f) Quo Supra. The *Cornish* Men, 'tis said (*f*), in the time of *K. Arthur*, (which then included the *Devonshire* also) led the Van, where is the Conduct of an Army; and in *K. Canutus*'s time brought up the Rear, which is the Strength of an Army: Being good both at Leading and Following. And at this time they made good their Reputation, even to a wonder.

What became of the Remains of this Honourable Gentleman Sir *Nicholas Slanning*, after his deplorable Fall, 'tis to me uncertain; very likely they found some decent Repository in or about the City of *Bristol*. He was a Person of a stern Spirit, and an impregnable Integrity, who would not have delivered *Pendennis* but at the command of the *King* (*g*); he was also of unwearied Watchfulness and severe Discipline: Which are all excellent Properties of, and very requisite Qualifications in, a good Commander. After his Decease and the Fall of the Royal Party, the Vertue of his Loyalty became the Crime of his Son, who was forced to compound for his own Estate, in *Goldsmith* or *Haberdashers-Hall*, *London*, at the price of 1197*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* (*h*)

(g) Ib. p. 658. in Marg.

(h) Cat. of Compounders.

Although Sir *Nicholas* before-mention'd hath none, that I know, erected to his Memory, besides his own noble Exploits; yet in the Parish Church of *Bickleigh* aforesaid are the Remains of a fair Monument, in remembrance of his Father and Mother; where, on an Altar Tomb, they both lie in Effigie: Heretofore were several Verses inscrib'd thereon, both Latin and English; now by the Negligence or Incuriousness of some, who should no more suffer their Ancestors Monuments to decay than their own Houses, for the most part obliterated; only under the Arch is fixed in the Wall a fair Marble Table, about five Foot square, upon which is seen a Death's-Head, having this following Motto round it.

O Man, Remember Thy End.

Underneath are these English Verses,

As Time with swiftest Wing doth hast and make no stay,
So th' Life of Man is short, and hasteth soon away.

This Gentleman, the Father of Sir *Nicholas*, came to an untimely End, being slain in a Quarrel that happen'd between him and Sir *John Fitz*, near *Tavistock* in this County. The matter, it seems, was likely to have been compos'd, but the Villain *Fitz*'s Man twitting his Master with a, *What! play Childs play! come to fight, and now put up your Sword?* made him draw again, and *Slanning*'s Foot in stepping back (having his Spurs on) hitching in the Ground, was there unfortunately and foully killed: Whereupon, Sir *John Fitz*, by the Intrest of his Friends, sued out his Pardon soon after this happen'd, which was *A.* 1599. But although *Q. Elizabeth* was pleased to forgive him, *Slanning*'s Widow would not; but brought her Appeal, and obtain'd a Verdict against Sir *John* for Damages (*i*); who thereupon was forced to comply with her, by granting some part of his Estate to her and her Family; who are still in possession of it, as I have been informed by Mr. *Tho. L*—— of *Exeter*, *B. D.*

(i) *Cooke*'s Rep.

After this, as if one Sin became (as oftentimes it doth) the punishment of another, Sir *John* was so unhappy to be guilty of a second Murder; and thereupon flying from his Country, (though not from his own guilty Conscience) so far as *Salisbury*, or there about, in his way to *London*, to sue out a second Pardon, hearing some Body about his Chamber-door early in the Morning, and fearing it had been Officers come to apprehend him, by mistake, in the dark, he slew one of the House, come to awake him, as he desired, in order to his Journey. When the Lights came, that made him sensible of the horrid and atrocious Fact, which he had afresh committed, overwhelm'd with Sorrow and Despair, he fell upon his Sword and slew himself. Unto which Passages that *Tetrastick* formerly found upon this Monument, now nearly expung'd by the Fingar of Time, doth plainly relate; where Mr. *Slanning*, by an Apostrophe, speaketh thus of *Fitz*.

Idem

Idem Cædis erat noſtræ, ſimul Author & Ultor:
Trux Homicida mei, mox Homicida ſui.
Quemq; in me primum, mox in ſe condidit enſem:
O!. noſtrum ſummi Judicis arbitrium.

Which, for the ſake of the Engliſh Reader, may be thus tranſlated.

He Author of my Murder was, and the Revenger too:
A bloody Murderer of me, and then himſelf he ſlew.
The very Sword, which in mine firſt, he bath'd in his own Blood,
O! of the higheſt Judge 'twixt us, the Arbitration good.

T.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1540,
R. R. Hen. 8.

Gules three Arms joyn'd at Shoulder triangle Or, *the Fiſts clinched Argent.*

Creſt. On a Wreath Or and Gules two Hands Or faſten'd in a Saracen's Head Argent, Capped Sable.

TREMAIN

HOMAS, Eſquire, was born at *Collacumbe* or *Cullacumbe*, an antient and gentile Seat in the Pariſh of *Lamerton*, a few Miles diſtant from *Taviſtock*, in this County. This Family is of *Corniſh* Original: The firſt whereof, upon Record, was *Perys*, Lord of the Mannor of *Tremain*, near *Penryn* in that Country; who married Dame *Opre Treskewys*, and had iſſue *John*, that died without Iſſue. Secondly, *Perys* married *Onera Trevartea*, and had iſſue *Richard*; who had iſſue *Thomas*, that married *Iſabella*, Daughter and Heir of *Irenchard* of *Cullacumbe*, Eſq; by which means this Family came into *Devon*, and ſettled at *Cullacumbe* aforeſaid, where it hath flouriſhed in much Reputation ever ſince, now upward of 300 Years. *Thomas Tremain*, by *Iſabella* his Wife, had iſſue *Nicholas*, *Thomas* Canon of St. *Peter Exon* and Rector of *Auton-Giffard* in this County, and others. *Iſabella* ſurviving her Husband *Thomas*, was married to Sir *John Dammerel*, Kt. in whoſe Affections ſhe gained ſuch Intereſt, that he gave her, and her Heirs by *Tremain*, (having none of his own) *North-Huiſh*, *Siddenham-Dammerel*, and *Whitchurch*, and made her Executrix by his Will, dated the *Friday* before the Feaſt of *Simon* and *Jude*, 1392. *Nicholas*, Son and Heir of *Thomas*, married *Joan* . . . . and had iſſue *Thomas*, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of . . . *Carew*, unto whom *Edmund Lacye*, Biſhop of *Exon*, granted Licenſe, *A.* 1448, That, *per idoneos Presbyteros*, they might have Divine Service celebrated in their preſence, within their Manſion of *Cullacumbe*; theſe cauſed two Windows to be made, with painted Glaſs, at their Coſt, one at *Siddenham-Dammerel*, and the other at *Kelley*, both in this County, where their Arms remain impaled. They had iſſue *John*; who, by a Daughter of *Warr*, had iſſue *John*, that had iſſue *Thomas*; who by *Philippa*, eldeſt Daughter of *Roger Grenvile* of *Stow*, Eſq; had iſſue *Roger*, *Edmund*, *Degory*, and many others. Upon the death of *Roger* and *Edmund*, and their Iſſue Male, *Degory*, third Son of *Thomas*, ſucceeded, who had iſſue *Arthur*, that married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Richard Grenvile* of *Stow*, by whom he had iſſue *Edmund*, *Degory*, *John*, *Richard*, *Roger*, *Eulalia* Wife of *Thomas Lower* of *Trelask*, Eſq; *Elizabeth* Wife of *Baldwin Ackland* of *Hawkridge*, Eſq; with four other Daughters well married. *Arthur* died 1634. *Edmund Tremain* of *Cullacumbe*, Eſq; married *Bridget*, Daughter of Sir *John Cooper* of *Dorſetſhire*, and had iſſue *John*, *Thomas*, *John*, *Edmund*, and

Arthur. The two first died unmarried, the third married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Courtenay* of *Molland*, Esq; and died without issue before his Father, who died 1664, having suffer'd much for his Loyalty, (*Edmund Tremain* of *Cullacumbe*, Esq; was several Hundred Pounds deep in their Books at *Haberdashers-Hall* for his Loyalty (*a*)) *viz.* Plunder, Sequestration, Imprisonment, and paid a considerable Sum borrow'd for the use of Q. *Mary*, when she lay In with the Lady *Henrietta Maria* at *Exeter*, for which the Family hath not any Compensation made it. *Edmund*, the fourth Son, dying unmarried *A.* 1667, the Estate came to Collonel *Arthur Tremain*, now of *Cullacumbe*; that by *Bridget* Daughter of *Nicholas Hatherlegh* of *Lamerton*, Gent. hath issue *Edmund*; who by *Arabella* his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *Edward Wise* of *Siddenham*, Knight of the *Bath*, and *Arabella* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Oliver* Lord *Saint John*, hath issue *Arthur*, *Edward-Wise*, *Arabella*, and *Bridget*, whom God preserve.

(*a*) Vid. Catal. of Compounders.

One of this antient Family, but which by name is not mention'd in my Author (*b*), founded an Hospital at the West End of the Town of *Tavistock* in this County, in the Reign of K. *Rich.* II. and dedicated it to the Memory of St. *George*, the great Patron of the English Nation. Altho' for what reason he should so be reputed, is a Question worthy of a fair Determination. Among all the antient Writers, we are told (*c*), there is none mentioned of this name but *George* of *Alexandria* the *Arrian* Bishop, that was put in when the great *Athanasius* was banish'd. The Story concerning his fighting with a Draggon, looks like a Legend, form'd in darker times, to support the Humour of Chivalry, which was then high in the World; the Consideration whereof in the days of K. *Edw.* VI. was the occasion of a Change made in the Order of making Knights of the Garter; altho' it was alter'd again in the Reign of Q. *Mary*, as it was before, which still continues. But to come to what I chiefly design.

(*b*) *Weste.* View of *Dev.* in *Tav.* Ms.

(*c*) Burnet's Ch. Hist. V. 2. p. 205.

Thomas Tremain, Esq; if for nothing else, is fit to be memoriz'd (the History of his Life being for the most part lost) for giving Birth to such a numerous and eminent Issue, Eight Sons, and as many Daughters. Among which Births he had Twins twice immediately following, as may appear in their Enumeration; *Roger*, *Edmund*, *Degory*, *Richard* and *John* Twins; *Nicholas* and *Andrew* Twins, and lastly *Robert*. Of the Eight Daughters, five lived to be married, three died unmarried.

Of these eight Sons, four at least were very memorable Persons. *Edmund*, second Son of *Thomas*, (being a younger Brother) became Servant unto *Edward* Earl of *Devon* and Marques of *Exeter*, and a great Sufferer for his inviolable Fidelity to his Noble Master (*d*). For when the Marquess of *Exeter* and the Lady *Elizabeth* (afterwards *Queen* of *England* of glorious Memory) were committed to the Tower in Q. *Mary*'s Days, upon an Accusation of being privy to *Wyat*'s Conspiracy, Mr. *Edmund Tremain* was set on the Rack, thereby to extort from him a Confession of their Guilt: (Prisoners were oft examin'd about her, and some were put to the Rack to try if they could be brought to accuse that Lady (*e*)) Wherein approving their Innocency and his own Fidelity; with invincible Resolution, he was upon the Lady *Elizabeth*'s advancement to the Throne, in recompence thereof, made one of the Clerks of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council. He had also an Honorary Salary settled upon him by the City of *Exeter*, for the good Offices it had receiv'd and expected from him. This Gentleman married *Eulalia*, Daughter of Sir *John Saintleger*, by whom he had issue two Sons named *Francis*, who both died without Issue.

(*d*) My Author is Rev. Mr. *Granger* Rector of *Lamert.*

(*e*) Burnet *ibid.* p. 362.

Richard, the fourth of those eight Sons, was also a very eminent Person; he was the half of *John*, the first Twin, who being bred a Scholar, became Fellow of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*; where having continued some Years, greatly addicted to the Protestant Profession, he was at length deprived of his Fellowship in the Reign of *Q. Mary*. Hereupon he fled into *Germany*, where he continued with other English Exiles in those Parts, until the death of that *Queen*. Upon *Q. Elizabeth*'s coming to the Crown, he, with others, return'd into *England*, where arriv'd, he once more visited his College; at what time the University of *Oxford* were so kind by Accumulation, to confer upon him at once both Degrees of Divinity, *Febr.* 15th 1565. After this, he removed to *Broad-Gates-Hall*, where he made no long stay, being called thence by good Preferment into his own Country; for he was made Canon-Residentiary of S. *Peter Exon*, and Treasurer of that Church. To which we may add, That he became the Seventh Vicar of *Menhinnet* in *Cornwall*, but the first after the Restoration (*f*); The Presentation to which belongs to *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, and none but he who is, or hath been, Fellow thereof, is capable of being presented to it. It hath been successively graced, says Mr. *Carew* (*g*), with three well-born, well-learned, and well-belov'd Incumbents, *viz.* Dr. *Tremain*, Mr. *Billet*, and Mr. *Dennis*. He was accounted a famous Preacher in his time; one of his Sermons preached at *Pauls-Cross* remaineth yet with the Family, I suppose in Manuscript. He was a Benefactor to *Exeter-College* Library, bestowing upon it the King of *Spain*'s Bible; not the *Complutensian* in six Volumes, set forth at the Cost of *Fr. Ximines*; but that printed at *Antwerp*, by the Cost of *Philip* the second King of *Spain*, and by the Care of *Ben. Ar. Montanus*, in eight Volumes in *Fol.* He married *Joan*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Piers Courtenay* of *Ugbrook*, in the Parish of *Chidlegh*, Kt. but died without Issue, *A. D.* 1584; where interr'd, I know not, most likely either in St. *Peter's* at *Exon*, or *Minhinnet* in *Cornwall*.

(*f*) Ath. Oxon. part 1. p. 723.

(*g*) Surv. of *Corn.* L. 2. p. 117.

The

The other two Sons of *Thomas Tremain* aforesaid, that are so famous, were *Nicholas* and *Andrew gemelli*; of whom is recorded, from very good Testimony, so great a likeness of Person, and sympathy of Affection, as can hardly be parallel'd in History; which being so rare an Instance, I shall here insert the Narrative at large, as I find it in my Author (*h*).

(*h*) *Risd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Collac.* Ms.

'*Nicholas* and *Andrew Tremain* were Twins, and younger Sons to *Thomas Tremain* of *Cul-* '*lacumbe* in this County, Esq; they were so like in all their Lineaments, so equal in Stature, 'so colour'd in Hair, and of such resemblance in Face and Gesture, that they could not be 'known the one from the other; no not by their Parents, Brethren, or Sisters, but pri- 'vately by some secret Mark, or openly by wearing some several colour'd Ribond, or the 'like; which in sport they would sometimes change to make trial of their Friends judg- 'ments, which would often occasion many mirthful Mistakes. Yet somewhat more strange 'it was, that they agreed in Mind and Affections as much as in Body; for what one lov'd, 'the other desired; so on the contrary, the loathing of the one was the dislike of the other. 'Yea! such a Confederation of inbred Power and Sympathy was in their Natures, that if '*Nicholas* was sick and griev'd, *Andrew* felt the like pain, though they were far distant and 'remote in their Persons; and this without any Intelligence given unto either Party. And 'what is farther observable, if *Andrew* was merry, *Nicholas* was so affected, although in 'different places; which long they could not endure to be, for they ever desired to Eat, 'Drink, Sleep, and Wake together: Yea! so they liv'd and so they died. In the Year '1564, they both served in the Wars at *Newhaven* in *France* (now better known by the 'name of *Havre de Grace)* where in this they something differed (tho' it being in that 'which was without them, was not much to them) that the one was a Captain of a Troop 'of Horse, the other a private Soldier; but still with the same sympathy of Affection. Be- 'ing both, to the last degree, Brave, they put themselves into Posts of the greatest Hazard. 'At length one of them was slain, and the other instantly stepp'd into his place, and there 'in the mid'st of Danger, no perswasions being able to remove him, he was also slain.

And indeed Death was pitiful to 'em to kill them both together, to prevent the lingering Languishment of the Surviver. So that in these two Gentlemen *Hypocrates*'s Twins (held little better than a Poetick Fable) became a real History. That Epitaph made by the famous *Cowly* for *Pyramis* and *Thisbe*, with but little variation, would have fitted their Monument.

Underneath this Marble Stone,
Lie two Brothers join'd in one;
Two whose Loves Death could not sever,
For both liv'd, both dy'd together.

But we have no occasion to borrow an Epitaph for them, when in the Parish-Church of *Lamerton* is a noble Memorial erected, not only to these two Brothers, but to several others of them, whose Images also are there lively represented. On a Marble Table in the middle whereof are these following Verses found, written in a double Column; which if they do not please upon the account of their Poetry, they may for their History.

ANNO 1588.

This here erected massy Type contains,
The History of latter-age, Tremains;
Who numb'ring fair Descents of Ancestry,
Are drawn from Lines of long Antiquity.
Thomas *their Sire match'd one of* Grenvil's *Blood,*
Philip *her name, by Birth a gentile Good:*
From out her Womb unto the World's full view,
Eight Sons, and just so many Daughters, grew.
Roger, *first-born, stepp'd into Father's stead;*
Edmund *by course succeeded Father dead.*
Next Edmund, *fell the Land to* Degory,
Who only wrought his wasted Name supply.
Through Duty mov'd, he of his care and cost,
Caus'd to be fram'd this Monument emboss'd,
As witness of his Love to Parents gone,
Not that his Praise should be engrav'd thereon.
Richard *and* John, *the fourth and fifth so hight,*
Both safe one timely Birth brought forth to light.
The sixth and seventh, like after Twins in all,
Were Nicholas *and* Andrew *stout and tall.*
Robert *the least, and eke by kind the last,*
Dy'd e're the term of Infancy was past.
Of eight Male, two near of one Age and Stature
Yet live; the rest pay'd Tribute unto Nature.

In

In a Table underneath are these Verses:

The Parents of th' above recited Race,
Devoy'd of Sense, lie here inclos'd together,
Who Colacombe *held, their abiding Place,*
'Till Death's sad Harbinger convey'd them hither.
Long faithful Pairs they liv'd in Wedlock State,
And both enjoy'd many a blissful Year,
E're Marriage Knot dissolved was by Fate,
Which Wife bereaved of her Husband dear.
The Widow left, made choice to wed no more,
But spent in Pray'r the remnant of her days;
And shortly went the Path he went before,
The Path to Heav'n whereof Christ keeps the Keys.
Their Life and Death did truly testify,
Both in God's Fear did live, and Favour die.

On one end of the Monument, near the Effigies of *Roger* and *Edmund*, are these Verses to be seen.

The first portrai'd Picture sets to view,
The first born Child of eight-fold Brothers Crew,
Whose well-disposed Thoughts and Deeds were such,
As none his Life with Blemish once could touch.
To God, his Prince, his Country, and his Friend,
He zealous was, submissive, loving, kind.

The next for keeping Master's Secresy,
And Loyalty profound unto our Queen,
Upon the Rack sate Life in jeopardy,
Whereby his tried Constancy was seen.
Whom graciously her Soveraign Majesty
Made Council-Clark, that had so faithful been.

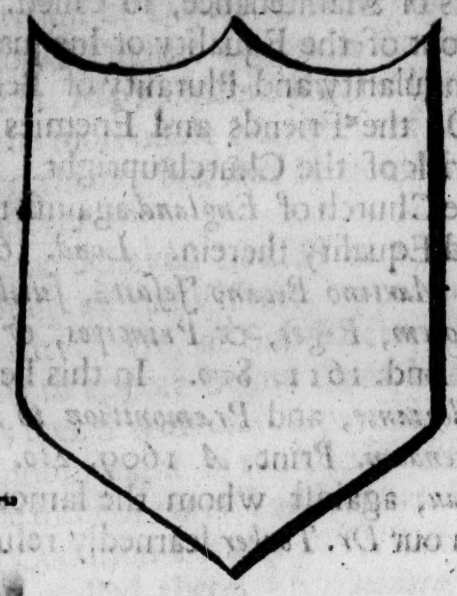
On the other end of the Monument, near the Statues of Dr. *Tremain*, *Nicholas* and *Andrew*, are the following Verses found:

This half a Birth, plac'd foremost of the three,
By Learning grac'd with Doctorly Degree,
Fled for the Gosple sake in Mary's *reign,*
Her Date expired, he return'd again;
When God to us Elizabeth *did send,*
And taught, as true Professor, to his end.

On *Nicholas* and *Andrew*.

These liken'd Twins, in Form and Fancy one,
Were like affected, and like Habit chose:
Their Valour at New-Haven *Siege was known,*
Where both encounter'd fiercely with their Foes;
There one of both sore wounded lost his Breath,
And t'other slain, revenging Brother's *Death.*

Arms

Arms— 

Flor. A. D. 1595, *R. R.* Eliz.

Barry of 6 Argent and Azure, a Chev. Batteld Or, gutte ſab. between three Sea-Horſes Or.

TOOKER

ALIAS *Tucker, William*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Litchfield*, was born in the City of *Exeter*, the Metropolis of *Devon*. He was the third Son (*a*) of *William Tooker*, by *Honora Ereſy* his Wife, Daughter to *James Ereſy*, of *Ereſy* in *Cornwal*, Eſq; who was the eldeſt Son of *Robert Tooker* (by *Joan* the Daughter of *John Palmer* of *Thorverton* in this County) Alderman of the City of *Exeter*; who with great Honour diſcharged the Office of Mayor there, *A.* 1543. At what time the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador taking this City in his way to *London*, he at his own Charges lodged and honourably entertain'd him and his whole Retinue in his own Houſe, during his abode there; which was the ſpace of three days (*b*).

(*a*) *Weſtc.* Pedig. in *Tucker*, Mſ.

(*b*) Iz. Memoirs p. 121.

William Tooker, of whom we are ſpeaking, had his Education (*c*) in *Wikehams* School near *Wincheſter*; from whence he went to *New College* in *Oxford*, and was admitted perpetual Fellow thereof, *A.* 1577. After this he took the Degrees in Arts; that of Maſter being compleated in 1583: in which Year he ſhewed himſelf a ready Diſputant before *Albertus Alaskie* Prince of *Sirad*, a Palatinate in the greater *Poland*, at his being entertain'd by the *Oxonian* Muſes in St. *Mary*'s Church there.

(*c*) *Ath. Oxon.* V. 1. p. 485.

In the Year 1585. he left his Fellowſhip, being about that time promoted to the Archdeaconry of *Barnſtaple* in his own Country. Afterwards he was made Chaplain to Q. *Eliz.* of gracious Memory, occaſion'd by his writing and dedicating a Book to her Majeſty, of the *Struma*, or the *Kings-Evil*; and ſoon after Prebend of *Salisbury*. Being now well read in Divinity, he took his Degrees in that ſublime Faculty, that of Doctor being compleated *A.* 1594 (*d*). Next he became Canon of the Church of *Exeter*; and at length Dean of *Litchfield*, on the death of *Dr. George Boleyne*, in the latter end of the Year 1602. He was farther deſign'd by K. *Jam.* I. for the Biſhoprick of *Gloceſter* (*e*), and his *Congee deſlire* (*i. e.* a Power permitted to the Church of chooſing ſuch a one their Biſhop (*f*)) was granted and ſealed, and he thereby recommended to the Dean and Chapter of that Church; but afterwards, by order of the ſaid King, it was revoked (*g*), tho' on what occaſion I do not find.

(*d*) Ib. in Faſt. p. 772.

(*e*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. *Oxon.* L. 2. p. 143.

(*f*) Antiſtitem enim elegendi poteſtatem faciunt. *ib.*

(*g*) Worthies, p. 276.

He was an excellent *Grecian* and *Latiniſt*. "The Purity of his *Latin* Pen, *ſays Dr.* Ful-"ler (*h*), procured his Preferment. He was an able Divine, a Perſon of great "Gravity and Piety, and well read in curious and critical Authors. As may partly appear by theſe Books following, which he wrote and publiſhed.

(*h*) Ibid.

I. *Chariſma ſive Donum Sanationis, ſeu Explicatio totius Quæſtionis de Mirabilium Sanitatum gratia*, &c. in *Latin*, *Lond.* 1597. 4*to*. Which Book treats of our Kings and Queens of *England*, their gracious healing the *Evil*, *the beſt I have ſeen*, ſays *Dr. Fuller* (*i*), *upon this Subject*; wherein he vindicates ſuch Cures from all Impoſture, unlaful Magic, and from ſome *French* Writers bold Uſurpations, who lay claim to it as originally belonging to their Kings alone. Whereas the word *Soveraign* (which properly importeth the *Supream Majeſty*) doth alſo in our *Engliſh* Tongue, in a ſecundary Senſe, ſignify, *What is Cordial, and apt to cure and heal Diſeaſes or Sores*, ever ſince ſuch *Sanative Power* hath been annexed to the Crown of *England*. This Book was reflected upon by *Martin, Antoni Delrio* the Jeſuit, who thinks it not true, that Kings can cure the *Evil*; and with him are ſaid to agree moſt Fanaticks (*k*). He wrote,

(*i*) Ut ſupra.

(*k*) Id. ib.

II. *Of the Fabrick of the Church, and Church-mens Livings*. This was dedicated to *K. Jam.* I. at what time he was his Chaplain in Ordinary. It conſiſteth of ſix Chapters, 1. Of Pa-

rity and Imparity of Gifts. 2. Of Competency and Incompetency of Mens Livings; and of the Reward of Mens Gifts or Maintenance, ſo called. 3. Of Parity and Imparity of Mens Livings, which ariſeth out of the Equality or Inequality of Mens Gifts, and of Preferments ſo called. 4. Of Singularity and Plurality of Benefices, and of the Cauſe thereof, *viz.* Diſpenſations. 5. Of the Friends and Enemies of Pluralities. 6. Of Supportance and keeping of the Fabrick of the Church upright. Wherein he vindicates the Hierarchy and Conſtitution of the Church of *England* againſt the Enemies thereof, that are for the reducing all to a Parity and Equality therein. *Lond.* 1604. 8*vo.*

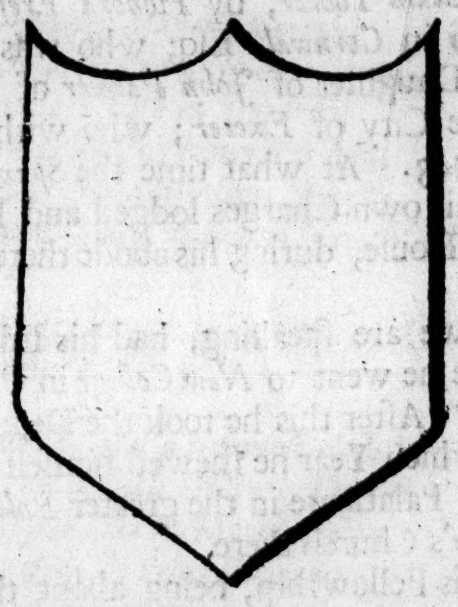
III. *Singulare Certamen cum Martino Becano Jeſuitâ, futiliter refutante Apologiam & Monitoriam Præfationem ad Imperatorem, Reges, & Principes, & quædam Orthodoxia dogmata Jac. prim. Regis Magnæ Brittaniæ*, Lond. 1611. 8*vo.* In this he learnedly vindicates *K. James* I. his *Apology for the Oath of Allegiance*, and *Præmonition to all moſt mighty Monarchs, Kings, free Princes and States of Chriſtendom.* Print. *A.* 1609. 4*to.* This Book was aſſaulted by a brace of Jeſuits, *viz. Coeffeteau*, againſt whom the famous *Lewis du Moulin* took up the Cudgels; and *Becanus*, whom our *Dr. Tooker* learnedly refuted in this Treatiſe.

(*l*) Ath. Oxon. ut ſupra.

This reverend and pious Author finiſhed his Courſe at *Salisbury* on the 19th of March (*l*), or thereabouts; and was buried in the Cathedral Church there, on the 21ſt of the ſaid Month, *A.* 1620.

He left behind him a Son named *Robert Tooker*, of *East-Grinſtead* in *Surrey*: whether any of his Poſterity are now ſurviving, I cannot ſay.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1640, *R. R.* Cat. 1.

TOZAR

HENRT, Bachelour of Divinity, was a Native of this County, and born at *North-Tawton*, ſo called from the River *Taw*, and its Spite in reſpect of another Pariſh named *South-Tawton.* The principal Mannor of which place did antiently belong unto Sir *Joel de Valletort*, a younger Son of Sir *Roger de Valletort*, and *Joan* the Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, Brother to *K. Hen.* III. (*a*). whoſe moated Fort adjoyning to the Church-yard, as yet appeareth (*b*).

(*a*) Carew's Surv. of *Cornwal* p. 121.

(*b*) *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *North-Tawton.*

(*c*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 71.

Here this *Henry* received his firſt Breath, *A.* 1602. and being of a ſtudious and towardly Diſpoſition, his Relations ſent him to *Oxford*, and placed him in *Exeter* College *A.* 1619 (*c*), and in the Year of his Age 17th; where, for his ſober, ſtudious, and pious Deportment, he was choſen Probationer Fellow. After which he was admitted to the degree of Bachelour of Arts, *A.* 1623. About three Years after this, *viz. A.* 1626. he proceeded Maſter. Some time following, being about nine Years ſtanding in the Univerſity, he took Holy Orders, and became a uſeful and neceſſary Perſon in the Society to which he belonged, by Moderating in the Hall, Reading to the Novices, and Lecturing in the Chapel.

At riper Years, he was admitted Bachelour of Divinity, and was adjudged worthy of an higher degree in that Faculty, had not his Modeſty repulſed the tender of it, as will after apper. He was an able and painful Preacher; and had much of the *Primitive Religion* in his Sermons, as well as in his Looks and Life. Which was the reaſon why he was ſo much followed at the Churches of St. *Giles* and St. *Martin* in *Oxford*, where he officiated.

Upon which account he was looked upon by ſome to be a *Puritan*; and accordingly, by the Men in power, he was elected one of the Aſſembly of *Divines* to ſet at *Weſtminſter*: But he was far from this, and refuſed to ſit among them; chooſing rather to exerciſe his Function in *Oxford*, before the King or Parliament, or in his Cures there, than venture himſelf among

among rigid *Calviniſts*, who had no better Authority for their Meeting, than an Order of that partial Houſe of Commons.

In 1646. a little before the Garriſon of *Oxford* was ſurrendred for the uſe of the Parliament (*d*), he was one of thoſe noted Divines (*e*), who having either preached at *Chriſt-Church* before his Majeſty, or at St. *Mary*'s before the Parliament, were nominated by the Chancellour of the Univerſity, the moſt noble Marqueſs of *Hartford*, to have the degree of *Doctor of Divinity* beſtowed upon them; but that Honour he, with others of this County, modeſtly declin'd, as was ſaid before.

(*d*) Ibid.
(*e*) See in Mr. *Baldwin Ackland*.

In the Years 1647 and 1648. he behaved himſelf as a ſtout Champion of the Church againſt the unreaſonable Proceedings of the Viſitors, appointed by *Parliament*, as they then call'd it, to regulate the Univerſity. He, as Sub-Rector of *Exeter* College, with ſeveral Heads of Houſes, was ſummon'd to appear before them divers times. Once as they ſate in *Merton* College, Mr. *Tozar* was teez'd with eleven particular Queſtions (*f*), whereof theſe were ſome: Whether he had not brought in the Uſe of the Liturgy into his College after it was forbidden? Whether he did not correct and upbraid Mr. *John Mathews*, one of his College, for not coming to the Common-Prayers? Whether he did not ſuffer *Degory Polewheele* (a very loyal Gentleman, called there, *Vir facinoroſus & Sanguinarius*, for having been a ſtout Soldier on behalf of the King) to enjoy his Fellowſhip? Why he had withdrawn his mind from *Nich. Brain*, an ingenious tender-conſcienced Youth, when he ſhewed his Zeal and Averſion againſt Superſtition? *&c.* Mr. *Tozar* not making that Submiſſion to their Authority which they expected, was expell'd, by them, the Univerſity the Year following, *viz. May* 26. 1648 (*g*). And when he made no great haſte to be gone, *June* 4. certain Soldiers, at the command of their Officer, came and turn'd him out of his Church of St. *Martin*, charging him to preach no more in that place; aſſigning this as a reaſon, That he breathed out the peſtilent Air of unſound Doctrine among the ignorant People; *Quòd Plebi imperitæ, Doctrinâ malè Sanæ peſtem afflaret* (*h*). And, it ſeems, for praying for the King, which was very offenſive to thoſe who were unwilling he ſhould live. This made the good Man ſay, *If I can't pray for my King in the Pulpit, I will pray for him in my Chamber.*

(*f*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 1. p. 397.

(*g*) Id. ib. p. 409. *b*

(*h*) Ib. p. 410. *b*.

Notwithſtanding which, after thy had *Poſted* him for an expell'd Scholar, they revoked their Sentence ſo far, That by an Order dated *Nov.* 2. 1648. they impowred him to have liberty to uſe his Chamber in *Exeter* College, and to enjoy a Traveller's Allowance for three Years (*i*). So potent is Vertue and exemplary Piety, that it exhorts Favour from the Enemies thereof. Afterwards this pious loyal Divine went into *Holland*, and became Preacher to the worſhipful Company of Engliſh Merchants at *Rotterdam*, where he continued the remainder of his days. His Works, ſuitable to his Profeſſion, were all divine.

(*i*) Ath. Oxon. V. 2. p. 42.

I. *Directions for a Godly Life, eſpecially for Communicating at the Lord's Table.* Oxon. 1628. 8*vo*. Edit. 10th, 1680.

II. *Several Sermons.* 1. *Chriſtian Amendment*, on 2 *Cor.* 5. 17. *Oxon.* 1633. 8*vo*. 2. *Chriſtian Wiſdom*, on 1 *Kings* 10. 24. *Oxon.* 1639. 8*vo*. 3. *A Sermon on St.* John 18. 3. *Oxon.* 1640, *&c.*

III. Dicta & Facta Chriſti ex quatuor Evangeliſtis collecta & in Ordine diſpoſita. *Oxon.* 1634. 8*vo*.

After many Difficulties undergone, and a Life wholly exhauſted in Piety and Loyalty, this good Man gave way to Fate, *Sept.* 11. 1650. and was buried in the Engliſh Church of *Rotterdam*; where having no Epitaph, let this ſerve inſtead thereof (*k*).

(*k*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. L. 2. p. 99. in Nov. Col.

Henricus Tozar in Socium Coll. Exon. Oxon. admiſſus ita profecit, ut in Diſputationibus præſidendo, Alumnos fidei ſuæ Commiſſos informando, in Capellâ deniq; Prælegendo, famam haud vulgarem comparâvit. Ad Theologiæ tandem Baccalaureatum promotus, Evangelium multâ cum laude Annuntiavit. Priſcorum verò Chriſtianorum Orthodoxiæ quin & Pietati revocandæ natus videbatur. Sodalitio autem Rebellium Tyranide, A. 1648. Pulſus, ad Batavos trajecit ubi obiit, A. D. 1650. Ætatis ſuæ 48.

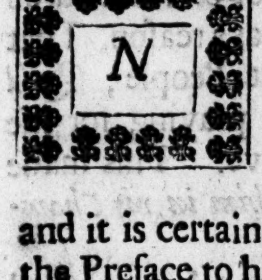
u.

Arms— *Flor. A. D.* 1440, *R. R.* Hen. 6.

Sable a Cross formy de Molin Argent.

UPTON

(a) *Full.* Worthies p. 264.
[b] Ibid.



NICHOLAS, Doctor of the Canon Law (a), and Chantor of the Church of *Salisbury*, was born in this County, as *Dr. Fuller* expresly tells us [b]; wherein he hath the Suffrages of *Risdon* and *Westcot*, Persons eminently skill'd in the Antiquities of *Devon*; who say (in *Lupton*) of this Name, and of this Country and Stirp, was *Nicholas Upton*, an excellent Civilian. Tho' it must not be conceal'd, that some have doubted the Truth hereof; and it is certain, that learned Herald, Sir *Edward Bish, Kt. Clarentius* King of Arms, in the Preface to his Notes upon the said *Nich. Upton*'s Book, *De Militari Officio*, published by him 1654. professes, he knew not from what Family he was descended: *And*, says he, *we should not have laboured under so great a Difficulty in this matter, had the House stood which he, as Chantor there, had built at* Salisbury, *and adorn'd with his Coat of Arms in divers places of it. Sed de Authoris Nostri prosapia jam non tantum laboremus, si adhuc staret ista Domus quam Ecclesiæ. Sarish. Præcentor crebrò suis Insignibus insculptam extruxit* [d].

[d] *Biss.* Præfat. in Upr. de Milit. Offic.

Very lately before his death, the Author of the *Athenæ Oxon.* in some Letters that passed between us, would fain have fixed the Birth-place of this learned Author in *Somersetshire*, *For that there is a place*, he said, *in that County called by his Name, and most of his Preferments lay therein.* But when I replyed, that we also had in *Devon* several places of the same denomination, as *Upton-Helion*, *Upton-Pine*, &c. and urg'd him to produce any Family so call'd in *Somersetshire* from whom he might be descended, as we have in *Devon*, that learned Gentleman thought fit to drop the Argument, and acquiesce in what I had said.

There are two Families of the Name of *Upton*, which have long flourished in this County; the one at *Postlinch* in *Newton-Ferrers* Parish near *Plymouth*; the other at *Lupton* in the Parish of *Brixham*, on the West-side of *Tor-Bay*.

Most likely this *Nicholas Upton* might be born at *Postlinch* (the most antient Seat of the two) in this County. For in that Family I find [e] *Nicholas Upton*, second Son of *John Upton*, by his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Burlegh* of *Clanacombe*. But whether he be the same with the Gentleman of whom we are discoursing, I shall leave that to the enquiry of the Curious. Only adding, That this Family came out of *Cornwal*; and that *John Upton*, third Son of *Thomas Upton* of *Trelosk* [f], by *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *William de Mohun* of *Postlinch*, brought that Inheritance into his Name and Family, in which it continueth unto this day. Tho' withal very probable it is, that originally it was a *Devonshire* Family, and derived its Name from *Upton* in the Parish of *Columpton*, which had some time Inhabitants so called; but of this enough.

[e] Sir *W. Pole*'s Descr. of *Dev.* in *Postlinch*.

[f] Ibid.

Nicholas Upton devoted his younger Years partly to Learning, and partly to War; some of which he spent at *Oxford* in the Study of the Civil and Canon Law, as 'tis supposed, in *Broad-Gates* Hall there, at that time an Hostel famous for Canonists and Civilians [g]; in the Knowledge whereof he became very learned, and some of them he spent in Arms in foreign Countries. *Juventam ut ipse refert, extra Patriam Armis exercuit, inclytum Belli Ducem secutus, Thom. de Monte Acuto*, &c [h]. He followed that famous General, *Thomas Montague* Earl of *Salisbury*, into *France*, and was with him at the Siege of *Orleans*; who taking a view of the City out of a Window, by a Shot from the Enemy was wounded in the Face and Head; whereof he died within eight days after, *viz. Nov.* 3. *A.* 1428.

[g] Author of *Ath. Oxon.*'s Letter to me 94.
[h] *Biss.* quo prius.

His Master and Friend, the great Earl of *Salisbury* (on whom he much depended) being thus gone, *Humphry*, the good Duke of *Gloceſter* (*Dux Gloverniæ Doctorum sui temporis Mæcenas, viri ingenium & virtutes expendens (nam Doctrinam, quæ tum in pretio erat, non mediocrem in utroq; jure erat adeptus) homini suasit ut Sacris Ordinibus*, &c [i].) the general Patron

[i] Ibid.

tron of Learning and learned Men in thoſe times, obſerving the Parts and Vertues of Mr. *Upton*, who at that time was not meanly skill'd in both the Laws, perſwaded him to lay aſide the Sword and to take up his Books again, and follow his Studies; withal encouraging him, to take upon him Holy Orders.

Mr. *Upton* ſuffers himſelf to be overcome herein, and returning to the Univerſity, he took the degree of Bachelour of the Canon and Civil Laws; and after that he proceeded Doctor therein. A ſort of Learning much valued in thoſe days; which was no hindrance, but rather a furtherance towards the taking Holy Orders and the Preferments of the Church; there being peculiar Priviledges, even in our Church this day, belonging to a Graduate in the Laws.

He being thus entred into Holy Orders, *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter* aforeſaid, the *Mecænas General* of Goodneſs and Learning, became his Patron, and had him in high eſteem. Whereupon he was made Canon of the Church of *Wells* (*k*), unto which he was admitted *April* 6. 1431. at what time he was Rector of the Church of *Cheadſey* in *Somerſetſhire*: which laſt he exchang'd with *John Bathe* for that of *Stapulford* in the Dioceſs of *Sarum*, 12 *Oct.* 1434 (*l*). he being then admitted one of the Canons of that Church alſo. After this, upon the death of *Edward Prents* (*Nich. de Upton fil. Præcentor Eccleſ. Sar. per Mortem Edw. Prentii*, &c (*m*).) *May* 14. 1446. he was Inſtalled Chantor of the Church of *Saliſbury* aforeſaid; higher than which I do not find he roſe.

(*k*) Author of *Ath. Oxon*'s Letter *ut ſupra*.

(*l*) Id. ib.

(*m*) Ibid.

To which laſt Dignity, this our Dr. *Upton* was a great Benefactor, as well as Honour; and at conſiderable Charges, built an Houſe near that Church for his Succeſſors in that Office to inhabit in. How long it ſtood does not now appear; but in proceſs of time it fell to decay, at leaſt in the Figure, if not the Materials thereof.

He was a Perſon of that Eminency, both for Piety and Learning, that he was choſen and ſent by the Church of *Sarum* to Pope *Nicholas* V. to move him, that *Oſmund* their Founder and Biſhop, might be Canoniz'd and inſerted into the Catalogue of the Saints (*n*). There was joyn'd unto him as his Colleague in this buſineſs, *Simon Houchins*, one of the Canons of that Church. On the 27th of *June* that Year they came to *Rome*; but in the Year following, *May* 12. the Dean and Chapter recalling him, he return'd into *England*, and left the management of that Affair wholly unto *Houchins*.

(*n*) *Biſſ.* ut ſup.

Nor was he leſs grateful to his moſt noble Patron the Duke of *Gloceſter*; for having him the Superviſor, as well as the Encourager of his Studies, he ſought occaſion whereby he might make ſome viſible Expreſſion (*Cui & Uptonus Eruditionis nomine gratus fuit* (*o*)) of his Gratitude unto him. And knowing him to be delighted as well in the Peruſal, as Performance of brave and noble Atchievements, he compos'd a Book of Heraldry, and the Rules thereof (*the firſt*, ſays *Fuller* (*p*), *in that kind*) and preſented it as a Teſtimony thereof unto him, in an humble Dedication. The Titles of his Works are theſe (*q*).

(*o*) *Bal.* Cent. 7. p. 578.

(*p*) Worthies of *Dev.* p. 264.

(*q*) *Bal.* ut ſupra

De Officio Militari, Lib. 1. The beginning whereof is this; *Summum Officem, Alpha & Omega, in Eſſentiâ unum*, &c.

Leges Fectales, Lib. 1. *Delineationes Armorum*, Lib. 1. *De Colorum Inſigniis*, Lib. 1. In which laſt, he treateth very largely of the Arms or Enſigns of our Engliſh Heroes (*r*).

(*r*) Id. ib.

All theſe four Books were publiſhed from a Manuſcript in the Library of *John Selden* Eſq; in one Volume, with Notes thereupon, by *Edward Byſh* Eſq; afterwards Sir *Edward Byſh Kt. Clarentius* (a Perſon compoſed of all worthy Accompliſhments (*ſ*)) under this Title:

(*ſ*) *Fuller* quo prius.

Nicholai Uptoni de Militari Officio Libri quatuor. Lond. 1654. Fol.

Some other things alſo, not unworthy to be read by Gentlemen eſpecially, were they to be found, did Mr. *Upton* write; the Titles whereof are not recorded by my Author.

Theſe his learned Labours have held a Torch to thoſe ingenious Gentlemen, who have ſince travell'd in the pleaſant Road of Arms and Chivalry unto this day; ſo that it muſt be acknowledged, he was a great Ornament to his Country and Family, and deſerv'd well of all Lovers of Heraldry.

He died at *Saliſbury* in the Year of our Lord 1457 *Jul.* 15. and *John Stokes* ſucceeded Chantor of that Church in his place. Moſt likely he was buried there.

Becauſe I can find no Monument laid on his Grave, I ſhall here preſent you with the Epitaphs of ſome of his Name and Relations, who lived at *Lupton*, and now lie buried in the North-Iſle of the Pariſh-Church of *Brixham*, whereunto *Lupton* belongeth.

In the North-Wall near the Chancel is the Figure of a Crown, cut in Freeſtone, gilded, and held by a Hand iſſuing out of the Clouds; under which is written,

A CROWN OF GLORY.

In a Plate of Braſs underneath is the following Inſcription:

To the precious Memory of John Upton *of* Lupton *Esq; a Saint excellent on* Earth, *and now glorious in* Heaven; *who was born on* Earth, April 7. 1590. *and was translated to Heaven,* Sept. 11. 1641.

Think not this single Grave holds one alone;
Many good Men lie buried here in one.
And though his Life on Earth not long appears,
He the good Woorks brought forth of many Years.
Swift to do good, his time he did improve;
Industrious, active, and made all of Love.
Others do good by fits, and in a mood;
But this Man's constant Trade was doing good.
Wisdom in him was joyned with Devotion,
And both adorn'd with sweetest Conversation.
He had no private, nor self-seeking Heart,
As those that think the whole made for a part.
But by a universal Spirit led,
Which breaths into the Church from Christ her Head.
He lov'd the whole, to it himself he gave;
And in the Good thereof his Good would have.
Since then that Spirit of Christ in him did live,
That Spirit to him a glorious Life did give.
And as to it in plenty he did sow,
A plenteous Glory now to him shall grow.
And thou who mourn'st, that he is not with thee,
Be like him, and in Bliss thou shalt him see.

There is in the same Isle, another Monument erected to the Memory of *Anthony Upton* Merchant.

On a fair Oval Table of black Marble, surrounded with a wreath of Alabaster, having a Pillar of polished Marble on either side, is this Inscription in Letters of Gold:

M. S.

Hic jacet Anthonius Upton, Johannis Upton Armigeri, & Dorotheæ Conjugis, filius tertio genitus. Qui à Lupton in Agro Devoniensi Natus Juvenis ad Hispalem trajecit. Ubi Mercaturam triginta Annos Exercuit, tanta fide atq; Solertiâ ut non minus Patriæ famam auxerit, quam Rem suam; & celeberrimum Hispaniæ Emporium, suo nomine celebrius effecerit.

Vir Deo & Sibi Constans: Religione inter Heterodoxos immutabili, justitiâ inter Negotiatores minimè venali. Etiam Exteris charus, per Quos dictatus est. Liberalitati & Munificentiæ, quâ vixit, quicquid superat Sexaginta utriusq; Sexûs Nepotibus, fere totum Legavit; Numerosam familiam, Luctu simul & Beneficiis obruens. Defuncti Cineres, ex Hispania transmissos, quinq; Fratres Totidemq; Sorores, luctuosi Funeris Comites, dolentes Composuerunt, Eosdemq; Gilb. & Tho. Upton, Familiæ Herciscundæ Arbitri, hoc Saxo perennes Volunt. Obiit Vi. Idus *Quintiles*

Anno { Dom. M.D.C.L.XiX. / Ætatis . . . XL.Viii.

There is also lower down, in the North-side of the Wall of the same Isle, another much nobler Monument lately erected, in memory of *John Upton* of *Lupton* Esq; where on a fair Oval Stone of black Marble within a Laurel Wreath finely gilded is this Epitaph to be seen in golden Letters:

In Memory of John Upton *of* Lupton, Esq; *who piously and religiously served God and his Country, in his private and publick Station, whilst a Justice of Peace and Burgess for* Dartmouth *in three Parliaments, at his proper Cost and Charges.*

This Monument was erected by his most disconsolate Relict, *Ursula*, Daughter of Sir *John Lydcot* of *Mousley* in the County of *Surrey*, *Kt.* with whom he lived 22 Years in true conjugal Affection, and by whom he had three Sons and one Daughter; the first died young, the others educated in the Fear of the Lord, and kept from the Vices of Youth, gave great hopes of being eminently serviceable, were early transplant-

ed,

ed, dying in the true Chriſtian Faith before their Father, who departed this Life at *Salisbury*, *September* 7th, and was here interr'd the 20th,

Anno { *Ætat.* 49. / *Dom.* 1687.

What is obſervable, neither of theſe Gentlemen did exceed the 51ſt, but all died in or near the 49th Year of their Age.

A little lower down the ſame Monument, on a ſquare Table of Alabaſter, are theſe Words in black Characters:

Arthur *their eldeſt Son was born at* Dublin *in* Ireland, Feb. 14. *and buried there in* March 1666. Arthur *their ſecond Son born at* Lupton, Jan. 6th, 1667. *died at* Kingsbridge Nov. 28. *and was buried here* 1680. John *the third Son born at* Lupton, May 17th, 1668. *died and was interr'd at* Wadham-College Oxon, December 1686. Urſula *their only Daughter born at* Lupton, Jan. 13th, 1671. *died in* London Auguſt 21. *and was interr'd here in the ſame Grave with her Father*, 1687.

All I ſhall farther add is only this, That this antient and gentile Family, which was lately ſo numerous, hath now not many Survivers of the Name. Which yet Almighty God may multiply into a large Encreaſe again, when it ſhall ſeem good in his Eyes and Sight.

W.

Flor. A. D. 740, *R. R.* Ethelard.

Arms—

St. *WINIFRED*,

CALLED alſo *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Ments* and *Colen*, was a Native of this County. For, however he is ſaid by *Bale*, in the firſt Edition of his *Centuries*, to be born at *London*, yet in his laſt and beſt Edition thereof, 1559. *Fol.* he tells us, That he was born at *Crediton* in *Devon*, ſomething more than ſeven Miles from *Exeter*. For which we have the concurrent Opinion of others, as well as of our own Antiquaries; ſo that hereon, finding but little doubt thereof, I need no farther to inſiſt.

He was born about the Year of our Lord 670 (*a*), and at thirteen Years of Age he retired to the Monaſtery of *Exeter*, and was brought up under *Wolfhardus* Abbot thereof; by whom he was made a Monk, and profited very much in Learning and Religion (*b*). From this, he betook himſelf to another Convent (called by my Author (*c*), *Monaſterium Nuiſcellenſe*), and committed himſelf to the diſcipline of *Winbert*, or *Wigbert*, the Abbot thereof: by whom being well inſtructed in the more polite ſort of Literature, he at laſt obtain'd a place among the prime learned Men of his Age.

About

(*a*) Dr. *Cave* in Script. Eccleſ. Hiſt. p. 480.

(*b*) *Bale* Cent. 2. p. 103.

(*c*) Dr. *Cave* quo antea.

About the 30th Year of his Life, *viz.* 700. he was ordain'd *Presbyter*: and *Brightwaldus* Archbishop of *Canterbury* calling a National Council, he accompanied his Abbot *Wigbert* thither; where he contracted an acquaintance with *Daniel* Bishop of *Wincheſter*; from whom (being minded to visit the Threshold of S. *Peter* and *Paul*) he obtain'd Letters in his favour, to Pope *Gregory* II. then Bishop of *Rome*: who, upon trial, finding him for his purpose, sent him into *Germany* to convert the Pagans of those Countries to the Christian Faith; in which pious Enterprize, he became so successful, that he obtain'd the stile of, *The Apostle of the* German *Nation*.

'Tis a very odd and scurrilous account that *bileous Bale*, as he is call'd, gives of this most eminent and famous Person, which I shall first relate and confute, and then proceed to give a fairer and truer Character of him, as drawn by softer and cleaner Hands.

(*d*) Loc. quo ant.

Bale makes this famous Prelate (*d*), to be the Beast in the Apocalyps, ascending out of the Earth with two Horns like a Lamb; and says, 'That he was Second to the Pope, the 'great *Antichrist*, when he was made by him Archbishop of *Ments* and *Colen*. That the 'Hundred Thousand baptized and signed by him with the Pope's Mark, was done more 'out of Fear, than by the Force of pious Doctrine, and so he joyned them to the Kingdom 'of *Antichrist*. That he celebrated Synods, ordain'd Bishops, built Monasteries, con-'demn'd the marriage of Ministers, appointed Pilgrimages, taught the Doctrine of Pur-'gatory, commanded the worship of the Bones and Images of the Dead, admitted Wo-'men-preachers, contrary to the Doctrine of St. *Paul*. That he deposed *Childerick*, the 'lawful King of the *French*, and set up *Pepin*, a Traytor, in his room. That he absolved 'the People from their Allegiance. That he adjoyned the Kingdom of *Lombardy* to St. *Pe-'ter*'s Patrimony; and that by a wonderful Artifice, he translated the *Roman* Empire from 'the *Græcians* to the *Germans*. And all this he did, *says he*, that the Inhabitants of the 'Earth might adore the first Beast. Which things, if true, would necessarily demonstrate him to have been one of the greatest Men in the World.

It must be acknowledged also, that Archbishop *Spotswood* says of him in his *Church-History*, Lib. 1. p. 20. *A.* 697. *That none did ever adventure more for the Pope than this our* Winifred *did*. In which he tells us also, he was greatly opposed (among others) by two of the *Scottish* Nation, *Clemens* and *Sampson*; for which, *Clemens* in a Council holden at *Rome*, was excommunicated, and condemned for an Heretick; tho' in this Sentence, this reverend Prelate acknowledges, none of these Particulars are mentioned against him. All which Accusations being derived from *Bale*, in the place afore mentioned, will be fully taken off, by answering his Charge against him.

In this matter therefore, hear first what *Dr. Fuller* replies in behalf of *Winifred*, whose Compurgator, or at least ingenious Apologist, he becomes, in his *England's* Worthies of *Dev.* in the Saints: His own Words are these;

'Here, *says he*, I must depart from *Bale*, because he departeth, I am sure, from *Charity*; 'and, I suspect, from *Verity* it self. 1. From *Charity*; who according to his bold and bald '*Apocalyptical Conjectures*, maketh him the other Beast ascending out of the Earth with two 'Horns, *Rev.* 13. And why so? Because, forsooth, he was made by the Pope, *Metro-'politan* of *Mentz*, and kept the Church of *Colen* in *Commendam* therewith at the same time. '2. From *Verity*; when saying, That he converted Men *terrore Magis quam Doctrina*; it 'being utterly incredible, that a single Man should terrify so many barbarous People out 'of their Opinions. And if his Words relate to Ecclesiastical Censures (with which Wea-'pons *Winifred Boniface* was well provided) such were in themselves, without God's won-'derful improving them on mens Consciences, rather Ridiculous than Formidable, to force 'Pagans from their former Perswasions. But if *Bale* (which is very suspicious) had been 'better pleased with the *Germans* continuing in their *Pagan Principles*, than their Conversi-'on to *Corrupted Christianity*, he will find few wise and godly Men to joyn with his Judg-'ment therein. Yet do I not advocate for all the Doctrines deliver'd and Ceremonies imposed 'by him; beholding him as laying the true Foundation *Jesus Christ*, which would last and 'remain, but building much Hay and Stubble of Superstition thereon. Thus *Fuller*.

(*e*) Dr. *Cave* ut supra.

Having thus heard what *Bale* an Adversary says, let us proceed farther, and we may hear what a late, but more authentick Writer has delivered of him (*e*).

About the Year 704. *Winifred*, touched with an earnest desire of preaching the Gospel among the *Heathen Nations* (leave first being with difficulty obtain'd from his Abbot) passed over Sea into *Freezeland*, where he tarried a while at *Utrecht*; at what time he undertook a Journey to visit *Radbod*, the Duke of that Country; but finding him immoveably addicted to his *Paganish Superstitions*, he left him, and returned back into *England*. Being thus returned home, *A.* 716. he was offered the Government of his Monastery, which he utterly refused; tho' some say he accepted of, and continued in it two Years.

After this, *A.* 718. having obtain'd commendatory Epistles from his Friend, *Daniel* Bishop of *Wincheſter*, he went beyond Sea again; and took up his former Office of preaching the Gospel, which a while had been intermitted. Coming to *Rome*, he obtain'd from Pope *Gregory* II. some Relicts and Letters-missive on his behalf. Going thence with them into those Countries, he scattered abroad the Light of the Gospel through *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, and other Coasts of *Germany*. Hearing at length of the death of *Radbod* the Duke, he betook himself

himself once more into *Freezeland*, and for three Years time joyn'd himself to *Willebrod*, his Country-man, the Apostle of the *Frisians*; unto whom he yielded great Assistance in the Discharge of his sacred Function.

After three Years, returning into *Germany*, he dissеminated the Christian Faith among the *Hassians*; from whence he was recalled *A.* 723 by Pope *Gregory* to *Rome*, where (*Prid. Calend. Decem.*) he was ordained Bishop of the *Germans*. And laying aside his name of *Winifred*, he began from that time to be called *Boniface*. What was the Ground of his taking to himself this Name, I can't conjecture; only I find there was a Family sirnamed *Bonifate* in this County, of very antient standing, which held *Piworthy* near *Holdsworthy* many descents (*f*).

(*f*) *Risd.* Descr. of *Dev.* in *Piw.* Ms.

Boniface advanced to this high Dignity by the Pope, returned once more into *Germany*, where he strenuously discharged his undertaken Office; and having converted many thousand Heathens, he wash'd them in the Laver of Regeneration, imparting to them the Sacrament of Baptism. He founded also many Monasteries, and builded many Churches up and down this Country; and constituted Bishops and Governours over them. And sending into *England*, he invited over to him many Clergy-men and others to his assistance, and sedulously perform'd all things as became a Bishop and an Apostle.

A. 732, he obtain'd from Pope *Gregory* III. the Archiepiscopal Pall of *Ments*, (a famous City in *Germany* of great Antiquity, being certainly built before the Birth of our Saviour, (*g*) which challenges the Invention of Printing about the Year of Christ 1430) the Archbishop whereof is now Arch Chancellour of the Empire, and the first of the Electoral College; in all publick Conventions he sits at the Right-hand of the Emperour.

(*g*) *Bohun's* Dictionary.

A. 738, he betook himself to *Rome* a third time, to consult with Pope *Gregory* about most weighty matters of the Church; and *A.* 742, he presided in one of the *German* Councils; and 743, in that of *Leptin*. For indeed he celebrated many Councils; he visited the Churches formerly planted by himself; he restrained budding Heresies; and diligently applied Remedies to the Errors that were already broach'd.

A. 754, having commended his Church of *Ments*, which he had hitherto govern'd himself, unto the Care of *Lullus* his Scholar, he went again into *Freezeland*, to reduce the lapsed *Gentiles* to the Faith. At the first, indeed, Matters succeeded happily with him, for he baptized many Thousands of them, and placed *Eobanus* in the Bishoprick of *Utrecht*: But a while after, the Pagans, in a violent tumultuary way, rushing in upon him, slew him at *Docomium*, a Village of the Eastern *Freezeland*. Upon the Fifth Day of *June*, that same Year, he received the Palm of Martyrdom; at what time he was Fourscore and four Years of Age. *Bale* (*h*), indeed, tells us, That he fell, with Fifty-four more of his Familiars, on the Ninth of *June* 755, in the Sixtieth Year of his Age, after he had been employ'd in this Apostolical Legation Thirty-six Years, Six Months, and Six Days. Which makes him to have begun his Office of an Apostle very young, even before the Four and twentieth Year of his Age; which is very unlikely.

(*h*) Quo Prius.

While he was Archbishop of *Mentz*, he was not unconcern'd for the Spiritual Interest and Felicity of his own Country. For the better promoting the Christian Faith at Home, he wrote a Letter from thence unto *Ethelbald*, King of *Mercia* (*i*), which took such effect, that the sacred Scriptures were read in the Monasteries, and the Lord's-Prayer and the Creed in the English Tongue.

(*i*) *Risd.* Descr. of *Dev.* in *Credit*.

He was of great and deserved Reputation abroad, whose Praises a *German* Poet sate forth in these Verses, thus translated in my Author.

For true Religion preserv'd, and sown in many a Land,
The World much bound to Brittain *is, and to her helping Hand.*
Thy Name and Gifts, O! Winifred, *who knows not? since by thee*
The way was made in Germany, *where Faith and Piety,*
First setting forth, began to chase all Rites profane away, &c.

Trithemius relateth (*k*), *That at* Docum *in* Freezeland, (where he was martyr'd) *hath been reserved unto our time, a Book of the four Gospels, all written with* Winifred's *own hand.*

(*k*) Antiquities, Ed. 1673, p. 303.

What I look upon as an Argument of his Piety, (if spoken with that Compassion and Zeal we may charitably suppose it was) he was wont to say, 'In Old Time were Golden 'Prelates, and Wooden Chalices; but in his Time, were Wooden Prelates and Golden 'Chalices. What Opinion they of the Church of *Rome* had of his extraordinary Holiness and Vertue, is very plain, in that after his death they canoniz'd him, and related him into the number of the Saints, and gave him a chief Place in the *Roman Martyrology*, consecrating the Third of *June* to his Memory.

Among other his Works of Piety of that kind, he was the first Founder of the famous Abby at *Fulda*, a City of *Germany*, in the upper Circle of the *Rhine* near *Hassia*. The Abbot whereof has the Civil Government of the City and Territory about it, and it is called *The Territory of the City of* Fuld. It is one of the noblest Abbies in all *Europe* (*l*). Into this Monastery it was not, at its first Foundation, lawful for any Woman to enter, save only to one *Lieba*, an English Vestal, who was so dear to *Winifred*, that while yet alive, he order'd

(*l*) *Bohun's* Dictionary.

(*m*) *Bal.* quo prius in Append.

that her Body ſhould be buried in the ſame Sepulchre with his (*m*). Which I look'd upon at firſt as a Reflection caſt upon him by the Malice of his Enemies; tho' it did not become me as a faithful Hiſtorian to pretermit the Paſſage. For having cauſed the Cenſures of the Church to be inflicted upon five learned Men, whereof were two *Scots*, afore-mentioned, and one *French-man*, it can't be ſtrange they ſhould endeavour to load his Memory with all the Oblique they could, calling him Flatterer, Conjurer, and a ſoft Martyr. Which looks rather like the Overflowings of the Gall, and the Salivations of exulcerated Lungs, than the Emanations of Truth or Charity. But I have ſince found this acknowleg'd by an eminent Writer of the Church of *Rome* (*n*), *F. Creſſey* by name, That S. *Boniface* told *Lullus* his Succeſſor in his Biſhoprick, and the Senior Monks of the Monaſtery of *Fuldæ*, 'That it was 'his Reſolution after both their Deaths, her Bones ſhould be laid near his in the ſame Grave, 'that they may expect the day of Reſurrection together, ſince they had ſerved our Lord 'with the ſame deſire and affection. Notwithſtanding, the ſame Author tells us elſewhere, (*o*), when ſhe died *A.* 757, the Monks of the ſaid Monaſtery, not thinking it expedient to open his Tomb, and diſcover his ſacred Bones, durſt not preſume ſo far to obey him: For which reaſon they repoſed her Body in a Tomb near adjoyning thereto. And this, 'tis ſaid, was the only Body of that Sex, which ever was permitted to enter into that Monaſtery. S. *Boniface* had a great League of Friendſhip with her Father, called *Tinne*, who lived in the Weſtern Parts of *Britanny*, and was alſo a Kinſman to her Mother *Ebbe*. Thus he.

(*n*) Ch. Hiſt. L. 23. Ch. 28. Sect. 9.

(*o*) Lib. 24 Ch. 4. Sect. 12. p. 627.

How excellent a Scholar, and very induſtrious a Perſon, this our Country-man was in his time, may appear from the many Books which he wrote; whereof *Bale* hath given us this following Catalogue (*p*).

(*p*) Quo Supra.

De ſua Fide & Doctrina,	Lib. 1.	*Vita Levini Martyris*,	Lib. 1.
De Religione Sanctitatis,	Lib. 1.	*Vita Lebuini Monachi*,	Lib. 1.
Pro Rebus eccleſiæ,	Lib. 1.	*Vitæ Sanctorum aliorum*,	Lib. 1.
Inſtituta Synodalia,	Lib. 1.	*De Fidei Unitate*,	Lib. 1.
De ſuis in Germania Laboribus.	Lib. 1.	*Cantra Hæreticos*,	Lib. 1.
Epiſtolæ ad quatuor Papas,	Lib. 1.	*Epiſtolæ ad Diverſos*,	Lib. 1.
Ad Ethelbaldum Regem,	Lib. 1.		

(*q*) Dr. *Cave* de Script. Eccleſ. in Winifr.

As for theſe his Works, his Life of S. *Levinus*, a learned Author tells us (*q*), is extant in *Mabillon*, pag. 449. Several of his Epiſtles *Serarius* recover'd to the light, and printed them with Notes at *Ments*, *A.* 1605, re-printed *A.* 1629, they are found in the *Biblioth. Patrum*, Tom. 13. pag. 70. His Book *De Unitate Fidei*, is commended by Pope *Zachary*, Lib. 2. Vit. C. 10.

Otholonus wrote the Life of S. *Boniface*, which is found in *Serarius*, Lib. 3. *Rerum Mogunt*; ſo did his Nephew S. *Willibald*, found alſo in *Caniſius*'s *Martyrology*: Either of which could I have had the ſight of, 'tis poſſible I might have given a fuller account of this famous *Saint* and *Martyr*; of whom now I have only this to add, That after he was ſo barbarouſly murder'd by thoſe, who ought rather to have laid down their own Lives for him, than have taken his from him, 'tis a Wonder that his ſacred Remains ſhould find a place of Burial; but inſtead of one they found many. For firſt, he was interr'd at *Utreht*, after that at *Ments*, and laſt of all in his Abby at *Fulda*. S. *Boniface* and his Companions being thus barbarouſly ſlain, the bloody Murderers ranſack'd their Coffers in hope of Treaſure; but, inſtead of Gold and Silver which they expected, finding nothing but Books and Papers of Spiritual Doctrine, they threw them away in the Field among the Fens, and other incommodious places: Yet notwithſtanding, thro' a marvellous Providence of God, the ſame Books and Papers a long time after were found entire and undefaced (*r*). Among the reſt was found one Book of the Goſpels, which the Holy Biſhop for his Comfort always carried with him. It is reported (*ſ*), That S. *Boniface*, when the Murderer was ready to ſtrike him with his Sword, held up this Book, as Nature ſuggeſteth in ſuch a danger, to defend his Head; which altho' it was cut quite thro' (as may ſtill be ſeen, ſays my Author) yet with ſuch cutting, not one Letter of it was aboliſhed; which, if true, may be reputed a wonderful Miracle. Altho' this, perhaps, may be one of the leaſt of theſe many recorded in S. *Willibald*'s *Narration of his Life*, ſaid there to be wrought by his Interceſſion; which the Curious, if they can obtain the Book, may peruſe at their leiſure.

(*r*) F. *Creſſ.* Ch. Hiſt. Lib. 23. Ch. 29. Sect. 9. p. 620.

(*ſ*) Id. ibid.

Arms

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1318, *R. R.* Edw. 2.

Argent a Chevron between three Escalops Sable.

Crest, A Hart's Face Sab. Attired Or, between the Horns hanging at the same a Bandrick and Bugle-Horn of the first [a].

[a] *Westc.* Ped. Mſ.

WESTCOT

JOHN, Warden of S. *John*'s Hospital in the City of *Exeter*, was born at *Westcot*, in the Parish of *Marwood*, about Four Miles North-East from *Barnstaple* in this County. This was the antient Seat of a generous Family of the Name, from which issu'd many illustrious Persons [b], as I may shew hereafter. There were, and suppose are, divers places in this Shire of this Denomination; and particularly in *Talaton*, about Ten Miles to the East of *Exeter*, where four Habitations deriv'd their Names from the four chief Points of the Compass, *Eastcot*, *Westcot*, *Northcot*, *Southcot* [c], (Cotages so seated in respect to the Parish Church that stands as the Center) which formerly had Inhabitants of the same name, altho' now long since deceased. There is also in the Parish of *Bridford*, Eight Miles to the West of *Exeter*, a Farm call'd *Westcot* [d], whose Inheritor of that Name prescrib'd above 300 Years continuance in that place, as by the antient Deeds in the Family appear'd: But whether this gave Being to that of *Marwood*, or that to this, I do not find, and let that suffice.

[b] Id. in View of *Dev.* in *Marw.* Mſ.

[c] Id. in *Tal.*

[d] Id. in *Bridf.*

John de Westcot was a Son of *Westcot-House* in *Marwood* aforesaid, and born there about the Year of God's Incarnation 1270, under the Reign of K. *Hen.* III. In what particular Nursery he had his Education, is unknown; but this is certain, he was well instructed both in Learning and Religion. Inclining to Devotion, he took upon him the Profession, and became a Canon-Regular of the Order of S. *Augustine*. Who the first Author of this Institution was, 'tis not well agreed on among the Learned; some ascribe it to the Apostles, some to Pope *Urbin* I. and some to S. *Augustine*, that famous Father of the *African* Church, from whom these Friers took denomination: And he is said to have been Author both of the Canons Regular, call'd *Augustinians*, and the Hermits of S. *Augustine*. For he was first an Hermit himself, and liv'd in a Desart; and after he came to be Bishop of *Hippo*, he built a Monastery there, in which he liv'd, with other learned Men, as in a College. The Canonical Life is very antient, first introduc'd in *England* by one *Berinus*, *A.* 636; but in process of time, Canons becoming loose and disorderly, another sort began to trump up, who observing a stricter Disciplin, were called *Canons-Regular*, as distinct from the others call'd *Secular*. This Order strangely encreas'd, so that it had in *Europe* above Four Thousand Monasteries, and yielded to the Church Thirty-six Popes, Three Hundred Cardinals, and upward of Seven Thousand Saints [e]. *For the Canons of this Order, S.* Augustine *made Three Rules; The First consists of nine Chapters, and treats of the Community of Goods, Self-denial*, &c. *The Second, appoints the manner and time of Praying, Singing, Reading, Working, Conversing*, &c. *in five Chapters. And the Third, treats more largely of those things which appertain to the Community of living among Clerks, and consists of forty-five Chapters.* Of which enough at present.

[e] Mon. Angl. abridg. V. 2. p. 127.

Of this strict Order and Rule was Mr. *Westcot*; and moreover, was one of the Canons-Residentiary of the Church of S. *Peter Exon*; and at length, *A.* 10 K. *Edw.* II. the Warden or Governour of the Hospital of S. *John*, within the East-gate of that City: The greatest part of the History of whose Life is lost, and there remains but little more of him on the File of Time than this, That he gave a fair Manuscript Book to his Brethren the Canons of S. *John*'s Hospital, as may be observ'd from what follows. The Title of the Book was,

Sermones Dominicales Fratris Jacobi Ordinis Fratrum Prædicatorum Archiepiscopi Januensis.

Under that was this Inscription:

Liber Hospitii Sancti Johannis.

Then follow'd Mr. *Westcot*'s Grant in these words:

Istum Librum dedit & Concedit Magister Johannes Westcot *de* Westcot, *Canonicus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Exon. Custos Hospitii S. Johannis Baptistæ infra Portam Orientalem Civitatis Exon. Magistro & Fratribus ejusdem Hospitii in puram & perpetuam Eleemosynam & eorum Successoribus in perpetuum, & ejusdem liberavit Possessionem: Dum tamen eorum consensu & assensu habeat usum ejusdem ad terminum vitæ suæ. Dat. Exon. decimo quarto die Mensis Febr. A. D.* 1317.

This Book lately was, and I suppose may still be, found in the Archives of the Church of *Exon*, altho' near 400 Years have elapsed since it was thus bestow'd; which altho' now it may be accounted a Gift but of little worth, yet then it was deservedly held of great Value, being all written with the Hand before Printing was in use, which could not be done under the Charges of many Pounds. In an Inventory of the Ornaments belonging to the Altar of a Chantery in *Warwickshire*, *A. D.* 1424, 3 *Hen.* VI. one old *Portaus* was valued at 40 *s.* when the Chalice, Patin, and Spoon, (of Silver) were prised but in 26 *s.* 8 *d.* and one new Missal or Mass-Book (of no great volume) was rated at 9 Marks; which was a great Sum then, as will appear when we consider, that 'tis more than three times the Value of that Sum now [*f*].

[*f*] *Dugd.* Ant. of *Warwick.* p. 663.

[*g*] *Westc.* View of *Dev.* in *Marw.*

There was another of this Name [*g*], somewhat before this, in the Days of K. *Hen.* III. who was the venerable Abbot of the Abby of *Hartland* in this County, of whom I find nothing else recorded. And somewhat after this, there arose another very famous Person of this Name and Family, which must not be pretermitted, and that is *Thomas Westcot*, whose History (so much as is come to hand) here follows.

[*h*] Flor. *A. D.* 1414.

Thomas Westcot, Esq; was born at *Westcot* in the Parish of *Marwood*, whereof before [*h*]. He was of a Martial Disposition, and addicted himself to Feats of Arms; which at length brought him to the knowledge of, and endeared him to, those puissant Princes K. *Hen.* IV. and V. which is no mean argument of his Worth; for so the Poet.

Principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est.

[*i*] Id. ibid.

Thus translated by my Author [*i*], who was one of the Family.

'Tis Praise to win a Prince's Favour,
For it of Wit and Worth doth savour.

Now however this Gentleman was the professed Votary of *Mars*, it was with a reserve still to serve under *Cupid*'s Banner when he should be pressed thereto; which was not much beside his Profession, if that of the Poet holds true.

Militat omnis Amans & habet sua Castra Cupido.

And thus it fell out, that this Soldier, in despight of all his ruffling Armour, became deeply wounded by that blind Boy, against whose Shafts no Coat of Proof is found, according to the Account given of the matter by the famous *Cleveland* [*k*], whose words will not be unpleasant to the ingenious Reader.

[*k*] *Clev.* Poems.

The Soldier, that Man of Iron,
Whom Ribs of Horrour all environ;
Who's strung with Wire instead of Veins,
In whose Embraces you're in Chains;
Should a Magnetick Dame appear,
Straight he turns Cupid's *Cuirassier:*
Love storms his Breast, and takes that Fortress in,
For all the bristled Turpikes of his Chin.

The Lady, who had first wounded and then captivated this Gentleman, was *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Littleton* of *Frankley* in *Worcester-shire*, Kt. and of his Wife the only Heir of Sir *Thomas Quaterman*, Kt. But her Father, desirous of the Perpetuity of his Name, would by no means give his consent to the Marriage, unless Mr. *West-*

cot

cot would promiſe that the Son of them both, enjoying his Mother's Inheritance, ſhould be called by her name. Of ſo antient ſtanding it is, if good Reward be given to boot, to exchange Names. The Condition was no ſooner offer'd than aſſur'd, and afterward as faithfully perform'd; for Mr. *Weſtcot*, having a Son by this Lady, he was accordingly called *Thomas Littleton*, alias *Weſtcot*; who afterward became the ſo famous Sir *Thomas Littleton*, one of the Judges of the *Common-Pleas*, as Sir *Richard Choke* of this County was at the ſame time, *A.* 14 K. *Edw.* IV. 1474, in which Station he continued divers Years, whoſe Name will never die as long as his Book of Tenures lives; which is, as it were, the Elements and firſt Principles to all the young Students of the Common-Law, as *Juſtinian*'s *Inſtitutes* are of the Civil. Whereby it may be obſerv'd, what Intereſt this County may challenge in the Honour and Reputation of this eminent Lawyer.

From this ſame Mr. *Weſtcot* proceeded many illuſtrious Families of the *Littletons*, which afterwards flouriſhed in divers parts of this Kingdom, as *Littleton* of *Frankley* in *Worceſter-ſhire*, of *Pilliton-Hall* in *Stafford-ſhire*, of *Salford* in *Warwick-ſhire*, and elſewhere. Whereby this Gentleman hath added no ſmall Honour to our County in general, as well as to his Name and Family in particular. When he died, or where intombed, I do not find; moſt likely in or near *Frankley* in *Worceſter-ſhire*.

There is another Perſon of the ſame Name and Family, that deſerves to be memoriz'd, and that is *Thomas Weſtcot*, Gent. a famous Antiquary. He was born at *Raddon*, in the Eaſtmoſt part of the Pariſh of *Shobrook* in this County. It is call'd *Raddon*, q. *Red-down*, from the Colour of the Soil; the Earth turn'd up with the Plow, looketh with a more deep red dye than any Hill adjoyning [*l*]. Nor hath it been unuſual, from the Tincture of the Soil, to give Names to Places; thus our noble Iſland was heretofore call'd *Albion, ab albis rupibus*, from its white Cliffs; and the *Red-Sea* (between *Egypt* and *Canaan*) from the red Sand on the Shore [*m*]; with many other Inſtances, too tedious to relate.

[*l*] *Weſtc.* View of *Dev.* in *Rad.* Ms.

[*m*] *Plin.* Nat. Hiſt. L. 6. C. 23.

Raddon was once a diſtinct Pariſh of it ſelf, but for want of a ſufficient Maintenance for a Miniſter it came to be united with *Shobrook*, both which now make a very good one. On the Summit or Top of the Hill, call'd *Raddon-Top*, is a fair Walk of a quarter of a Mile in length, where in a clear Day, may be ſeen the City of *Exeter*, the Town of *Crediton*, and well near twenty Pariſh Churches beſides. Thro' the viciſſitude of time, this place hath had divers Poſſeſſors, as *de Stockhay*, at *Raddon*, *Martin*, *Audlegh*, *Courtenay*, *Troutbeck*, *Hillary*, *Talbot*, *Dennis*, *Weſtcot*, and now I think *Rolle*. It is called *Weſt-Raddon*, to diſtinguiſh it from another place of the Name in the Pariſh of *Thorverton*, call'd *Eaſt-Raddon*, ſometime the Poſſeſſion of *Hugh Walleys*, whoſe Daughter and Heir *Alice* became the Wife of Sir *Simon Digby* of *Coleſhil* in *Com. Warw.* Kt. from whom deſcended Sir *Robert Digby*, Baron of *Geaſhil* in *Ireland*, and *John* Lord *Digby*, created by K. *Jam.* I. Earl of *Briſtol* here in *England*. Which *Alice* was a devout Lady, and gave a Meſſuage and other Lands in the Mannor of *Coleſhil* to pious Uſes; part of which, by her laſt Will and Teſtament, was thus deviſed, *That to a Child, Male or Female, under the Age of nine Years, whoſe Parents are Inhabitants of that Pariſh, which after high Maſs, in the Church of* Coleſhil *aforeſaid, ſhall kneel down at the end of the ſame Altar, and ſhall ſay every Day in the Year five Pater-noſters, five Aves, and one Creed, for the Souls of* Simon Digby *her late Husband, hers, her Childrens, and all Chriſtian Souls, ſhall be given a Penny of Silver Sterling.* They were to begin firſt at the Houſe next the Church, and ſo in order to paſs on from Houſe to Houſe, till all the Pariſh be gone through. A good way to bring Children to Devotion [*n*]. Which Mannor of *Eaſt-Raddon* continued in the noble Family of *Digby*, of the *Iriſh* Title, unto the beginning of the preſent Age, when it became the Poſſeſſion of the generous Tribe of *Tuckfeild*, whoſe now it is.

[*n*] Id. ibid.

To go on: Mr. *Thomas Weſtcot* was born at *Weſt-Raddon* aforeſaid, about the Year of our Lord 1560. He was the third Son of *Philip Weſtcot* of *Raddon*, Gent. by *Katharine* his VVife, Daughter of *George Waltham* of *Brenton*, Gent. [*o*] Son of *Thomas Weſtcot* of *Raddon*, by *Alice* his VVife, ſole Daughter and Heir of *Joh. Walter* of *Combe*, and *Alice* his VVife, only Daughter and Heir of *John Collacot* of *Collacot* in *Winkley*, Eſq; Son of *Thomas Weſtcot* of *Porlock* in *Com. Somerſ.* by *Mary* his VVife, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Weſtcot*, alias *Weſtcup*, of *Porlock* aforeſaid, Son of *Guido Weſtcot*, by *Alice* his VVife, Daughter of *Richard Grenvile* of *Gloceſter-ſhire*, Eſq; Son of *William*, Son of *Bartholomew*, ſecond Son of *Richard Grenvile* of [illegible] in *Cornwal*, Eſq; which *Guido* was ſecond Son of *Thomas Weſtcot* of *Frankley* in *Worceſter-ſhire*, and of *Weſtcot* in *Marwood* in *Devon-ſhire*, of whom before. The firſt of this Name that ſettled at *Raddon*, was *Thomas*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Weſtcot* of *Porlock*; who following the Court in the Days of K. *Hen.* VIII. came into *Devon-ſhire* with Sir *Thomas Dennis* of *Holcomb-Burnel*, Kt. Chancellour to Q. *Anne* of *Cleve*. VVhich *Thomas Weſtcot* was much deſired in Marriage (they are my Author's words) by *Anne* Daughter of . . . . . *Wilſon*, Gent. the Relict of *John* at *Raddon* in *Shobrook*, whom he married, but without Iſſue; ſecondly, he married *Alice*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *John Walter* of *Combe* in *Dev.* Gent. and of *Alice* his VVife, only Daughter and Heir of *Collacot* aforeſaid, by whom he had Iſſue *Philip*; who by the Daughter of *Waltham* aforeſaid had a large Iſſue of five Sons and ſeven Daughters. The eldeſt was *Robert*, who died without Iſſue. The ſecond *George*, who being a Captain in the *Portugal* Voyage, *A.* 1589, was ſlain in the

[*o*] His Book of Pedigr. Mſ.

Wars, without Issue. The third was *Thomas Westcot* of *Ruddon*, of whom we are speaking.

Where he had his Education in particular, we cannot say, but that he had a very liberal and ingenious one, is very plain; most likely in the University, as well as the Inns of Court. Being at that time a younger Brother, he betook himself at first to the Wars, and was undoubtedly in the *Portugal* Voyage with his Brother above-mention'd, who being at that time a Captain, he might be some Officer under him in that Expedition: The Occasion whereof was this [p], *Don Antonio* King of *Portugal*, being turn'd out of his Kingdom by the Power and Violence of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, sought a Sanctuary here in *England*, and found it in the Court of that gracious Princess of everlasting Memory Q. *Elizabeth*. After he had been here some time, he beseech'd her Majesty, That she would but land him safe in his Country among his own People, of whose assured Love and readiness to receive him as their King, he nothing doubted. So honest and reasonable a Suit could not but find Favour with so gracious a Princess; whereupon, Provision being made for the Voyage, the said *Don Antonio* embark'd at *Plymouth*, in the Month of *April* 1589, with 6 of the Queen's Ships, 20 more of War, besides Transport Ships, with 11000 Land-Soldiers, and 2500 Mariners, under those famous Generals Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *John Norris*, who soon landed near the *Groin*. Having perform'd some noble Acts of Valour in *Spain*, and reduced the *Groin*, they proceeded into *Portugal*, and assaulted *Lisbon* the Metropolis of that Kingdom. In which noble Action fell divers stout Commanders, among whom was Captain *Westcot* aforesaid, and many brave Soldiers, to the number of about 6000 [q]; not so much by the Enemy, as by eating strange Fruits, and the Distemper of the Climate. Finding the *Portuguizes* not disposed to revolt, the residue of the *English* Forces return'd to their own Country; only Mr. *Thomas Westcot* being now abroad, was minded to travel farther and see Foreign Nations: Which having done, he return'd into *England*, and his two elder Brothers being dead, he settled himself a while, most likely at *Lincolns-Inn* in *London*, of which House his nearest Kinsman Mr. *Richard Waltham* at that time was an eminent Member. How long he tarried there is not certain; though probable it is he was call'd to the Bar. After which, his Father also being deceased, *A.* 1600, he retired to his House at *Raddon*, where he lived a private studious Life many Years after. All this may be inferr'd from the Cavil or Objection which he puts into the mouth of one disposed to carp at his *View of* Devonshire in these words [r], *That you who having in your Youth been a Soldier, a Traveller, a Courtier, and now of a long time have retired your self to a private Country Life*——

[p] *Speed's* Hist. of G. *Brit.* in Q. *Eliz.* p. 1188. Sect. 235, &c.

[q] *Bak.* Chron. in Q. *Eliz.*

[r] In calce istius operis, Ms.

Mr. *Westcot* was a Man of good Parts and Learning, a great Lover of Books and much Reading, as may be seen by his Quotations out of Poets, Historians, and other good Authors. Among other his good Commendations, this is a principal one, That he was a great Lover of Reverend Antiquity, especially (as what best became him, or any other Gentleman of Leisure and Learning) as it had relation to his own County. But what moved him first to write any thing herein, he tells us himself [s] in the Conclusion of his Work: 'That being in presence of an Honourable Personage, *Edward* Earl of *Bath*, (of 'whose Noble Blood, he says, a small quantity descended to him) it pleased him, in Dis-'course of the State of this Country, to propose certain Questions to those present. To 'some of which Mr. *Westcot* having given a more satisfactory Answer than on the suddain 'was expected, he thereupon became the *Primum Mobile* of that Discourse, which after-'ward was written by him on this Subject. For, at the next fit opportunity, his Lordship 'powerfully perswaded, cheerfully animated, and seriously required him to undertake this 'worthy Work. And though at first he made a resolute Refusal, pleading Inability and 'Unfitness herein, yet at length, the Noble Earl's Perswasions were so powerful, and his 'Commands so obliging, that he undertook the Business; Which, without design of publishing it, (*For*, says he, in the same place, *I never aim'd so high as to commit a Crime might deserve the Press*) he thus entituled.

[s] Id. ibid.

A View of Devonshire, *by* T. W.

In which Work, after an elaborate Introduction, he gives an Account of the Denomination of this County, that it is called *Devon*, q. *de Avon*, which in the *Saxon* Language signifies a River; abounding (as it doth) with Rivers; And he proceeds to give an History of this Shire, by following the several Rivers herein; speaking of Towns, Parishes, Gentlemens Seats, and the like, as they are situated upon or near them. He describeth also the Nature of the Soyl, of the Inhabitants, of the Government, Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical, and many other things of good Remark. Wherein (to give him his due) he sheweth much Reading and Industry, mixed with Wit and Fancy. This consists of about five quire of Paper in *Folio*, in Manuscript.

He hath written also another large Volume, of about three quire in *Folio*, containing,

An Account of the Pedigrees and Matches of most of the antient and eminent Gentry of this County, with their Coats of Arms.

A Work of great Labour and Pains; though not perform'd with that Accuracy in all things as one of that kind doth require, he receiving some Discouragement therein.

VVhat else he wrote, I know not; nor yet the particular time of his Death: Although in his VVritings I observ'd he was living about the Year of our Lord 1630; near which time he died, and lieth buried in *Shobrook* Church. If he had any Inscription on his Tomb, it is now cover'd with Seats or Dust that it can't be found: I shall therefore in place thereof here insert that found on his Son in the same Church.

Here lieth the Body of Philip VVestcot *of* Raddon, *Gent. who departed this Life the 7th of* Octob. *Anno* { *Domini* MDCXLVII. / *Ætatis Suæ* XLI.

If Fortune's Gifts, if Stature, Strength,
Could to thy Life have added length,
Philip! *thou hadst not been so soon*
Brought here to Bed before thy Noon.
But casual things away soon fly;
Only thy Vertues never die.
Sleep then in Peace here, 'till thy Dust
Hath Resurrection with the Just.

Sola virtus expers Sepulchris.

Thomas Westcot of *Raddon* aforesaid Gent. [t] by *Mary* his VVife, eldest Daughter and Co-heir of *Richard Roberts* of *Comb-Martin*, Gent. left a fair Issue; 1. *Philip*, of whom before; 2. *Thomas*, Rector of *Berinerber*, who had issue *Thomas*, his Successor in that Rectory, which died without Issue; 3. *Frances*, married unto one *George* of *Woodbrook* in *Pitminster*, *Somers.* 4. *Prudence*, married unto *John Ful-James*; 5. *Katharine*, unmarried. *Philip*, eldest Son of *Thomas*, married *Elizabeth* eldest Daughter of *George Tanner*, alias *Mortimer*, of *Creely* in *Farringdon*, *Devon*; by whom he had issue *Thomas*, who ruin'd his Family.

[t] In his Pedig. Mf.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1388, *R. R.* Ric. 2.

Gules a Chevron between three Roses Argent.

Crest, A Stag's Head coped with a Rose between the Horns (a).

(a) Mr. *Weste.* Pedig. Mf.

WADHAM

SIR *JOHN*, Knight, one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas* (b), was a Native of this County. He was born at *Edge*, antiently *Egge*, so called from that Figure which the Hill whereon it stands casteth it self into, in the parish of *Branscombe*, lying on the Sea-side in the South-East part thereof. Both the House and Parish were sometime the Possession and Habitation of a Family of the name of *Branscombe*, which was of great Repute, the Antiquity whereof runs so far back that it can hardly be traced to its Original: For so a certain Author tells us (c), That the parish of *Branscombe* was given to the Church of *Exeter* by *Thomas de Branchescombe*, before the *Norman* Conquest. At this place lived Sir *Rich. Branscombe* in the days of K. *Edward* Son of *Edward* King of *England*; a Person well Read in the Laws of the Land, and much employ'd in the Government of this County, as being High Sheriff thereof for several Years; as also one of the Knights of this Shire in Parliament. These Lands did *Branscombe* part with unto *Wadham*; and in the latter end of K. *Edw.* III's Reign, Sir *John Wadham*, Kt. dwelt at *Egge*, now *Edge*, and had issue Sir *John Wadham* the

(b) Chron. Ser. p. 52.

(c) *Risd.* Surv. of Devon in *Bran.* Mf.

Judge, in whose Posterity and Name they continued unto the death of *Nicholas Wadham*, Founder of *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*.

This antient and renowned Family (however afterward its Dwelling sometimes was elsewhere) had its Original in this County, and deriv'd its Name from the place of its Habitation, *Wadham*, in the parish of *Knowston*, near the Incorporate Town of *South-Molton*. *William Wadham* was a Free-holder of this Land in the days of K. *Edw.* I. and both *East* and *West-Wadham* descended in this name unto *Nicholas Wadham*, who left them to his Heirs-General.

By what means, or at what time, this Family first came to be possessed of their noble moated Seat of *Meryfeild*, in the parish of *Ilminster* in *Com. Somers.* I do not find; but suppose it was long after they had *Egge*, in that they sustain'd the Office of Sheriff for the County of *Devon* near threescore Years before they did it in *Somerset*. *William Wadham* was Sheriff of *Devon A.* 20 K. *Hen.* VI. 1441, and *Nicholas Wadham* was Sheriff of *Somerset* and *Dorset A.* 14 K. *Hen.* VII. 1499. However, this is certain, that they kept both those Seats in hand, *Egge* and *Meryfeild*; and resided sometimes in one and sometimes in the other, as their Inclination led them, as may appear from their Interments in *Branscombe* Church; whereof we have one Example in the Mother of *Nicholas Wadham*, the last of this name, who lies buried there; which may administer to us a probable Ground to suppose, that he also was born in that Parish. There is a noble Monument erected to her Memory with this Inscription, which Time hath rendred something imperfect.

Here lieth intomb'd the Body of a virtuous and antient Gentlewoman, *descended of the antient House of the* Plantagenets, *sometime of* Cornwall, *namely* Joan *one of the Daughters and Heirs unto* John Tregarthin *in the County of* Cornwall, *Esq*; *She was first married unto* John Kelleway, *Esq*; *who had by her much Issue: After his Death she was married to* John Wadham *of* Meryfeild *in the County of* Somerset, *Esq*; *and by him had . . . . Children. She lived a virtuous and godly Life, and died in an honourable Age*, Sept. . . . . *in the Year of Christ* 1581.

This Honourable Family possess'd this Seat call'd *Egge* about eight Descents, in a direct Line, five of which were Knights, who match'd with divers Daughters and Heirs, and became Allied to many great and noble Houses, as *Plantagenet*, *Wrothesley*, *Bridges*, *Popham*, *Strangways*, *Tregarthin*, &c. as may farther appear from this Pedigree thereof (*d*). Sir *John Wadham* of *Egge* or *Edge* had issue Sir *John*; who by *Joan*, Daughter of . . . . *Wrothesley*, had issue *William*; which by *Margaret*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Chiselden* of *Holcomb Rogus*, had issue Sir *John Wadham*, *William*, *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Stawel* of *Codleston*, *Mary* the Wife of *Gilbert Yard* of *Bradley*, and *Anne* Wife of *William Montacute* of *Henligh* near *Crookhorn*. Sir *John Wadham*, by *Elizabeth* Daughter and one of the Heirs of Sir *Stephen Popham*, had issue Sir *John*; which by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Hugh Stukeley*, had issue Sir *Nicholas*; which by *Joan*, Daughter of *Robert Hill* of *Halsway*, had issue *Lawrence*, (who died without Issue) *John*, *Giles*, and *Andrew*, *Mary* VVife of Sir *Richard Chudlegh*, and *Elizabeth* VVife of *Richard Bampfeila* of *Poltimore*. *John Wadham* of *Edge*, Esq; married *Joan* the VVidow of *John Kelleway* of *Columpton*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Tregarthin* of *Cornwall*, and had issue *Nicholas*, *Joan* VVife of Sir *Giles Strangways*, *Margaret* VVife of *Nicholas Martin* of *Athelhampston*, and *Florence* VVife of Sir *John Windham*. *Nicholas Wadham* of *Edge*, married *Dorothy* Daughter of Sir *William Peter*, Kt. Principal Secretary of State; but having no Issue, the Issue of his Sisters aforesaid became his Heirs. I have mention'd the Matches of some of the Daughters of this Family (if that may seem tedious to any) for this reason, That the Descendants from them may upon occasion know what Relation they stand in to the Founders of *Wadham-College*, for their better Preferment there; it being but just that the Founders Kindred, *cæteris paribus*, should be preferr'd before any others.

(*d*) Sir *W. Pole's* Descr. of *Devon* in *Bransc.* Ms.

Having given this Account of the Family, I shall now come to that eminent and worthy Branch thereof, Sir *John Wadham*, Kt. He applied himself, even from his younger Years to the Study of the Laws of the Land, and became very successful therein; so that his Learning and Knowledge of this kind became his Profession, which preferr'd him to great Honour and Reputation; he was called to the Degree of Serjeant, and made one of the King's Serjeants at Law the same Year with *William Hankford* his Country-man; at which time were no less than five Serjeants at Law, all Natives of this County, *Cary*, two *Hills*, *Hankford*, and *Wadham*. But what I most admire is, that he is said to have been made the King's Serjeant three Years after he was constituted a Judge; this happen'd *A.* 11 *K. Rich.* II. 1388, and the other *A.* 14. of the same Reign, as Sir *W. Dugd.* tells us (*e*). According to which Author, he was one of the Justices of the *Common-Pleas*, and not of the *King's-Bench*, as another informs us. He had large Practice, and thereby made a great Addition to his Estate; among other things, he joyn'd unto it the rich Manor of *Silferton* in this County, which yet continues in his Heirs-General, the honourable Family of *Windham* of *Orchard Windham*: we may lament it as our own as well as this Reverend Judge's Misfortune, that so very few of the remarkable Occurrences of his Life are transmitted to Posterity. All I have met with of him farther, is only this *Encomium* (*f*), *That being free of Speech, he mingled*

(*e*) Chron. Ser. p. 51, 55.

(*f*) *West.* View *Devon.* Ms.

it well with Diſcretion; ſo that he never touched any Man, how mean ſoever, out of order, either for Sport or Spight; but with alacrity of Spirit, and ſoundneſs of Underſtanding, menaged all his Proceedings. An Example worthy to be follow'd by all the Gentlemen of that Robe, there being nothing more inhumane, as well as uncivil, to inſult over Men in Miſery, or turn their Misfortunes into Jeer or Sport. A Fault which a certain Author too juſtly upbraids the famous Attorney-General *Cooke* with (*g*), in relation to the then Earl of *Eſſex*, and his Secretary *Cuffe*, at their Tryal for Life and Death; the one he twitted, *That he thought to be the firſt King* Robert, *but now was like to be the laſt Earl of his Houſe*; and to the other more bitterly, *That he would give him at length ſuch a Cuffe, as ſhould make his Head to reel againſt the Gallows.* Theſe things to Men in Trouble, are great augmentations, no doubt, of their Calamities; and ſo much the more, by how much they taſte of Inſolency, never allow'd of by wiſe and moderate Men, towards thoſe that be in Affliction or Diſtreſs.

(*g*) Anſw. to the fifth Part of *Cooke*'s *Reports*, by a Cath. Divine, in the Epiſ. to Sir *Edw. Cooke*.

This Reverend Judge died about the latter end of the Reign of K. *Hen.* IV. and lieth Interr'd, moſt probably, in the Iſle belonging to his Family, in the Pariſh Church of *Branſcomb*. From the foregoing Hiſtory of this antient Family, the Reader may obſerve what Right our County of *Devon* may claim in that truly Honourable Gentleman *Nicholas Wadham*, Eſq; Founder of that famous College of his name in *Oxford*. Altho' we don't poſitively ſay, He was born herein; yet, this we may, That he was a *Surculus* or Cyon of the old Stock, which at that time was deeply rooted, and had long flouriſh'd, in theſe Parts. Nor can it be denied that we are nearly related unto that excellent Gentlewoman *Dorothy* his Wife, the Co founder of the ſaid College; who was the Daughter, by his firſt Wife *Gertrude*, (a Daughter of Sir *John Terrel*, Kt.) of the famous Secretary *Petre*, that was a Native of this Country. She was chiefly inſtrumental in bringing that Noble College to perfection: For however *Nicholas Wadham*, her Husband, had deſign'd it in his Life-time, yet before he begun it he was taken away by Death, and ſo left the whole Menagery of that Affair to her, as his Executrix, and ſome Friends in Truſt: A more particular Account whereof, may not prove unacceptable to the Candid Reader here to relate.

Nicholas Wadham of *Edge* and *Meryfeild*, Eſq; had about 3000 *l. per Annum* of Hereditary Eſtate, which, partly by his own and partly by his Wife's commendable Thrift and Parcimony (*h*), came to be encreaſed by the addition thereunto of 800 *l. per Annum* in Lands, and 40000 *l.* in Money. Having no Child, he began to conſider with himſelf, what good Uſes he might beſt bequeath this Encreaſe of his Eſtate unto, reſolving that his Paternal Inheritance ſhould deſcend in his right Heirs. Firſt, he thought of Founding a College at *Venice*, for ſuch Youth of the *Engliſh* Nation as, being addicted to the *Roman* Faith and Religion, ſhould go into theſe Parts; he and his Wife being ſuppoſed to be that way inclin'd: But ſome Friends adviſing him rather to beſtow his Money in *England*, and more eſpecially at *Oxford*, he changed his mind as to *Venice*, and ſpeedily ſate himſelf upon buying Lands for the Site, and raiſing a College in ſome commodious place in that Univerſity. Which having done, before he laid one Stone of the Foundation thereof, he yielded to Fate, and left the care of that matter, by Will, unto *Dorothy* his Wife; and, indeed, he could not have left it in better hands: For ſhe, as became a truſty and noble Spirited Gentlewoman, ſoon after her Husband's Death, went on with the Work, and by great Induſtry, as well as Charges, quickly brought it to a Head, expending in the Buildings only (*i*) near 12000 *l.* Having raiſed a very beautiful Structure in the North-Eaſt part of that City, in a very healthful place, adjoyning to the pleaſant Fields and Meadows call'd *New Parks*, ſhe ſettled upon the ſame a very fair Endowment of 8 or 900 *l. per Annum*, for the maintenance of one Warden, fifteen Fellows, as many Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, one Manciple, two Cooks, two Butlers, and a Porter. And having obtain'd the Royal Leave of K. *Jam.* I. *A.* 1612, ſhe ſent a Charter of Incorporation for the ſaid Warden, Fellows, *&c.* together with a Book of Statutes, for the better Government of the Houſe; Wherein, among other things, it is Ordained, however ſhe and her Husband were known to be popiſhly affected, *That all their Scholars ſhould reſort to Divine Service, as it is now profeſſed* (*k*); *That the Warden muſt be born in* Brittain, *that he muſt at leaſt be Maſter of Arts, and lead a ſingle Life, and if he be preferred to a Biſhoprick, that he muſt forth-with leave his Warden-ſhip*; *That the Fellows may profeſs what Faculty they pleaſe, and muſt quit their Fellowſhips within eighteen Years of their being Regent Maſters*; *That the Fellows are to be choſen out of the number of the Scholars, and the Scholars to be choſen, three out of* Somerſet, *three out of* Eſſex, *and the reſt out of* Great-Brittain, *&c. Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. quo ſupra.*

(*h*) Hiſt. & Ant. Univ. Oxon. Lib. 2. p. 324.

(*i*) Found. of the Univ. of *Oxf.* in *Wad.* Col. p. 15.

(*k*) *Will.* Synop. Pap. p. 1239.

The firſt Warden of this College was *Robert Wright*, D. D. admitted in S. *Mary*'s by the Vice-Chancellour, and other Heads of Houſes, in that Univerſity. The firſt Fellows were *William Smith*, *John Goodridge*, *Edward Brunkard*, *John Pitt*, and *James Harrington*, Maſters of Arts: Theſe were admitted in the College-Hall by the Warden. *Daniel Eſcot*, *Humphry Sydenham*, *Richard Pukeſton*, *Francis Strode*, *Ralph Flexney*, *Thomas Harris*, and *William Payton*, Bachelor-Fellows. The Scholars were *Nicholas Brewyn*, *Robert Ellys*, *Amias Hext*, *John Wolley*, *William Arnold*, *Walter Stonehouſe*, *Robert Arnold*, *William Boſwel*, *John Willis*, *John Flavel*, *Richard Tapper*, *Alexander Huiſh*, *George Hill*, and *William Potter* Non-Graduat. The Chaplains were *Tho. Randolpe*, and *Gilbert Stokes*, Maſters of Art. Theſe were all admitted and ſworn on the 6th of *Aug.* 1612; three of the Scholars only excepted,

cepted, being then under Age to take an Oath. Mr. *Goodridge* aforeſaid, was a good Benefactor to his College, and among other things, he ſettled 20 *s. per Annum* for ever, for a Speech to be had yearly in the Chapel, in the Praiſe of the noble Founders; who left iſſue only *Wadham-College*, which, beyond Sons and Daughters, will convey their Names with Honour down to all future Generations. They lie both Interr'd, under a ſtately Monument, in the Church of *Ilminſter*, in the County of *Somerſet*, now much defaced, the greater is the pity, by the rude Hands of Children and Time.

At the Death of this good Gentlewoman, Mrs. *Dorothy Wadham*, the Wits of the College exerciſed their Fancies in Funeral Elegies, in *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Engliſh*; the moſt, if not all of which, I have in Manuſcript; a taſte whereof I ſhall here preſent you with.

In obitum præſtantiſſimæ Fœminæ Dorotheæ Wadham Col. Wadh. Fundatricis celeberrimæ.

Conſortes jacuere diu ſine Prole jugales,
Ac titulo caruit mœſta Parentis Anus.
Tam prudens, falletur, ait, Natura, Maritus:
Ea nova ſit ſoboles, unde reperta via eſt.
Mœnia parturies pulchra, quæ prole Parentem
Te facient, Muſæ pro Genetrice colent.
Ille ſimul genuit, Cecidit; mox poſthuma Proles
Crevit, & ex ipſo nomine Nomen habet.
Quam completa Parens! jam nil ait amplius opto,
Vitaq; cum votis deſiit inde ſuis.
I felix mater, ſerò fœcunda fuiſti,
In laudem ſoboles ſtat numeroſa tuam.

But what I ſuppoſe will be moſt acceptable to the generality of my Readers, if it be not too long, is an *Engliſh* Pindarick Ode, thus entituled.

On the right vertuous Gentlewoman Mrs. *Dorothy Wadham*, the honourable Foundreſs of *Wadham-College*, deceaſed.

I.

WHEN Night, high Empreſs of the lower World,
Had caſt her mourning Mantle o'er the Sky,
And 'bout the Earth a foggy Vapour hurl'd,
Masking the Air in Darkneſs dusky dye,
And from her Throne of burniſh'd Ebony,
Commanded Lady Luna *cloſe to ſhrowd*
Her ſilver Creſcent, in a Sable Cloud;
Straight leaden Morpheus *blew his Iron Trumpet lowd.*

II.

Which heard, the States of thoſe Low-Countries *throng,*
With haſty ſpeed, unto her Pallace-gate;
To whom her Chancellour, yclepeed Wrong,
Addreſs'd his Speech (but meant not to debate;
As in a Chair of polliſh'd Jeat he ſate,
His Words were few, nor could he brook delay,
His Mind was bent to act, and not to ſay;
Malice made him command, and Hatred them obey).

III.

You know, quoth he, grave Peers, *how great a Blow*
Was lately given the Powers of princely Night
By Dorothea, *when in* Temples *row*
She built a Temple to our Foe the Light;
And now this Nymph hath yielded up her Sprite:
Then, in revenge on her, I think it beſt,
To chooſe ſome nimble Shade, *among the reſt,*
Which may diſturb her Bones, or her good Name moleſt.

IV.

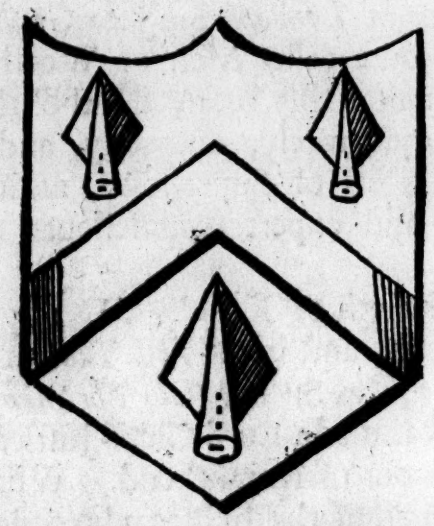
In this Embaſſage pale Detraction
Shall all his ſnaky knotted Wiles apply,
Joyn'd as Collegues to black Oblivion,
That if he brand her not with Infamy,
This may deface her ſacred Memory,
And bind it faſt in his Cimmerian *Cave,*
Or drown her Name in Lethes *muddy Wave;*
This ſaid the Peoples Shout, ſign'd the Aſſent they gave.

V.

Then Serjeant Somnus, *crown'd with Poppy Wreaths,*
With leaden Mace prepares the Legates way;
And on all Brows a pleaſing Slumber breaths,
And lets them in delightful Viſions play, &c.

It would be too tedious to inſert near Twenty ſuch *Stanza*'s more: Wherefore, let theſe ſuffice.

Arms—



Flor. A. D. 1554, *R. R.* Mar.

Argent a Chevron between three Spear-heads Gules.

Creſt, On a Torſe Argent and Gules a Black Swan, Beak Or, ſitting in a Coronet, (*a*).

(*a*) Mr. *Weſte*, Pedig. Mſ.

WHYDDON

SIR *JOHN*, Knight, one of the Juſtices of the *King's-Bench*, was born at *Chagford*, a little Burrough, lying on the skirts of *Dartmoor*, in this County; a place well priviledg'd with many Immunities belonging to Tinners, where is held a Court for Stannery Cauſes. But that prov'd a bloody One which was kept there on the 6th of *March* 1618 (*b*), at what time the Chamber, in which the Court was held that day, ſtanding upon decay'd Pillars, ſunk under a greater Concourſe of People than ordinary, there met together; and the Timber yielding, the Walls fell in and ſlew the Steward, Mr. *Evelegh* (a Gentleman of good deſcent, and a Counſellour at Law) and nine others; beſides many more that were hurt and wounded. But what in this Tragedy was moſt ſtrange, and therefore not to be omitted in this; a little Child, 'tis ſaid, was taken up among the Slain, nothing at all hurted (*c*): Which may induce us to believe the Notion of Tutelar Angels, that watch over Little Ones; eſpecially when that of our Saviour ſeems to confirm the Opinion, *Whoſe Angels behold the Face of my Father which is in Heaven.*

(*b*) *Cambd.* Annal. Jac. 1. p. 31.

(*c*) *Weſte.* View of Dev. in *Chag.* Mſ.

Theſe Lands, now called *Chagford*, antiently *Chugford*, were held before the Conqueſt by *Dodo* the *Saxon*; afterward were given by *William* the Conqueror to the Biſhop of *Conſtance* in *Normandy*. In K. *Henry* the Third's time, they were held by a Gentleman who took his name from the place, and was call'd Sir *Hugh de Chagford*. From him they deſcended to *Wibbery*; thence by *Gorges* to *Copleſton*; who ſold them to Sir *John Whyddon* the Judge; who was the eldeſt Son of *John Whyddon* of *Chagford*, Eſq; (*d*) by . . . his Wife, the Daughter of . . . *Rugg* of that Pariſh, Gent. who was the Son of *Simon Whyddon* of *Chagford*, Eſq; by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *William Weeks* of *Cocktree* in this County, Eſq; Son of *Richard*; who was the Son of *Henry Whyddon* of *Chagford*, or as ſome will,

(*d*) Id. in his Pedig. Mſ.

of *Whyddon*, in the ſame Pariſh, Eſq; by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of . . . *Wray* of *London*, Gent.

But to proceed with the Perſon in hand. Judge *Whyddon*, conſidering how true that of *Solomon* is, *That Wiſdom is good with an Inheritance*, being Heir to the one by Birth, he reſolved to acquire the other by Education. Hence he betook himſelf, with great Sedulity, to his Books, and ſoon became qualified in the Country, for the higher Improvements of the Univerſity and the Inns of Court. And having fix'd his Reſolution upon the Profeſſion of the Common-Law, he applied himſelf to the diligent Study thereof, in that illuſtrious Law-College the *Inner-Temple*. Here he continued an induſtrious Student many Years, was called to the Bar, and ſome Years after was choſen *Autumn Reader* of his Houſe, *A.* 20 K. *Hen.* VIII. (*e*) But not Reading then, he was made *Lent-Reader* the following Year; and Seven Years after, *Double-Reader*; and then *Treaſurer* of the *Inner-Temple*, in the 30th of the ſame Reign. About Seven Years after this, K. *Henry* VIII. in the laſt of his Reign, and of his Life, ſent out his Writ of Summons, whereby he required *John Whyddon*, *Ludovic. Pollard* of this County, *David Brook*, and ſeveral others, to take upon them the State and Degree of *Serjeants at Law*, *in Craſt. Purif. beatæ Mariæ Virg. proximo tunc ſequente* (*f*), on the morrow after the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, then next following: But that King dying before the day came, K *Edward* VI. iſſued out another Writ, requiring them to attend and take the ſaid Degree upon the Day before ſpecified; which accordingly they all did, and held their Feaſt at *Lincolns-Inn*, by the Appointment, and at the ſpecial Requeſt, of the Lord Chancellour *Wriothſley*; whereof we have this Account in Sir *W. Dugd. Orig. Jurid* p. 118. *b*. 'The Solemnity being over in *Weſtminſter Hall*, the ſaid Lord Chancellour, 'and other Lords and Judges, came that day to Dinner at *Lincolns-Inn*; and thither came 'alſo to Dinner my Lord Mayor of *London*, Sir *John Greſham*, with certain Aldermen, and 'the Sheriffs of the City, and ſome other Men of Worſhip, which were bidden to the 'Feaſt; where they were all honourably received; tho' their Dinner was not Epicurious, 'nor very ſumptuous, but yet moderately, diſcreetly, and ſufficiently order'd, with a wiſe 'Temperance, without great Exceſs or Superfluity, as it was moſt convenient, and to 'learned Lawyers and ſober and expert Counſellours was moſt decent and requiſite. Thus he.

(*e*) Orig. Jurid. p. 164.

(*f*) Chron. Ser. p. 89.

Five Years after this, being the 5th of K. *Edw.* VI. 1551, was Mr. *Whyddon* conſtituted one of the King's *Serjeants at Law*; and in the firſt Year of the Reign of Q. *Mary*, one of the *Judges* of the *Kings-Bench* (*g*); as Sir *William Portman* was another: VVhich Sir *Will. Portman*, the Year following, was made Lord Chief-Juſtice of *England*; ſoon after which, Judge *Whyddon* received the Honour of Knighthood. What is remarkable, it is reported, That Sir *John Whyddon* was the firſt of the Judges who rode to *Weſtminſter-Hall* on an Horſe or Gelding, for before that time they rode on Mules (*h*). Sometime in this Reign likely it was, according to a Tradition ſtill in this Family, That Sir *John Whyddon* the Judge was ſent into the North of *England*, with a Special Commiſſion, for the Tryal of ſome in thoſe Parts, accuſed of Rebellion againſt Q. *Mary*: In the fourth Year of whoſe Reign, *Thomas Stafford*, ſecond Son of the Lord *Stafford*, coming out of *France*, Landed at *Scarborow* in *York-ſhire*; where aſſiſted with ſome others, he took the Caſtle; but within few days were all driven out again by the Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, and then taken and arraign'd: Thus the Hiſtorian (*i*). But 'tis ſaid, the Dangers of that time and place were ſuch, that for his defence, Judge *Whyddon* ſate upon the Bench in Armour; and was alſo cloath'd with the Commiſſion of a General, enabling him, upon occaſion, to raiſe Forces to ſuppreſs any Mutiny or Inſurrection might be made: As the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Jefferys* was when he came into the VVeſt of *England*, for the Tryal of thoſe who were with the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, in the days of K. *Jam.* II. In which Affair Judge *Whyddon* acquitted himſelf ſo well, that as a peculiar Favour of his Prince, he had the Creſt before ſpecified added to his Coat Armour, *viz. A black Swan, ſitting in a Crown, with a golden Bill*, and this Motto under.

(*g*) Id. p. 88. 89.

(*h*) Orig. Jurid. p. 38. Ch. 17.

(*i*) *Bak.* Chron. in Q. *Mary*.

Rara avis in terris, nigroq; ſimillima Cygno.

VVhen Q. *Elizabeth*, of famous Memory, came to the Crown of *England*, Sir *John Whyddon* was conſtituted anew, one of the *Juſtices* of the *Kings-Bench*; in which honourable Station he continued to the end of his days, which happened divers Years after. So that we may obſerve, what I think but rarely happens, that this worthy Perſon lived a Serjeant at Law Six and Forty Years, and a Judge Two and Twenty. The Character given of him by our Antiquaries is this, That he was a Man of an high Stomach, and well-read in the Laws of the Land. *Riſd.* and *Weſtc.* in *Chagf.*

As to the Family he left; by his firſt VVife *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Hollis*, Kt. he had iſſue *Joan*, married to *John Aſhley* of *London*, Eſq; His ſecond VVife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *William Shilſton* of this County, by whom he had ſix Sons and ſeven Daughters. *Oliver*, his third Son, was Fellow and M. A. of *Exeter-College*, *Oxon*, and Arch-deacon of *Totnes*. His eldeſt Son *William*, married firſt the Daughter of *Langdon* of *Keverel* in *Cornwal*, Eſq; *ſans iſſue*; ſecondly, he married the Daughter of *Baſſet* of *Umberleigh* in the County of *Devon*, without Iſſue. His ſecond Son *Edward*, Heir to his Brother, married

married the Daughter of Sir *Richard Chudlegh* of *Aſhton* near *Exeter*, by whom he had Iſſue Sir *John Whiddon*, Kt. who by *Blanch*, Daughter of *Roger Aſhford* of *Aſhford*, about five Miles to the North of *Cullumpton* in this County (an antient and honourable Family) had Iſſue *William*, *Roger* and *John*. The Poſterity of this venerable Judge ſtill continue in worſhipful degree in the Pariſh of *Chagford* aforeſaid. Of whom I have only this to add, that dying there, this honourable Juſtice was buried in the Church thereunto belonging; in which is a fair Monument erected to his Memory, with this ſhort Epitaph:

Here lieth Sir John Whyddon *Kt. one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, who ended his Life the 27th of* January, A. D. 1575.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1590. R. R. Eliz.

Argent three Barrs Gules.

Wollocombe

ROBERT, is ſaid to have been deſcended from the antient and gentile Family of the *Wollocombes* of *Wollocombe* in the County of *Devon* (*a*). This indeed is an antient as well as gentile Family, which takes its Name from the Place of its firſt Habitation, *ſc. Wollocombe*, in the Pariſh of *Mort-Ho* in the North Parts of this Province; where are the Hamlets of *Over-wollocombe* and *Nether-wollocombe*, from whence the Shoar adjoyning takes the Name of *Wollocombe Sands* (*b*). Here this Family inhabited antiently, and inheriteth to this day. The firſt I find upon Record (*c*), is *Robert Wollocombe* of *Wollocombe*, who had Iſſue *Walter*, who had Iſſue *Richard*, who had Iſſue *Joceline*, who had Iſſue *Severus*, who had Iſſue *Oliver*, who had Iſſue *Thomas*, who had Iſſue Sir *Henry Wollocombe* of *Wollocombe* Knight, in the days of *K. Hen.* III. who had Iſſue *Thomas*.

(*a*) Ath. Oxon. V. 1. p. 329.

(*c*) *Riſd.* Surv. of *Dev.* in *Mort.* Mſ. (*c*) *Weſtc.* Ped. Mſ.

Thomas Wollocombe of *Over-wollocombe* (*d*), married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to *Henry at Combe* of *Combe* in the Pariſh of *Roburrow*, and had Iſſue *William*, which by *Thomaſin* his Wife had Iſſue *Thomas*; which by *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *John Michelſton* of *Lanteglas* in *Cornwal* and *Alice* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Stephen Giffard* of *Thenborow*, had Iſſue *Thomas*; which by *Thomaſin*, Daughter of *John Coles* of *North-Tawton* in *Devon*, had Iſſue *Alexander*; which by *Anne*, Daughter of *Anthony Pollard* of *Horwood*, had Iſſue *John* and *Anthony*. *John Wollocombe* of *Combe* married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *John Baſſet* of *Umburleigh*, and had Iſſue *John*, which married *Mary*, Daughter of *John Coffin* of *Portledge* Eſq; and had Iſſue *John*, who married *Sarah*, Daughter of *John Forteſcue* of *Filley* in *Devon* Eſq; and had Iſſue *John*, who hath Iſſue, to whom God grant Iſſue.

(*d*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcr. of *Devon* in *Roburgh.*

This Family hath flouriſhed, and now doth (and ſtill may it) at their Houſe called *Combe*, which they derive from a Match with the Daughter and Heir of *at Combe*, whoſe Paternal Name was *Barry*, a younger Branch of the antient Stock of *Barry*, of *Barry-More* in *Ireland*; but dropping that, he choſe to take up the Name of his Houſe, *at Combe*, ſo called for lying in a Combe or Valley: Which *Combe* lyeth in *Roburrow*, ſome few miles South-Eaſt of *Great Torrington*. The Termination of which place in *Burrow* intimates, as if it had heretofore a Fence about it, or elſe ſome eminent places of Burial in it. For ſo *Veſtegan* tells us (*e*), *All places which in old time had among our Anceſtors the name of Burrough, were places one way or other fenced or fortified.* If this may not hold in reſpect to this place, poſſibly it may be ſo denominated from thoſe little Hills or Eminences we often obſerve on Downs and Commons, which we commonly call Burroughs; and were antiently Graves, or rather Monuments raiſed in memory of the Dead; it being common with our *Saxon* Anceſtors to bury their Slain in the Field, not in Pits and low Vaults, as we do now, but to lay them upon the green Turf, whom their ſurving Companions in Arms covered with Earth brought in their Head-pieces. And from the height of the Burrough might be calculated the Quality of the Dead, and that great Love the Army had for him when alive; for according to that, the greater was the number of thoſe who ſhewed their Love to his Memory, by adding ſomething to his Monument. Now this way of covering the Dead, was in the *Saxon* Lan-

(*e*) Antiq. p. 231, 232.

guage called *Beriging* or *Buriging* (f); whence is our Expreſſion of *Burying* the *Dead*. So that a Burrough is a Hiding Place; and to Bury, is to Hide the dead Body away ſafe from Violence or Injury: But hereof let not this be thought too much, it being no unprofitable, or very impertinent Digreſſion.

To go on therefore unto Mr. *Robert Wollocombe*: I muſt acknowledge, 'tis poſſible and probable enough, after all hath been ſpoken, that he was not a *Deſcendant* from this Family. For however my Author derives him from it, yet his giving him an *Alias*, ſhakes the Credit of his Authority; he calls him *Wolcombe* or *Wollocombe*. Now theſe are two diſtinct Families as well as Names; and moſt likely this Gentleman's Name was *Wolcombe*, and not *Wollocombe*. The preſent Head of this Name and Family, *John Wollocombe* Eſq: knows no ſuch Perſon, as belonging to them: And farther, how near akin ſoever they are by Name, owns no Relation at all by Blood.

However, it may not be denied but that he was a *Devonian* born, there being a reputable Family of his Name ſtill flouriſhing in this County; and certain it is he was a conſiderable Writer, for which reaſon he may challenge a place in the Catalogue of our VVorthies.

(g) Ath. Oxon. quo prius.

This Mr. *Robert Wolcombe* was bread a Scholar; his Education he had chiefly in *Exeter* College in *Oxford*: how long he continued there is not certain; and probable it is, that he left the Univerſity without a *Degree*. Soon after which he took Orders, and became benificed in his own Country: where, I do not find, altho' from the *Dedication* of ſome of his VVorks to Sir *Edward Seymour* of *Berry-Pomeroy* and Sir *Edward Giles* of *Bowden*, we may infer it was about *Totnes*. He ſpent his time moſtly in, what beſt becomes a Country *Divine*, the Practical part of *Divinity*; and by his Tongue and Pen endeavoured to bring many unto Righteouſneſs. He was look't upon in thoſe times as an excellent Preacher; and for his frequent edifying Performance of that holy Office, he was much reſorted to; how well he acquitted himſelf herein, may, by thoſe that have them, be inferr'd from his VVorks, whoſe Titles are theſe:

I. *The Sinnere Salve*: which applyed and practiſed, as well the Impenitent may be moved to Converſion, as the Penitent armed againſt *Diſputation*. Print. at *Lond.* 1595. 12*o*.

II. *Armour for the Soul againſt the Aſſaults of Death*. Print. with the former.

III. *A Glaſs for the Godly*: containing many comfortable Treatiſes, to perſwade Man from the Love of this VVorld, unto the Love of the VVorld to come. *Lond.* Print. in 8*vo*. 1612. This conſiſteth of Two Parts; the Firſt is dedicated to Sir *Edward Seymour* of *Berry-Pomeroy* Kt. and containeth Seven Treatiſes. The Second Part is dedicated to Sir *Edward Giles* Kt. and containeth likewiſe Seven Treatiſes: All which are the Effect of Sermons.

IV. *A Letter to a penſive Friend*. Bound with the former.

V. *The Reſtitution of a Sinner*: Tranſlated into *Engliſh*: written Originally by St. *Chryſoſtom*. Print. at *Lond.* 1581. 8*vo*.

VVhat other things he wrote, and when he died, my Author could not tell; and I don't pretend to know.

W.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1358, *R. R.* Edw. 3.

Argent a Chevron between three Shovellers Azure, Membe'd and Beak'd Or.

Creſt, On a Torſe Arg. and Sab. a Peacock (*Qu. if not a Turkey Cock*) ſtanding proper [*].

[*] *Weſte. Ped. Mſ.*

Yo',

Yoo, Or, *at Yeo*

WILLIAM, High Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, is reckoned by *Dr. Fuller*, as an eminent Native thereof; but where born I cannot certainly determin; in that I find *Heanton Sackvile* the long continued Seat of this Name was hardly in the Family in this Gentleman's time; for *John Colbrook* held it *A.* 19 *K. Edw.* 3 (*a*). 1345. and *Nicholas Yeo* was the first of that Denomination that enjoy'd it. One of our Antiquaries says (*b*), that *Tre-Yeo* was the antient House of the Family, but doth not tell us where it stands. There was a fair Dwelling named *Yeo* in the Parish of *Alwington*, in the North west Part of this County, which gave its Name to its Inhabitants, which, as 'tis supposed, it took from a fair Stream of Water near by, in the old *Saxon* Language called *ey* or *e'a* (*c*), and in the *French*, *eau*, and hence corruptly *yeau*, and at last *Yeo*. *Thomas at Yeo* was the last dweller of that Name in this Place (*d*); whose Daughter and Heir *Joan* became the Wife of *Jeffry Giffard*, whose Dwelling was there, and his Posterity after him. It was an handsome Structure for those antient times, unto which a Chapel belonged, wherein was a Dormitory for the Dead. Not long since was a Monument seen there, having this Superscription;

(*a*) Sir *W. Pole's* Descrip. of *Dev.* in *Heant.*

(*b*) *West.* View of *Dev.* in *Huish* Ms.

(*c*) Vesteg. Ant. p. 319.

(*d*) Sir *W. Pole* in *Alwing.* Ms.

Orate pro anima Willielmi Giffard *Armig. Qui obiit xii Dec.* A. D. M. C. C. C. C. *Cujus Anime propitietur Deus.* Amen.

After several Descents in the Name of *Giffard*, which signifies the *Bountiful*, as *Vestegan* notes, this Estate came to *Thomasin*, the only Daughter and Heir of *John Giffard*, the last so called, who resided here. She was married first unto *John Bury* of *Colaton*, from whom she obtain'd a Divorce *propter frigiditatem* (*e*). After that she became the Wife of Sir *George Cary* of *Cockington*, and had Issue which died without Issue, but her Lands descended in this Family.

(*e*) Mr. *West.* Pedig. in *Bury.*

'Tis not unlikely, but that the Name which heretofore flourished at *Heanton Sachvile*, proceeded from the House called *Yeo* aforemention'd. This antiently was the Inheritance of *Sachvil* (*de Sicca Villa*) so far back as the days of *K. John*; which continued in that Name to the Reign of *K. Edw.* 3. and then the Heir of *Sachvile* brought it to her Husband *Nicholas Yeo* (*f*), whose Posterity continued here for about ten Generations following: which *Nicholas*, by his Wife *Elizabeth*, had Issue *John*; who by *Alice* his Wife had Issue *William*; who by *Joan*, Daughter and Heir of *John de Esse* of *West-Esse*, had Issue *Robert*, who by *Joan* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Pine* of *Bradwel*, had Issue *John*; who by *Joan*, Daughter and Co heir of *William Jew* of *Cotely*, had Issue *William*; which by *Ellen*, Daughter of *William Grenvil*, had Issue *Robert*, *Nicholas of Hatherly*, and *Edward*, or *Edmond*, *of Hewish*. *Robert Yeo* of *Heanton Sachvil*, by *Alice*, Daughter of *John Walrond* of *Bradfield*, had Issue *Edward*; who by *Joan*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Fulford*, had Issue *Robert* and *Humfry*: *Robert*, by *Mary*, Daughter of *Bartholomew Fortescue* of *Fillegh*, had Issue *Margaret*, his sole Daughter and Heir, who brought a great Estate unto her Husband *Henry Rolle*, third Son of *John Rolle* of *Stephenston* Esq; (*Heanton*, *Ringdon*, *Stockday*, *Bromford*, *Alescot* and *Bradwel*, were in the Name of *Yeo*, *A.* 10 *K. Hen.* IV. 1408 (*g*).) and it is now the pleasant and gentile Abode of the honourable *Samuel Rolle*, whose it is, and long may it so continue.

(*f*) Sir *W. Pole* in *Heanton*, and Mr. *West.* Ped. in *Yeo*, Mss.

(*g*) Hol. Collect. of Arms, Ms.

As for *William Yoo* or *Yeo*, the most memorable Passages of his Life are long since buried in Oblivion: only this remains, That he was in great Esteem with *K. Edw.* III. who in the 32d Year of his Reign, and of our Saviour's Incarnation 1358. made him High Sheriff of the County of *Devon*. I find also (*h*), he was *Testis* to a Deed of *John de Holland*, for Land in *Shepwash*, *A.* 24 *K. Edw.* III. 1350. by the Name of *William at Yeo*; as he had been the Year before, by the same Name, to a Deed of *Richard Hody* to *John de Chelsham* in *Chepin* (now *Great*) *Torrington*.

(*h*) Sir *W. Pole's* Great Vol. of Chart. &c. Ms.

There is still remaining in this County, a younger Branch (as I take it) of *Heanton-House*, which flourishes well in the Parish of *Huish*, near *Patrickstow*, now contractly *Padstow*, in the Hundred of *Shebear*. This was the Purchase of *Leonard Yeo* (*i*), who built here a proper House for himself and Posterity, that prospers finely. He married *Arminel*, Daughter of *Corbet* and Relict of *Beresford* of *London*, and left Issue, which married the Co-heir of *Smith*, and had Issue *Leonard*, who married the Daughter of *Fortescue* of *Wear*, and had Issue *George*; who by the Daughter of Sir *Robert Basset* of *Heanton-Punchardon* Kt. had Issue *Leonard*; who by one of the Daughters of Colonel *John Giffard* of *Brightley*, left Issue, which God prosper.

(*i*) *Risd.* Descr. of *Dev.* in *Huish.*

George Yeo of *Huish* Esq; was very eminent for his Loyalty to *K. Ch.* I. whose Cause he faitfully adhered to, with his Life and Fortune. He was an excellent Soldier and a valiant Man; a Major in the Wars, and in Peace a Lieutenant Colonel in this County-Militia. He suffered much both in his Estate and Person, upon the Fall of the Royal Martyr and his Interest.

tereſt. He was Sequeſtrated, Plundered, and Impriſoned; and was always one of the firſt of thoſe old Royaliſts in this County, who upon the leaſt Jealouſy or Suſpition of a Plot, were ſure to be taken up and clapt into Priſon; ſo dangerous an Enemy they thought he might have prov'd unto their Cauſe if left at Liberty. He was a ſober honeſt Gentleman, who having gone through the dangers of War, and other Calamities incident to human Life, died in a good old Age, in Peace and Honour, at *Huiſh* aforeſaid, ſome Years after *K. Ch.* II's Reſtoration, and lieth Interr'd in that Pariſh Church.

There was another Graff of this antient Stock, as I take it, which heretofore flouriſhed in the Town of *Totnes* in this County (*k*): *Leonard Yeo* was Mayor thereof *A.D.* 1558 and 1570. It proſpered well in this place for ſeveral *Deſcents*, until it came to be tranſplanted thence into *Cornwal*, where it continues verdent. In the Church of *Totnes* aforeſaid, was heretofore ſeen this Epitaph, on a flat Stone, laid on the Grave of *George Yeo* and his Mother (*l*);

(*k*) A Liſt of the Mayors thereof, from 1558, to 1638, Mſ.

(*l*) *Weſtc.* View of *Dev.* in *Totnes.*

Here lies the Tree, growing approv'd;
Likewiſe her Fruit, of moſt belov'd:
Here lieth the Stock and Branch together,
Free from all ſturdy Storms and Weather.
Here lieth the Aged and the Youth:
The Race of all approved Truth.

What of difficulty remains, is to reconcile (which I ſhall not undertake) the difference in reſpect to their Coat Armour. 'Tis generally agreed, that the Shovellers aforeſaid, do belong to the *Heanton* Family of this Name. But Mr. *Guillim* tells us (*m*), That in a *Silver Feild a Chev. Sab. between three Turkey Cocks in their Pride*, is born by the Name of *Yeo* of *Devonſhire*. It may be ſo, and yet the Bearing be honourable enough: Let therefore no Critick, as *Dr. Fuller* adviſes (*n*), cavil at the Coat, as but a modern Bearing, becauſe Turkey Cocks came not into *England* 'till about the tenth Year of *K. Hen.* VIII. for they might formerly be ſhown here for Rarities, tho' not fed on as Table Fowl 'till that time. Beſides, Heralds have ever aſſum'd that priviledge to themſelves, to aſſign for Arms, both thoſe Creatures which are found only in foreign Countries, as Lions, Leopards, Tigars, and the like; and thoſe, whoſe ſole Exiſtence is in the fancy of Poets and Painters, as the Phœnix, Mermaid, Centaur, Griffin, and Harpie, whoſe Face is like a Virgins, but hath Talons like an Eagle. So *Virgil*,

(*m*) Diſplay of Herald. Sect. 3. C. 21. p. 233.

(*n*) Worthies, quo prius.

Triſtius haud illis Monſtrum nec Sævior ulla, &c.

Thus Tranſlated by Guillim;

Of Monſters all, moſt monſtrous this: no greater Wrath
God ſends 'mongſt Men; it comes from depth of Pitchy Hell,
A Virgins Face, but womb-like Gulf inſatiate hath;
Her Hands are griping Claws, her Colour pale and fell.

Y.

Arms—

Flor. A. D. 1442, *R. R.* Hen. 6.

Argent a Chevron Gules between three Water-Bougets Sable.

YARD

YARD

RICHARD, High Sheriff of the County of *Devon*, was born at *Bradley*, the Manſion-houſe of this Family at that time, in the Pariſh of *High-Wike* near *Newton-Abbot* in this Shire. He deſcended from a long Line of generous Anceſtors, whoſe moſt antient Reſidence was at a Seat call'd *Yard*, in the Pariſh of *Marlborow*, about four Miles to the South-weſt from *Kingsbridge*. There were heretofore, and I ſuppoſe are ſo ſtill, four places in this County known by the Name of *Yard*; as *Yard* in *Cliſt-Hidon*, (which had Inhabitants that were called *Yard*, and in old Deeds, *de Virga* (*a*),) *Yard-Cole*, in the Pariſh of *Roſe-Aſh*, or *Eſſe-Ralph*, near *Southmolton*: which coldly tho' it ſtands now, hath wintred many ſufficient Men of the Name, and, ſaith my Author, ſome with Yellow Spurs (*b*). And *Yard* in *Merland*, called for diſtinction *Peters-Merland*, as may appear from the following Deed.

(*a*) Sir *W. Pole's* Deſcrip. of *Dev.* in *Cliſt-Hidon*.

(*b*) *Weſt.* View of *Dev.* in *Roſe Aſh*.

Sciant Præſentes & Futuri, quod Ego Johannes at Yard dedi, &c. *Richardo at Yard omnia Terras & Tenementa mea, in Weſt Yard & Eaeſt-Yard ac etiam Reverſionem & Servitium omnium Tenent. meorum in Peters-Merland, habend. Sibi & Hæredibus ſuis*, &c. *Hiis Teſtibus, Nich. Speccot, Joh. Wood, Will. Hereward, Tho. Hooper & aliis Dat. apud Weſt-Yurd*, A. 2 H. V. A. D. 1414 (*c*).

(*c*) Id. in Chart. Mſ. p. 326.

And there was alſo *Yard* in the Pariſh of *Marlborow* aforeſaid. The occaſion of which ſeveral Denominations was from ſome younger Brothers which branch'd out from the antient Stock, and being planted into thoſe places proſpered there ſo very well, that they left their Name an adjunct to them. For in want of Iſſue Male, ſome of them ſettled their Lands upon the Heir of the elder Houſe; as from the laſt mentioned Deed may appear, made to the Gentleman of whom we are ſpeaking.

Now upon Enquiry we ſhall find, that this Family ſettled at *Yard* in the Pariſh of *Marlborow* (at preſent the Habitation of *Richard Dyer* Eſq;) very near the Conqueſt; at what time it firſt came into *England*. One very good Proof of the Antiquity thereof is, That there have iſſued from it about nineteen or twenty Generations in a direct Line; whoſe Fruit is alſo ſeen in the many fair ſpreading Branches it hath yielded, at *Bradley*, *Treesbeer*, *Whiteway*, *Exeter*, &c. which, together with the old Stock, continue freſh and green, in Honour and Plenty, in theſe Parts unto this day; and may they ſtill flouriſh.

The Heir of this Houſe hath match'd all along into ſome of the beſt reputed Families in this and the neighbouring Counties, and with ſeveral Daughters and Heirs, who have brought a conſiderable acceſſion of Wealth and Fortune to the Name. This may fully appear from the Pedigree of this Family, which the preſent obliging Gentleman, *Edward Yard* of *Churchton*, Eſq; was pleaſed to give me the peruſal of; wherein is averr'd, That *at Yard* had Iſſue *William at Yard*; who by *Maude*, the Daughter of . . . . *Eſſe*, had *Bryan*; who by *Lewe*, Daughter of *Philip Monach alias Monk*, had *William at Yard*; who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Gilbert de la Yeo*, had *Roger*; who by *Elizonta*, Couſin and Heir to *John Buſſel* of *Tingwike* and *Newton-Buſſel*, had *Thomas*; who had *Richard Yard* of *Bradley*, the Perſon in hand; who by *Joan*, Daughter and Co-heir of *William Ferrers* of *Churchton* near *Dartmouth* in this County, had Iſſue *Gilbert*; who by *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *William Wadham* of *Merefeild* Kt. had iſſue *Roger*; who by *Jone*, Daughter of *Richard Halſe* of *Kenedon* near *Kingsbridge*, had *John*, who died without Iſſue; and *Richard*; who by *Margaret*, Daughter of *William Bampfeild* of *Poltemore*, had *Thomas*, and *John of Tresbeer* in the Pariſh of *Honitons Cliſt*, and others. *Thomas Yard* of *Churchton* and *Bradley*, had ſucceſſively two Wives, and had Iſſue by both. The firſt was *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *William Leviſon* Serjeant at Law; the ſecond was *Joan*, Daughter of *William Hurſt* of *Exeter*; upon whoſe Iſſue Male the ſaid *Thomas Yard* ſettled *Bradley*; which proſpers well in the preſent *Gilbert Yard* Eſq; who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Henry Blackhaller* of *Sharpham* in the Pariſh of *Aſhprington* near *Totnes* Eſq;

That *Thomas Yard* aforeſaid, married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Serjeant *Leviſon*; it is confirm'd from the Epitaph on the Serjeant's Tombe, in the Pariſh Church of *Sutton-Colfeild* in *Warwickſhire*; in theſe Words, in old Engliſh Letters (*d*):

(*d*) *Dugd.* Antiq. of *Warwickſhire*, p. 668.

> *Orate pro animabus Johannis Leviſon & Amicie Uxoris ſue, Qui habuerunt Exitum Willielmum Cancellariaum Eccleſiæ Exon. & Elizabetham nupptam Thome Yard Armig. Com. Devon. & Annam nuptam Georgio Robinſon Mercatori Londinenſi.*

Which *Elizabeth* was Daughter of Serjeant *Leviſon* and *Amy* his Wife, the Daughter of *William Harman* alias *Veyſey*, Siſter to the famous *Veyſey* Biſhop of *Exeter*; who, to raiſe the Town of his Nativity, *Sutton Colfeild* aforeſaid (*e*), ruined his See of *Exeter*. By her the ſaid *Thomas Yard* had Iſſue *Edward*; who by *Agnes*, Daughter of *William Strode* of *Newnham*, had Iſſue *George*; who by *Chriſtian*, Daughter of *John Giles* of *Bowden* in the Pariſh of *Totnes*, had Iſſue *Edward*; who by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Walter Northcot* of *Crediton* Eſq;

(*e*) Id. ib.

(ſhe was afterwards married to *Barnabas Potter* Biſhop of *Carliſle*) had *Edward*; who by a Daughter of *John Fowns* of *Plymouth*, had Iſſue *Edward Yard* Eſq; the preſent Poſſeſſor of *Churchton Ferrers*, a Juſtice of the Peace, and ſometime a Burgeis in Parliament for *Dartmouth*; who by *Anne*, Daughter of *Thomas Warr* of . . . . . in *Somerſetſhire*, hath Iſſue *Edward*, lately one of the Burgeſſes in Parliament for the Town of *Totnes* in his own Country; who married the Relict of that moſt friendly Gentleman, *Henry Northlegh* of *Panore* near *Exeter* Eſq; High Sheriff of this County *A.* 1680. a Juſtice of the Peace, and for many Years a conſtant Member of Parliament.

In which Pedigree this is remarkable, what few other Families can ſay beſides, That the Deſcent hath been all along in the direct Line, from Father to Son, without any collateral Supply: And farther, That they have continued ſo many hundred Years in the ſame Quality and Condition, without any additional Titles of Honour; which undoubtedly they might have had, as well as others, had not their Modeſty been greater than their Ambition. Nor are we to think they became conſiderable only by their matching with Daughters and Heirs, for they were ſo before that time; as may appear from the following Deed (*f*) of *Will. de Yurd* to his Daughter *Joan.*

(*f*) Sir *W. Pole's* Great Vol. of Chart. Mſ. p. 152.

Sciant Univerſi ad quos, &c. *quod Ego Will. de Yurd dedi*, &c. *Johannæ filiæ meæ omnia Servitia mea, & omnimodas Eſchetas Liberor' hominum Meorum in Sutton, Middleton* (now *Milton*) *& Holwil. Hiis Teſtibus, Joh. de Chiverſton, Rogero Criſpin, Will. de Battyn, Nich. de Snapa*, &c. *Dat. apud le Yurd juxta Marlburgh*, A. R. R. *filii* Edw. 34. *that is*, A. D. 1360.

Having thus done right to this antient Family in general, let us go on to the Gentleman before us, *Richard Yard* Eſq; He was the Grandſon of *Roger Yard* of *Yard*, by *Elizonta* his Wife, the Couſin and Heir of *John Buſſel* of *Newton-Buſſel*, as was ſaid before, who brought with her a great Eſtate unto this Name; as *Bradley*, *Tingwike*, and *Newton-Buſſel*; which had continued in the *Buſſels* five Deſcents: and *Robert de Engliſhville* firſt granted it unto *Robert Buſſel* his Kinſman (being his Siſter's Son) and *Foſter Child*; which was ratifi'd by *K. Hen.* III. in the 46th Year of his Reign. From which time it remained in the Name of *Buſſel*, unto the days of *K. Rich.* II. about forty Years; when by Match, as aforeſaid, it came to be the Inheritance of *Thomas*, the Father of that *Richard Yard* of whom we are ſpeaking. He was in his time a very eminent Perſon, and by the diſtinguiſhing Favour of *K. Hen.* VI. in the 21ſt Year of his Reign, made High Sheriff of this County. When he died, or where he lieth interr'd, I am not able to ſay.

(*g*) Id. ibid.

This Family hath yielded ſeveral other Perſons of Eeminency: Such was *John Yard* of *Tresbeer* near *Exeter* Eſq; a younger Colonie which long ſince iſſued out of this antient Houſe; who in the time of the Commotion (as it was heretofore called) in the days of *K. Edw.* VI. when the Rebels were come to *Cliſt Bridge*, four Miles Eaſt of *Exeter*, and oppoſed the King's Forces under the Command of the Lord *Ruſſel* their General, did very notable Service. For the Rebels being routed at *Viniton*, rally'd and retreated thither; where they ſo Fortified themſelves, that they could not eaſily be forced; notwithſtanding the valiant Aſſault made upon them by Sir *William Frances* of *Combe Flory* in *Somerſet*, but originally of this County; who there winning Fame, loſt his Life. Nor could the King's Army prevail, until at length, by the Advice of Mr. *Yard*, a valiant Gentleman, and a Native near that place, as my Author characteriſeth him (*h*), the River was found Fordable; where leading over divers of them in perſon, he came upon the Enemies back, and cauſed them to remove thence to the lower end of *Cliſt Heath*; where again they Intrench'd themſelves. Hither, as their laſt Refuge (ſo *Speed* tells us (*i*)) they brought into the *Field* the Crucifix under a Canopy; which, inſtead of an Altar, was ſet in a Cart, accompanied with Croſſes, Banners, Holy Bread, and Holy Water, both to drive away Devils, and to dull the Enemies Swords: which notwithſtanding they did not, nor could they deliver themſelves in the day of deſtruction; for after a bloody Battle they were totally routed, and thoſe *Trinkets*, as the Hiſtorian calls them, were caſt in the dirt. This Gentleman married *Joice*, the Daughter of Sir *Edward Gray Kt.* whoſe Poſterity flouriſhes at *Tresbeer* aforeſaid in worſhipful degree at this day. And as a confirmation of the continued Loyalty of this Family, *Edward Yard* of *Churchton* Eſq; paid dearly for it; ſeveral hundred Pounds by way of Compoſition, in the late times of Anarchy and Rebellion (*k*).

(*h*) *Riſd.* Deſcr. of *Dev.* in *Hon. Cl.* Mſ.

(*i*) In Reign of K. *Edw.* 6. Sect. 27. p. 1093.

(*k*) Cat. of Compound. at Goldſm. Hall.

The moſt antient Coat of this Family, aluding to their Name, was, *Gules a Chevron between three Metyards Or.* But upon the Match with the Heir of *Buſſel*, have ſince given his Arms; which are the *Water-Bougets* aforementioned.

THE

THE CONCLUSION.

THUS I have, by God's Aſſiſtance (and therefore to him be all the Glory) brought my preſent Undertaking to a Period: How well, or Ill, the Readers, Competent and Incompetent, will make themſelves the Judges. Moſt of which come to ſee a Book, as many do, to behold a Play, (not to Inſtance in a more Sacred matter) only to *Carpe* and *Cavil*. To do which, a Small parcel of Witt, mix'd with a great deal of Spight, Envy, and ill Nature, will ſufficiently enable them. Whereas to make a right Judgment, of the Frame, and Contexture of it, requires greater Art and Underſtanding, than what generally ſuch *Cynicks* may be Maſters of.

Inſtead of Thanks, among thoſe who beforehand reſolve not to be grateful, I expect My preſent Performance, ſhould, (amidſt many others) encounter theſe two Grand objections, *Why at all?* Or, *Why no better?*

For the *firſt*; I ſhould have been very Glad, a more able Hand had undertaken the Deſign; and that all our *Worthies*, had each, with *Achilles*, had their *Homer*, or with *Æneas*, their *Virgil*; whoſe florid Quills, might have Recorded their noble Exploits, in immortal Characters. But when, after long Expectation, I obſerved none was about to enterprize ſo pious a Deſign, the Zeal I have for the Honour of my Native Country, did put me upon (what in me is) the reviving the Memory of her Heroes (many of which were well near Buried in oblivion) and thus, in a Glorious Body together, preſenting them to the View, and Wonder of the world.

That ſomething ſhould be done in this kind, by ſome or other, may be adjudged Neceſſary, if for nothing elſe, to ſatisfie the *Manes*, of theſe our illuſtrious *Anceſtors*: who otherwiſe, might juſtly chide, and upbraid, the ungrateful Lazy Age, in the *Poets* unanſwerable Words, which I ſhall here inſert (a);

(a) *Daniel's* Civ. Wars in *York* and *Lancaſter*, Lib. 4. Sect. 3, &c, p. 51. b.

WHom do I ſee out of the dark appear,
Cover'd almoſt with Clouds as with the Night,
That here preſent them with a Martial Cheer,
Seeming of dreadful, and yet of lovely ſight?
Whoſe Eyes give Courage and whoſe Brow hath Fear:
Both repreſenting Terror and Delight,
And ſtays my Courſe, and off my Purpoſe breaks,
And in obrayding words thus fiercely Speaks.

Ungrateful Tymes! that impiouſly neglect
That Worth that never Time again ſhall ſhow:
What Merits all our Toyl no more reſpect?
Or elſe ſtands Idleneſs aſham'd to know
Thoſe wondrous Actions, that do ſo object
Blame to the Wanton, ſin unto the Slow?
Can Devon (b) *ſee the beſt that ſhe can boaſt*
Lie thus ungrac'd, undeck'd, and almoſt loſt?

(b) In the Copy it is *England*.

(c) *O! that our Times had had ſome ſacred Wight,*
Whoſe Words, as happy as our Swords, had been!
To have prepar'd for us Trophies aright,
Of undecaying Frames to have reſted in:
Triumphant Arches of perdurable might!
O! holy Lines, that ſuch advantage Win
Upon the ſyth of Time, in ſpight of Tears:
How bleſſed They, that gain what never wears!

(c) Ib. p. 52.

What is it, O! to do, if what we do
Shall periſh neer as ſoon as it is done?
What is that Glory we attain unto,
With all our Toile if loſt as ſoon as won?
O! ſmall requital for ſo great adoe
Is this poor preſent Breath: a Smoak ſoon gone!
Or theſe dumb Stones erected for our Sake;
Which formleſs Heaps, few ſtormy Changes make.

How just this complaint is, I shall leave it to the Consideration of those, who Honour Virtue. Had the several Ages, wherein they Lived, been so just to have *Chronicled* the noble Actions of our *Ancestors*, wee should have had, not only much more Matter, but many more Persons, to have added to the number of our *Worthys*. So true is that of *Horace* and worthy of observation *(d)*.

(d) *Carmin.* L. 4. Od. 9. Ad Loll. p. 129.

Vixere Fortes, ante Agamemnona
Multi: sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur ignotiq; longâ
Nocte: Carent quia vate sacro.
Paulùm sepultæ distat inertiæ
Celata virtus ——

Many for Valour merited great Fame
Err Agamemnon: but have lost their Name,
And lye interr'd, in dark oblivions Grave,
For that their Deeds, no Authors raised have,
When Heroes Acts, in silence buried are,
From Sloaths no Facts, they do not differ far.

And this shall bè all my *Apologie*, for undertaking what I have.

That I have done this no better, I have an undeniable *Maxim* for my Excuse, *ultra Posse non est esse*. This is all, *ex curtâ nostrâ supellectile*, which out of my narrow Store, I am able, at present, to furnish out. Though others, I acknowledge, might have added more, (and now every one will be adding, *facile est Inventis addere*) yet I have faithfully collected, what was any way proper for my Argument, out of all those Authors, which my slender Library would afford. Nay, and that, of a very good one too, which my very kind and friendly nighbour, the Reverend and Learned, Mr. *Robert Burscough* Vicar of *Totnes* (my immediate *Successor*, in that Charge) is furnished with all; the free use wereof, he hath been pleasd to indulge me.

If any take offence at this, That there are some late Persons, added to our *Country's-Worthies*, whom they repute to have been but of little Worth; and so not deserving a Room here. All I have to say is only thus, That is a matter will remain *sub judicie*: and though some, out of envy or illwill, may esteem them but of little or none, yet others, who knew them better, may account them Owners of very great Merit. Tis a degenerous thing for any, pretending to Birth, Education, or Virtue themselves, to Envy others that due Applause which be ongeth to their Eminency; in whatsoever Instance that may be, say it be only *Mechanism*. Nor ought such to be look'd upon, as true Lovers of their Country's Glory, who invidiously go about, to lessen the Number, or disparrage the Exploits of her Natives.

In this my Performance, what ever else may, *Flattery* cant be laid to my charge, in that I speak of the Dead: from whome we neither fear, nor can hope for any thing. And if in these my Pains and Endeavours, to preserve the Memories, of great and good Men, I shall reap from an ungrateful Age, no other Fruits of my Labours, than Scorn and Obloquie (the Fate of much my betters) It shall content me, that my Aims herein (whatever the succes may be) were Pious and Generous; *even God's Glory*, and *my Country's Honour*. The Number of whose *Worthies* it is my hearty Prayer, that the same almighty God would be pleasd daily to Encrease; and raise up also, a far more able Pen, to celebrate their Memories, worthy their Praise and just Renown.

Laus Trin-Uni Deo, Amen.

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

FINIS.

ERRATA.

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